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THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE
AND
NOTES AND QUERIES
CONCERNING THE
ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
OF
AMERICA.

VOL. VIII.

NEW YORK:
JOHN G. SHEA,
88 CENTRE STREET.
1864.



PREFACE.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, established originally in Boston, and edited during the first year by John Ward Dean, Esq., whose agency in establishing a work of such real value, and launching it fairly into the American public, deserves the grateful remembrance of scholars of the historic past of our country, has now passed entirely into the hands of the present editor, who has directed its columns since its advent to New York, except for the first year, when it was under the direction of the Hon. George Folsom.

Appreciating its value as a contribution to American history, a record and auxiliary to the constantly increasing and laboring Historical Societies, a stimulus and helper to all students in the science to which it is devoted, and all conscious of my few qualifications for the task, I have grown to regard the Historical Magazine as part and parcel of myself. When the publisher who had so ably commenced and conducted it found it necessary to relinquish its management, I felt reluctant to see it pass to other hands or cease.

Its condition has not been too prosperous. A large southern subscription, lost by the war, has not been replaced by an increased northern list; but I felt assured that, properly brought to the notice of societies and students, this would soon be remedied; and that its friends will, each in his own sphere, exert themselves to increase its list.

With the January number will begin the series of promised papers on American historians. These will, in many instances, be accompanied by portraits; and I shall endeavor to give, also, other illustrations not unbecoming the character of the Magazine. Endeavor shall be made to render the General Department more

attractive by giving it a popular character, without impairing its general and recognized form.

Hoping to continue for years the connection so long and pleasantly made as editor, the proprietor ushers in the ninth volume of the *Historical Magazine*.

JOHN G. SHEA.

NEW YORK, *December*, 1864.

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to ease his wrongs,
said, sir.

Congress Hall,
in Philad. Feb. 15. 1798.
S. E. Cor. 6th & Chestnut St.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

JANUARY, 1864.

[No. 1.

General Department.

CARICATURE OF AN EARLY FRACAS IN CONGRESS.

In presenting to our readers a copy of an early caricature of what unfortunately has been a precedent too often followed, we are happy to give the following account of the scene from the pen of one of our kind contributors.

"The disgraceful scene which the accompanying engraving presents occurred in the United States House of Representatives, then sitting in Philadelphia, on the 15th of February, 1798. The building in which Congress then met is that at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. The Senate sat in the back room, second story, now occupied by a branch of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia. In the room below, near the Court of Quarter Sessions, sat the House of Representatives.

"The combatant with the uplifted cane is the Hon. Roger Griswold of Connecticut; he with the brandished tongs is the Hon. Matthew Lyon of Vermont. The Speaker, the Hon. Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, is in his chair; beneath him sits the Clerk of the House, Jonathan W. Condy, Esq., of Pennsylvania. In the left hand corner, leaning his elbow on his knee, is the Rev. Ashbel Green, an eminent Clergyman in the Presbyterian church, who died only a few years ago.

"Of the two prominent actors in the scene we have the following account in Mr. Charles Lanman's 'Dictionary of the United States Congress.' (Philadelphia, 1859.)

"'ROGER GRISWOLD, born in Lyme,

Connecticut, May 21, 1762; graduated at Yale College in 1780, and studied law. From 1795 to 1805 he was a Representative in Congress from Connecticut. In 1801 he declined the appointment of Secretary of War, offered him by President Adams, a few days before the accession of President Jefferson. In 1807 he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; was Lieutenant-Governor from 1809 to 1811, and then elected Governor; while holding that office he refused to place four companies under General Dearborn at the requisition of the President, for garrison purposes, deeming the requisition unconstitutional, as they were not wanted to "repel invasion," etc. He died in 1812.'

"'MATTHEW LYON. He was born in Wicklow County, Ireland, in 1746, and having emigrated to this country when thirteen years of age, participated to some extent in the revolutionary struggle, having, in 1777, been appointed temporary Paymaster of the Northern army, and in 1778 Deputy Secretary of the Governor of Vermont, and at the same time Clerk of the Court of Confiscation. He settled in Vermont after the war, and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1789 and the three following years. In 1783 he founded the town of Fair Haven, where he built saw-mills, grist-mills, established a forge or iron-foundry, manufactured paper from bass-wood and established a newspaper called *The Farmers' Library*. He served that town in the legislature ten years. In 1786 he was Assistant Judge of Rutland County. He was a Representative in Congress from Vermont, from 1799 to 1801, and it was during his first term that he had a personal difficulty on the floor of Congress with Roger Griswold of Con-

ticut, when an unsuccessful effort was made to have him expelled. The fact of his giving the vote that made Jefferson President is well known. At the end of his second term as a Representative from Vermont he removed to Kentucky, served two years in the Legislature of that State, and was a Representative in Congress from that state from 1803 to 1811. After his final retirement from Congress, and on November 13, 1811, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presented a petition from him, setting forth that he had, many years before, been prosecuted and convicted under the sedition law (see "State Trials of the United States") that he had suffered imprisonment and been made to pay the sum of \$1060.90, and that he wished to have the money refunded to him. On July 4, 1840, a law was passed paying to his heirs the specified sum, with interest from February, 1799. It was while in prison at Vergennes that he was elected to Congress from Vermont, and at the close of his services in Congress from Kentucky he was employed to build gun-boats for the war, but became bankrupt from the operation. In 1820 he was appointed a Factor among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas; when that Territory was organized he was elected the first delegate to Congress, but did not live to take his seat, having died at Spadra Bluff, Arkansas, August 1, 1822.

"The encounter represented in the curious engraving herewith reproduced was not the first which had occurred between Messrs. Lyon and Griswold. On the 31st of January, in the same year (1798), a difficulty occurred between them, of which the following account has been abridged from *The Aurora* newspaper (*Republican*).

"The House of Representatives was engaged in balloting for managers to conduct the impeachment before the Senate of Senator Blount of North Carolina, the Speaker being out of the chair. Just before the adjournment, Mr. Griswold and Mr. Lyon being outside of the bar, the former made some allusion to a story circulated in some of the eastern states that Mr. Lyon had been obliged to wear a

wooden sword for cowardice in the field. Upon this Mr. Lyon spit in Mr. Griswold's face.

"Mr. Sewall desired that the galleries might be cleared, and when the doors were closed he moved that Mr. Lyon be expelled. The House ordered the doors to be opened and the subject was then referred to the Committee on Privileges. The committee soon reported to the effect that, if either of the members offered any violence to the other before a final decision of the House, he should be considered guilty of a high breach of privilege.

"On the 1st of February a letter from Mr. Lyon to the Speaker was read, in which he disclaimed any intentional disrespect to the House.

"On the following day the Committee of Privileges reported the facts of the case to the House and recommended the passage of a resolution for Mr. Lyon's expulsion. The debate upon this report continued until the 12th of February, when the vote upon the question of expulsion was taken and stood—ayes 52, nays 44. A vote of two-thirds being constitutionally required to effect an expulsion the motion was lost.

"Of the affair of January 31st, a caricature is in existence representing Mr. Lyon as a lion standing on its hind legs and having a man's head in profile. A wooden sword is hanging by his side. Griswold, whose name admitted of no pun, is holding a handkerchief in his hand and exclaiming, "what a beastly action."

The *Aurora* of February 16th, 1798, gives the following anecdote of the battle represented in the engraving.

"Yesterday, after prayers, nearly half an hour after the time to which the House had adjourned, and after the Speaker had taken the chair, Mr. Lyon was sitting in his seat (which is the centre of a row of desks) with his hat off and inclining forward with his eyes on a paper before him. Mr. Griswold left his seat with a stout hickory club, came up to Mr. Lyon on his right front, and without warning struck him once and again over the head and shoulders before he could rise, and repeated his blows, which Mr. Lyon endeavored to ward off with his arm,

while extricating himself from the surrounding desks and chairs. Mr. L. attempting to close in, in order to avoid the blows, pushed forward towards the Speaker's chair; Mr. G. endeavoring to preserve the distance and repeating his blows. Mr. L. at length got hold of the tongs; but after one stroke with them, his antagonist closing in, both the tongs and the club were dropt and the two members fell, Mr. G. having Mr. L. partly under him. There was no call of order from the Speaker all this time. Two members endeavored to take Mr. G. off by pulling him by the legs. The Speaker alleged he should be taken off by the shoulders; they were, however, separated.

"A few minutes afterwards Mr. G. was standing in that part of the house where water is placed for the use of the members. Mr. L. came up to the same place, with a cane in his hand; as soon as he recognized Mr. G. he struck him with his cane; on which Mr. Sitgreaves brought Mr. G. a hickory club; but the members interfered, the Speaker then called to order and Messrs. L. and G. separated.

"We are happy to add that Mr. L. is not so much hurt as might have been expected from the violence and manner of the assault."

"So far from the organ of the Republican party. The following account, copied from a newspaper slip, appears to be from some paper of the Federal party:

"PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—*Another Fracas in Congress*.—Yesterday morning, immediately after prayers were over, and while the Speaker was in the chair, but before the house was called to order, Mr. Griswold, a member from Connecticut, observing Mr. Lyon, of Vermont, in his seat, left the chair in which he usually sat and moved diagonally towards the table occupied by the sergeant at arms. He made a momentary halt, assumed a fierceness of countenance to which he is unaccustomed, grasping at the same time with firmer nerve the hickory stick he had in his hand, passed on with three or four quick steps till he came near to Mr. Lyon, when he raised his stick and drew a violent

stroke across Mr. Lyon's head, who was sitting uncovered and looking down upon some papers upon the desk, which stood between him and Mr. Griswold. The stroke was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. L. did not even make an effort by raising up his arms to ward off the danger. Mr. G. repeated his stroke before Mr. Lyon could rise from his seat. Mr. L. put his cane between his legs when he first sat down but seemed to have lost it, as he pressed forward unarmed to extricate himself from the chairs and desks with which he was surrounded. Mr. G. continued his assault during the favorable opportunity furnished by Mr. L.'s embarrassed situation, gave several severe strokes, one of which visibly staggered him. As soon as Mr. L. had got into the open area before the Speaker's chair he attempted to close with Mr. G., but finding this not easily effected, by the wariness of his antagonist, he seemed compelled to seek for arms that should put him more on a level with Mr. G. With this view he passed on to the nearest fireplace, followed by Mr. G., who continued striking. At length Mr. L. seized the fire-tongs and proceeded to repel Mr. G.'s attack, but in this he was prevented by Mr. G., who quickly caught hold of the tongs also and made a thrust with his cane at Mr. L.'s face. The combatants now closed and abandoned their weapons; after a short struggle they fell side by side on the floor, when several other members interposed and separated the combatants. Mr. L. immediately expressed a wish that they had been left alone to settle the matter in the way Mr. G. had proposed.

"A few minutes only had intervened when, by accident, Mr. Lyon and Mr. Griswold met at the water-table near the south-east door; Mr. Griswold was now without any stick and Mr. Lyon had a cane in his hand; their eyes no sooner met than Mr. Lyon sprang to attack Mr. Griswold, who, stepping back, in some measure avoided the blow. Mr. G. continued to retreat until another cudgel was put into his hand by Mr. Sitgreaves, but on the Speaker and some of the members calling to order the business terminated for the present.

“ ‘Mr. Lyon suffered considerable personal injury from the blows he received in the first attack. Mr. Griswold appears to have sustained little or no bodily hurt during the whole affray.’ ”

AN ENGLISH JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF SAVANNAH IN 1779.

NOVEMBER 3, 1779. Saw from Tybee Light house four large ships in the offing; sent Lieut. Lock in the pilot-boat to reconnoitre them.

4th. The Lieutenant returned and reported the strange ships in the offing to be two French ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop.

5th. They stood off this day and appeared again.

6th. Lieut. Whitworth was dispatched with advice to New-York of the enemy being on the coast, but was chased in by the French.

7th. Lieut. Whitworth sailed again and we hope escaped the enemy; employed in sounding the North Channel and bringing the Rose, Keppel and Germain men of war into it and mooring them.

8th. The signal was made from the Light-house of seeing 18 sail, at sun-set counted 41 sail, 32 of which appeared large ships; an officer and reinforcement came to Tybee fort, which had only one 24 pounder and one 8½ inch howitz. Came down from Cockspur and anchored in the North Channel; his Majesty's ship Fowey, the Savannah armed ship transports and prison ships ready to go up Savannah river, started all the water except the ground tier.

9th. At day-light saw the French fleet, some of them in chase of a schooner with English colours which they took.

10th. Four of the enemy's ships got under way at high water and stood for Tybee, the Fowey made the signal to weigh, weighed with the Fowey, Keppel and Comet galley and run up Savannah river as far as Long Reach; the Fowey got aground on White Vester Bank, ordered the Keppel and Comet to her assistance with boats, anchors, &c, the fort was abandoned and

burnt, the French ships anchored off Tybee, the Fowey got off at high water.

11. Employed sounding and laying off the channel leading to Savannah, the Fowey, Keppel and Comet galley anchored there.

12th. At sun-set a French ship anchored off Tybee, two more anchor'd in the South Channel and one in the north, perceived she was a-grund.

13th. At 2 P.M. a sloop, the Crawford, came alongside, sent 8 nine pounders, 400 shot and eight barrels powder, &c. to the army; the Comet galley moved to Cockspur and exchanged some shot with the French ship a-ground, the French fleet at anchor without the bar; at 7 A.M. weighed, as did the Fowey, Keppel and Comet galley, at half past, the ship took the ground, but soon floated, anchored with the small bower, at 8 weighed and came up the river, at 11, anchored at Five Fathom Hole.

14th. Sent Lieut. Lock, 26 seamen, Capt. Rankin and all the marines to reinforce the army per order from Commodore Henry.

15th, at 2 the Keppel and Comet went down the harbour to cover and protect the troops expected from Beaufort; this day I joined the army with the remaining part of the officers and ship's company, leaving only enough to keep the ship free; posted the officers and seamen to the different batteries in the line; the General received a summons from Count d'Estaing to surrender, &c. &c. TO THE ARMS OF THE FRENCH KING; a council of war was called on the occasion, and an answer was sent; a trooper of Pulaski's was brought in this morning.

16th. The remainder of the Rose and Fowey's guns were landed, the guns were immediately mounted on the different batteries; Colonel Maitland and the troops from Beaufort arrived, 71st and New York Volunteers, brave fellows; Savannah in the highest spirits.

17th. A truce agreed on for 24 hours, viz. till gun fire P.M.

18th. Continued truce.

19th. Hands sent down to bring the ships up near the town; all the ships moved; the pickets firing most part of the night.

20th. New works thrown up, the French ship, rebel galleys moving up the river, orders from Capt. Henry to scuttle and sink the Rose man of war in the channel, which was immediately done, after getting out as many of her stores, &c. as the time would admit. The Savannah armed ship and Venus transport were burnt with their guns and provisions, ammunition, &c. two or three transports sunk at Five Fathom Hole or thereabouts with all their sails burnt, &c. &c.

21st. Two Negroes deserted from the enemy report them strong, Gen. Lincoln with the rebel army having joined the French, and that they are preparing for the attack; strengthening our works, firing occasionally on the enemy to disturb them.

22d. The enemy still opening works to the left fired on them occasionally from the batteries.

23d. Strengthening the works and throwing up intrenchments in front of the different corps in the line.

24th. At seven in the morning saw the enemy very busy intrenching themselves to the left of the barracks, three companies of light infantry made a sortie with great spirit, the enemy being too numerous obliged them to retreat under the fire of our batteries with the loss of 21 killed and wounded; Lieut. McPherson of the 71st was killed, it is supposed the enemy suffered considerably; the enemy fired several cannon in our line from 2 eighteen pounders and some 4 pounders, a flag was sent to bury the dead on both sides, in the afternoon the enemy's galleys advanced near the works, our galleys exchanged several shot with them and returned under the sea battery; the new battery behind the barracks finished this day, mounted with two 18 pounders, two 9 pounders and field pieces, throwing up intrenchments in front of the different corps in the French lines, about half a musket shot from our abbatis; the pickets exchanged shots the greatest part of the night, we throwing shells into their works and firing on them from our batteries every fifteen minutes.

25th. The French throw up new works on the left of the barracks, in which they

mounted two 18 pounders en barbette, but were driven from them by our batteries, in the evening the rebel galleys advanced up to the Rose, but were obliged to retire by the fire from the Comet and Thunderer galleys;—continue throwing shells and firing on their works during the night.

26th. At 11 A.M. the enemies' galleys fired a few shot at the Fort on the left of the encampment without effect, a French frigate advanced to Five Fathom Hole.

27th, at 3 A.M. a small fire of musketry from the pickets; 8 A.M. a flag from the French with private letters from the British prisoners: destroyed the barracks and carried off the wood, &c. leaving the lower part as a breastwork, to prevent it being fired from the enemy, continue throwing shells and cannonading the enemys works during the night.

28th. at 1 in the morning a small firing between the picquets, a rebel taken close to our abattis, about 2 another firing from our picquets; at 9 A.M. a French frigate moved up the Back River and moored her stern and head—every thing quiet this day, the enemy are carrying on their works. 8 P.M. the Thunderer galley moved near the French frigate and began to cannonade her, the frigate did not return her fire.

29th. At daylight this morning saw a new entrenchment on the left, raised during the night by the enemy, within half musket shot of our lines; employed throwing up breastworks to the right and left of the barracks, fired on the enemy's works every 15 minutes from the batteries and howitzers during the night.

30th. At daylight perceived the enemy working and extending their entrenchments; at 7 A.M. the Thunder galley advanced toward the French frigate on the Back River and fired at her, she did not return a shot—the Thunderer returned, having broke the platform of her gun. At 10 A.M. a brig came up to Five Fathom Hole, the rebel galleys on their former station near the works below; the Rose, a boat with a small gun, fired at the Thunderer without effect, a launch and another boat went up the Back River; a man came in from the enemy, gives no satisfactory

intelligence ; some firing from the battery on the right, and the armed vessels on the enemy at Yamacraw, as well as from the batteries in the front and the left on the French intrenchments. This night an officer of Polaskie's was wounded and brought into the line by the picquets.

October 1st. At 7 A.M. the French frigate in the Back River fired some shot towards the town and at the negroes on Hutchinson's Island ; perceived the enemy in front and on the left busy in their works, embrasures, &c. a flag from us to the French with letters from the wounded officer taken last night, still employed in strengthening our lines, particularly in front ; sent out of the lines two dragoons of Polaskie's legion by a flag, who had been detained some time here, and received an officer of the same legion with a flag, *Mons. Bentoloso*, who came to see the officer that was wounded and brought in last night ; employed in strongly throwing up a new battery on our left, to be mounted with 8 nine-pounders, to act on the enemy's batteries ; in hourly expectation of the attack ; this afternoon fresh breezes from E.N.E. and rain ; fired during the night from the batteries in front, and threw some shells into the French intrenchments.

2d. Rainy weather, wind E.N.E. the enemy still working in their intrenchments and preparing the batteries ; at noon the enemy's galleys advanced near the sea battery and began to cannonade, as did the frigate in the Back River, several of their shot came into the rear of the camp without doing execution ; the Thunderer returned a few shot, the sea battery did not ; a deserter from Polaskie's legion reports the enemy's batteries to be near ready, a deserter from the French likewise, with the same account ; the frigate in the Back River fired again in the afternoon without effect ; threw shells and fired from the batteries into the French intrenchments to disturb them during the night.

3d. Rainy weather, wind E.N.E. the enemy still working in the intrenchment and completing their batteries, the French frigate firing on the rear of the camp without effect ; at 12 o'clock this night the

enemy opened the bomb batteries and threw several shells into the town and camp, at day break they opened their batteries and fired warmly into the town, but none into the field.

4th. The enemy still continue their fire from the bomb and other batteries, it was returned by us.

5th. The enemy still cannonading the camp and town, at night a house took fire, but it went out without communicating to any other building, the frigate and galleys firing as usual ; heard a cannonade at sea.

6th. The enemy still firing on the works, camp, and town ; the line turned out at dawn on an alarm that the enemy were approaching ; the cannonade and bombardment continued all night.

7th. Still continue cannonading and throwing shells on both sides, the enemy throwing most of their fire towards the town, which suffers considerably ; a 9 pounder in our battery to the right of our barracks burst and wounded a seaman ; carpenter employed in repairing the platform in the Ebenezer battery, which had been broke by the shells. At 7 at night the enemy threw several carcasses into the town, and burnt one house.

8th. The enemy fired little this morning, but during the night cannonaded and bombarded the town furiously.

9th. At drum-beating in the morning the French attacked us warmly on the right and endeavoured to storm the redoubt and Ebenezer battery, the grenadiers of the 60th regiment advanced to support them, and after an obstinate resistance by the French, they drove them back with great slaughter : their loss is reported to be 6 or 700 killed, wounded and prisoners ; our loss Captain Tarves of the dragoons, who died nobly fighting on the parapet of the redoubt, 7 of the 60th killed and wounded, and two marines killed and four wounded. A flag from the French to bury their dead, which was granted ; at 8 at night the French beat a parley, but were refused by us ; they fired cannon and shells during the night without any other effect than destroying the houses.

10th. This morning sent a flag to bury

their dead, the Rebels sent one for the same purpose; the truce lasted from ten till four p. m., the French fired several cannon when it expired. Between 8 and 9 p. m. our picquets fired on the right several shots; the lines lay on their arms all night, and the seamen stood to their cannon. No other firing from either side during the night.

11th. This morning very foggy, no alarm from the enemy, our line very alert and in high spirits; the French and Rebels sent in flags of truce during the greatest part of the day; the enemy employed burying their dead, carrying off their wounded, and searching for their missing. The French take off all their cannon and mortars in the night, leaving only some small field pieces to amuse us, our whole lines in spirits, ready for another attack. Several deserters, French and Rebel, come in, and all report that the enemy are moving, and that their loss in the attack is much more than we imagined, the Rebels miss 1300, the French loss uncertain, but greater than the Rebels, as they fought like soldiers, and were killed and wounded, but the Rebels loss is from desertion immediately after the defeat.

12th. The French amused us with four cannon shot at day break, more deserters come in,—say they are retreating, Count d'Estaing was at the attack and was dangerously wounded in two places, and the flower of the French army killed or wounded—Count Polaskie mortally wounded. The enemy very quiet all night, open'd a new battery on the right of three 4 pounders.

13th. We fired a gun at three in the morning, the French returned two shot, the whole line very alert, and under arms, a flag out at nine to return the wounded French officers and soldiers—the frigate in the Back River moved down at high water—hear'd several guns from the sea, which we suppose signals; more deserters come in, who reported the enemy's loss to be great, the Rebel militia are mostly gone off, and the rest dispirited and ready to march to Charles Town; our batteries in front fired on the enemy's works at intervals during the night, the enemy returned

the fire, which seemed to come from one gun; nothing more material during the night.

14th. More deserters from the French and Rebels who make the same report as the former—at nine this morning a flag out to settle an exchange of prisoners; some information gives us reason to suspect a vigorous attack from the French, as soon as they have got off their heavy baggage cannon, sick and wounded—we fired at times during the night on the enemy's works, they returned two shot only, from two small pieces, supposed to be six pounders.

15th. The enemy very quiet this morning, we could not hear the Rebels revallie—the French beat the drums, but fired no morning gun; a light ship came to Five Fathom Hole, suppose to water. Two gallies joined the two former ones—more deserters come in and report the enemy to be on the retreat, that their loss the morning of the engagement was very great, particularly in their best officers, they are very sickly, and discontented with the Rebels; the regiment Darmagnac are on their march to Bewis, with baggage, sick and wounded, the night quiet, firing occasionally from the grand battery on the enemy's entrenchment, they returned 3 or 4 shot.

16th. The French beat the revallie, the rebels did not; more deserters from the French confirming the former reports of their great loss and retreat, we are however on our guard. The frigates in the river loose their topsails, as we suppose, to drop down and cover the retreat of the French. An alarm at sunset, that the enemy was forming in our front, the lines under arms; the rebels set fire to some houses on our right, as well as in our front—our armed negroes skirmishing with the Rebels the whole afternoon, we fired occasionally during the night on the enemy's works and camp; they returned two shot.

17th. The French beat the revallie, the Rebels did not; heard the report of several cannon; a manager of Sir James Wright's from Ogeeche, reports that the enemy were

preparing for a retreat, that they lost the day of the attack 1500 men, killed and wounded, and the desertion very great; fire as usual at the enemy's works, they returned three shot.

18th. The French beat the revallie, the Rebels did not, but were heard working in the woods, the armed negroes brought in two Rebel Dragoons and eight horses, and killed two rebels who were in a foraging party; only one deserter this day from the French, who gives the same account as the former ones; many boats observed passing from the enemy's vessels and their army—nothing material during the night, we fired as usual on their works, and they returned three shot from a six pounder, our lines very alert and generally on their arms ready to receive the enemy.

19th. The French beat the revallie, the Rebels not, but were heard cutting in the woods; the ship that came to Five Fathom Hole moved down the river, as we supposed, full of water and the French baggage.

20th. The French beat the revallie, but did not fire the morning gun; two deserters that came in this day, say the Rebels marched off yesterday evening, after having fired their camp; the frigate fell down lower, but the wind being against her, she could go no further.

LETTERS OF GENERAL JOHN ARMSTRONG OF KITTANING TO GEN. WM. IRVINE.

ARMSTRONG made himself famous by his affair at Kittaning, and was a man of parts. He was a personal friend of Washington, having served with him in the French war.

His correspondence with General Irvine (for which our readers are indebted to a descendant of the latter, who obligingly favors us with contributions from General Irvine's papers) possesses an interest as a portraiture of the men and times, independent of the historical value of the facts embraced.

PHILADELPHIA, 8th August, 1780.

DEAR GENERAL,

I cannot pass so favourable an oppor-

tunity of answering your kind letter as that of Coll Johnston, altho' an interview would much better serve to disclose or unburthen the mind which cannot so properly be done by Pen and ink.

Your soldiers shirts are by this time I hope gone forward, with Overalls, and as much dispatch in procuring Shoes as can well be made. As you are now to have but a few hints, the great concern of an *Empty Treasury* with a thousand daily demands, forms the front line of my highest fears and deepest distress—we want at this moment to draw money, produce, transportation, &c. from these States to whom we are already deeply indebted, and whom our delinquency in payment disenables from advancing those Taxes whereon at present we depend.—How the scheme of business and Finance contained in the resolution of the 18th of March last will operate for our relief is yet uncertain but doubted by too many, for altho' it is considered by many good judges to be at once just and wise respecting the publick at large, yet various individuals suppose themselves injured or disappointed by fixing the money at forty to one, and therefore decry the measure. Mr. Laurens by our reverse of fortune in South Carolina has been retarded in his voiage to Holand for which place he sets out from hence in a few days for the purpose of borrowing money for the United States. Mr. Sarel was set out (before yr. letter came to hand)¹ for Holland also, in order to procure Cloathing for the Pennsylvania line of our army, with some other necessaries for the State, which if he is successful, I hope may be of some use to us. Genl. Greens peremptory resignation in the business of Qr. M. G.—or refusal to act under the new regulation for that department, at this very critical moment, has at once disappointed and thrown Congress into a degree of vexatious distress greater than can well be expressed, or has yet happened in regard of any individual, nine tenths of the difficulty arises from the importance of the present moment. The Committee of Congress at Camp appears to make Genl. Greens continuance of absolute necessity—so that if he is retained the measures of Congress for reforming

that department must be rescinded, & the censures of the publick must remain agst. Congress, as deaf to their remonstrances for the reformation of abuses. The remonstrance of the Genl. Officers was this morning read & committed to a respectable Committee, the greater part whereof will in my opinion meet the cordial attention of Congress, who are as well disposed to do anything in their power that is in itself right, as men can be.

The controversy betwixt you & Genl. Hand gives some pain to all your friends that I have heard speak of it, as tending to derange many things now established & introduce a new field of dispute which could not be well settled again—these and sundry such sentiments prevail at the Board of war, whom it is said are possessed of written opinions of high authority which clearly conclude agst. the utility, if not also agst. the right of your claim; for they will not allow that the Resolution of Congress for securing the rank of Prisoners extends to your case, or at least that this is doubtful.—That *the first appointment* of Genl. Officers being wholly with Congress, belongs not to the ordinary line of rank secured by the resolution to which we have alluded. I cou'd, especially with the consent of my colleagues, bring this matter before Congress, but whether brought on in this way, or by a plain & dispassionate memorial from yourself, the immediate consequence would be a reference to the Board of War, and from thence (as far as I can learn) to the Commander-in-Chief and a Board of Officers at Camp. I have thought it necessary to write you thus plainly, having strong apprehensions that if carried to the uttermost, it will ultimately go agst. you. I therefore wish you cou'd either reconcile it to yourself from what you may have learned of the sense of others, to give it up, or to write me soon, that it may be brought to a period—be assured that sentiments from Camp, and also sentiments formed here promise no success to yr. claim in the present question. I hope you will judge right—and am most sincerely yours.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The present state of our Southern Department is very forbidding, the letters of Genl. Gates & Baron De Calb, draw the picture of universal want, more particularly in the articles of money & provisions. Genl. Green having so peremptorily refused the necessary service, is likely to be discharged from all other—to-day must end this disagreeable matter. I beg you will present my best wishes to the gents. of our line. I intend this by Coll Johnstone, together with a conference before he sets out.

J. A.

CARLETON, 30th October, 1779.

DEAR GENERAL,

A cold joined to a late hour disenables me to say more at present than that I reached home about a week ago—and found Mrs. Irwin & children, with my own Family also in usual health—and that I beg you will favour me with a line on the prospects of an investiture of New Yorke which by the way I consider through the unexpected stay of the Count & many other circumstances, as abortive for this season.

Before this time I hope farther provision is made for the subsistence of the General Officers of the Army, which at leaving Congress I impressed on the minds of some members who promised suddenly to have it on the carpet, and to which I think there would be no opposition. If any uneasiness should arise to you, my advice still is that you write either to Congress directing to the President or to the Board of War—mentioning only the facts & your confidence that justice will be done you. My compliments to Coll Hay—I am, dear General, sincerely yours,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Wheat £15 per Bushel, Indian corn 9 pounds &c.

I suppose Doctor Shiell, lately from Dublin, will visit the Camp, give me leave to recommend him to your particular notice—He is a gentleman—a genuine Whig and a man of very good sense and breeding.

PHILADA., 17th August, 1780.

DEAR GENERAL,

By Coll. Johnston I had the pleasure of writing you at some length which I

hope you received—the bearer Captain Vanderhorst—otherwise Vanross, I beg leave to recommend to your civilities & those of the gentlemen of the Pennsylvania line.—He is a gentn. who lately possessed a very pretty Fortune in the neighbourhood of Charleston from whence he has been obliged to flee with great loss, whoes hospitallity hath often been witnessed by Coll. Coner & myself—he designs only a visit to Camp, wishes the pleasure & curiosity of seeing Our Commander-in-Chief, then returns to South Carolina—I am grieved to hear of the agitation at Camp of a certain point of delicacy and honr. wherein the Officers of the Army, but more particularly those of our line are deeply interested—having heard this matter but imperfectly, shall only take the liberty of making two short observations—I hope the young gentn. will have prudence and address enough to decline the honr. of that particular command.* But if our officers must make a sacrifice, please to remember, it is not to an individual only, but to the weal & safety of many, to the publick good of these Commonwealths at large—a sacrifice this, which if I mistake not, is second, only to that which we owe to God Himself. My Health has been in jeopardy of late by excessive heat business and confinement, in this city where many of late hath made a sudden exit from the present world—but if my health is spared until the memorial of the General Officers is carried through, Mr. McClane being now come, I intend to retire, before which you will hear from me in a future letter. I begin to doubt whether the 2d Division of the F. Fleet will arrive in time, but still hope that this Campaign will not pass over without some happy event to these States & laurels to the arms of America.

I am, Dear General,

affectionately yours,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Genl. Irwin.

* Referring to the appointment of Major McPherson to a command in the Light-Infantry over the heads of others.

CARLISLE, 16th August, 1787. -

DEAR GENERAL,

The design of the following lines as you may readily conceive, is only to shew that we have you in remembrance, and perhaps at a leisure moment to draw something better from you.

There are no less than ten new houses of Stone or Brick going on in this town; and yet money is almost invisible—what shall we think of a late estimation of 25,000£s due on the Storekeepers Books of this town, distinct from all other debts either to the publick or to individuals! is it not high time that all ranks should change their gates. two years more in our present course, must sell plantations and change property very fast & very cheap—Some Storekeepers—Lawyers & Speculators, must be the nabobs of this country—we cry out against an aristocracy, but are practically laying the foundation of it with both hands!

Our country thro' the favour of God, have had a tolerable good crop, and a favourable season fore securing it; what quantity thereof will go to the payment of publick dues, is yet unknown.

I had a late visit from a sensible but rigid Constitutionist—he said if the Assembly altered the funding law, or made any discrimination respecting the alienated certificates, it was but a forerunner of, a previous step to throwing off the whole debt! I asked if he thought the State able to pay the whole of the interest agreeable to the law? he acknowledged it is not able, but altho' we had taken too much debt upon us, it is only owing to the bad management of the republicans, whom he thinks has opposed the best measures for a discharge of the debt. I thought there was powerfull reasons for making a distinction in the payment of interest, due on these securities at least in point of time, and perhaps in the manner of doing it too, but that none of them should be disavowed or rejected—and that it is hard to suppose we have any set of men in the rank of legislatures, capable of such an atrocious degree of robbery & villany, as to discard the whole! and thereby injure a great many

of their own political friends as well as others. He said aristocracy was their object, and that no wreck nor ruin would by some be regarded (if like Sampson they themselves should even die with the Philistines) in order to get clear of the humiliating line of republicanism &c. These are afflict-ing considerations, but depraved as mankind are, I hope they would not go these lengths, but if any of our citizens are so totally lost to reason & conscience, there is a farther hope that they will not be permitted. From the prevalence of these kind of jealousies amongst ourselves there is much to fear. Amongst other things, how hard may we suppose it to be, for the Convention to throw out any thing that will give general satisfaction, impossible. but however, or rather whatever their system may be, altho' it must be examined both by Congress & the different States, and perhaps may either require or endure amendments; but in my private opinion, it ought not to be scanned with an eye too critical, but with great candour and many allowances, nor should cold water be poured upon it, because such opposition might naturally produce bad consequences among the people—because it is apparent enough that we are not at present fit, or in a capacity to adopt the most perfect system of Government—and because, an indifferent one is better than none—I wish how many of yr. body may be thus mild in yr. animadversions.

We expect to hear from you soon—Mrs. Irvine & the Children are in good health. I wish you to talk farther with Genl. Vernon on the sale of our College land—the soil I believe is strong & well watered. What have you done with yr. Nagg, or have you obtained some decent old pacer for him—I have two good mares, yet nothing to ride. If you come shortly to Philadelphia you will probably come home for two or three days.

I am dear General,
affectionately yours,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

CARLEISLE, 5th January, 1798.

DEAR GENERAL,

I now acknowledge & thank you for your favour of Novr. last. The point respecting the time or call of new members to a seat in Congress I see is very plain, and most probably will not happen before the time you mention—if it should, no doubt the President will some way notify distant members before hand. I have shown your letter to the Doctor with which he is very well satisfied.

You will scarcely be able to recollect whether you franked a letter for Johnny some short time before Mrs. Irwin went to town? I sent it by some person who said he would see you, I remember telling him, if he found you at leisure to give my compliments & ask you to throw a over it—but if he found you busie, to leave it in the post office as it was, but cannot recollect who this person was—the reason I mention this trivial matter is, that by a late letter from him, he complains as having heard nothing from me since my last, only a few lines I had wrote to his wife.

We are much elated with the late good news from France—and happier would it be both for them and us, did our expressions of joy still rise higher & shew themselves thro' different mediums from those of ringing Bells, lighting tapers & washing down an Oyster Supper; not that I object to these in due measure, but we should send them bread to eat, and gratefully & publickly acknowledge the real author of their mercys and our own—this check of these combined tyrants (tho' we cannot call it more) is evidently from the supreme lord of the universe, who has thrown his hook into their noses and turned them back by the way they came, not with laurels, that disdain to grow in such a soil, but covered with a double coat of shame! the policy and arms of France has no doubt been a mean of impeding the diabolical career of these haughty invaders, but the mortifying blood descended from another quarter; and if the whole scene end well, the event will call for the general adoration & thanks of this nation. Two things however have a tendency to dash

the hopes we have conceived for these our distressed friends—I mean the gross ignorance of divine revelation expressed in some of the speeches of that people & their abuse of Old King David, once a greater General than any in France—also the report of the Prussians marching against them—as to the former (and the latter may not be true) altho' infidelity which must produce bad morals also (if this be the prevailing character of the nation) is indeed the very worst system that can attend them, yet their cause is a good one, and not the cause of France only, but of humanity in general therefore there is ground of hope from a Sovereign God who hates oppression and tyranny.

I hope your family are all well, the children recovered of their complaint in their eyes & particularly our Grandson, whom with his Mama, my wife is frequently wishing back again—all is quiet at your house, Callender keeps his College hours punctually, and has taken a part in a wondrous play lately acted here, I saw it not, but if report may be credited, no part nor person failed, and in point of dress it could scarce be surpassed—I must not therefore shade it's beauty by an awkward attempt to describe it, nor would this sheet admit the half—so much for vanity—but apropos—is it possible that the new playhouse in Philadelphia is considered of so much importance as to justify *labour on the Sabbath day*? this report true or false, originated in the city—It is too glaring & atrocious to gain credit here; on the other hand, the report, or strong suspicion having been brought by so many different persons & to various of the back towns, that at best it is but a disagreeable story, and so improbable that I have hesitated on the bare mentioning of it even to you—as the present is supposed to be the favourable season of application on behalf of our College, and as I know you are wrote to on that subject, I need only add, that a sufficient degree of dependance is placed upon your generalship in the several branches of the business—Mrs. Armstrong joins in our best wishes to your self Mrs. Irvine & the Children—with

dear General your sincere friend & humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

There are two young lads of the name of Irvine lately from the Lurgg in Ireland, of whom Mrs. Irvine can tell you somewhat—they are pretty good English scollars decenter than common from that country & fit to write either in an office or store—the Elder brother is lame of one Leg the younger about 20 years old they are grandsons of Ned Armstrongs of Lisnaban & appear to be proper objects of some notice. I have mentioned them to you merely at a venture in case any little opening shou'd present itself. The father is far from being a mean or despicable man, but has not that command of himself that is sufficient to resist company & strong drink. I pity him much for this—perhaps he may reform, he is recommended by my Br. Andrew.

DEAR GENERAL,

CARLEIL.

Your knowledge of Military men & things, together with the place of your present residence, will undoubtedly subject you to some trouble in presenting the applications for Military Commissions, of various candidates of your acquaintance—but this trouble is now to be expected & if by it you can render your country any real service I'm persuaded you will have pleasure in doing it. On this principle it is, I now take the liberty of recommending to your notice & assistance, Mr. John Steel of this Town, as a person apparently well formed for military service.

He is personable, very active, has some acquaintance with military movements & exercise, a genteel appearance & possesses a fine constitution, whereby I should consider him well suited to the Western Service. With respect to rank, I need not tell you, that all men look as high as they can at setting out, but as in that respect all cannot be gratified, they must be content with their lot. Mr. Steel has been very desirous that I should recommend him to you, as I now do with full freedom—and am dear General

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

CARLISLE, 1793.

DEAR GENERAL,

The design of this is only to prevent an entire forgetfulness; for altho' at present if I count right you are a few lines in arrears with me I mean in respect of number, but as to wright, having so little to say, and so long unable to say that little, my claim of compensation is but very light.

We have however the pleasure of hearing frequently of the health of your family, and that Armstrong continues his progress in length and breadth—indeed he has been so much the subject of enquiry, that poor Bill and his little Sisters have been almost forgotten; as has been the case with John & Horatio also, in preference to the other poor things who may happen to be favoured with as much merit as they—but parental weakness is of an antient date & seldom out of the need of amendment.

The killing of the late King of France, or rather the hopes of not killing him, is a common topic here—and some of us regret why Congress & our President have not thrown their weight into the scale of his life. Two things appear to me to dash our hopes of french liberty, tho' they may not overthrow it—one is the sending missionaries, some say into various parts of Europe, all say into the Belgic provinces formally & publicly to seduce the subjects of other powers and induce them to adopt their political creed—the other is the killing of Louis Capet—which I consider no more a national object to the people, than to decree the death of a crow, or a chicken on the dunghill! on these two points I cannot reason on this bit of paper, but think I see an ample field for it, of which their enemies may but too naturally avail themselves—It is not easy to clear either of these positions of moral guilt; but that they are replete with ill policy & national indignity I have no doubt.

We have been talking a little of a foreign nation entitled as they are to our good wishes and more—but what think you of our own situation—things seem to me as stagnant, or in an indigested state, I mean our military affairs, nor are the causes thereof hard to discover—indeed I pity

our old friend the president & think he is inevitably puzzled, whatever may have been the causes thereof—The report said to be bro't down by Coll. Proctor of the ill temper of the Senecas has a bad aspect. I hope they will not be permitted to strike, if they should, they probably draw Monseys, Wyandotes and Delawares against Pennsylvania.

Is there any efforts for the College, or any openings of this session beyond the report of a committee you sent Mr Montgomery? I heard it once read & it had to me the same appearance as that of the opening of roads and waters, taking up too many objects at once; blending things of lesser importance & better brought forward more gradually, with others of more publick concern, requiring a more immediate establishment. The great plenty of money said to be deposited in the State treasury had induced warm expectations of going on with the building. We hear Mrs. Irwin is soon expected up—until which time My wife joins in our respects to you all, with dear General your sincere friend and humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Callander is in health I saw him yesterday.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON SLAVERY IN THE NORTHERN COLONIES AND STATES.

Continued from Vol. VII., page 361.

NO. III.—MASSACHUSETTS.

THE colonists of Massachusetts assumed to themselves "a right to treat the Indians on the footing of Canaanites or Amalekites," *Bancroft*, III. 408, and practically regarded them from the first as forlorn and wretched heathen—possessing few rights which were entitled to respect. Cotton Mather's speculations on their origin illustrate the temper of the times.

"We know not *When* or *How* these Indians first became Inhabitants of this mighty Continent, yet we may guess that probably the Devil decoy'd these miserable Salvages hither, in hopes that the Gospel

of the Lord Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or disturb his *Absolute Empire* over them." *Magnalia, Book III. Part III.*

The instructions from the Commissioners of the United Colonies to Major Gibbons, on being sent against the Narragansetts in 1645, further illustrate this spirit.

He was directed to have "due regard to the honour of God, who is both our sword and shield, and to the distance which is to be observed betwixt Christians and Barbarians, as well in warres as in other negociations." It was indeed strange that men, who professed to believe that God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, should upon every occasion take care to preserve this distinction. Perhaps nothing more effectually defeated the endeavors for Christianizing the Indians. It seems to have done more: to have sunk their spirits, led them to intemperance, and extirpated the whole race." *Hutchinson Collection of Papers, 151.*

In 1646 the Commissioners of the United Colonies made a very remarkable order, practically authorizing, upon complaint of trespass by the Indians, the seizure of "any of that plantation of Indians that shall entertain, protect, or rescue the offender." The order further proceeds, "And, because it will be chargeable keeping Indians in prisone, and if they should escape, they are like to prove more insolent and dangerous after, that upon such seizure, the delinquent or satisfaction be againe demanded, of the Sagamore or plantation of Indians guilty or accessory as before, and if it be denied, that then the magistrates of the Jurisdiction deliver up the Indians seized to the party or parties indamaged, either to serve, or to be shipped out and exchanged for Negroes as the cause will justly beare." *Plymouth Records, IX. 71.*

The Commissioners themselves were not blind to the severity of this proceeding, although they alleged that it was "just."

There are here two features of historical importance which the reader will not fail to notice, viz. the export for trade of Indians for Negroes, and the measure of "justice"

in those days between the colonists and the natives.

It may be observed that in these notes we have not drawn the lines between the Plymouth Colony and that of the Massachusetts Bay. In this connection they may justly be regarded as one, indeed they cannot be separated, for in these and similar proceedings, to quote a significant proverb of that day, "the Plymouth saddle was always on the Bay horse."

In 1658, June 29, certain persons were punished by fines by the County Courts at Salem and Ipswich for attending a Quaker meeting and otherwise "syding with the Quakers and absenting themselves from the publick ordinances." Among them were two children, Daniel and Provided Southwick, sonne and daughter to Lawrence Southwick, who were fined ten pounds, but their fines not being paid and the parties (as is stated in the proceedings) "pretending they have no estates, resolving not to worke and others likewise have been fyned and more like to be fyned"—the General Court were called upon in the following year, May 11, 1659, to decide what course should be taken for the satisfaction of the fines.

This they did, after due deliberation, by a resolution empowering the County Treasurers to sell the said persons to any of the English nation at Virginia or Barbadoes—in accordance with their law for the sale of poor and delinquent debtors. To accomplish this they wrested their own law from its just application, for the special law concerning fines, did not permit them to go beyond imprisonment for non-payment. *Mass. Laws, 1675, p. 51; Fell's Salem, II. 581; Mass. Records, IV. i. 366; Mass. Laws, 1675, p. 6; Bishop's N. E. Judged, 85; Hazard, II. 563.*

The father and mother of these children, who had before suffered in their estate and persons, were at the same time banished on pain of death, and took refuge in Shelter Island, where they shortly afterwards died. *Mass. Records, IV. i. 367; Hazard, II. 564; Bishop, 83.* The Treasurer, on attempting to find passage for the children to Barbadoes, in execution of the order of

* sale, found "none willing to take or carry them." Thus the entire design failed, only through the reluctance of these shipmasters to aid in its consummation. *Bishop*, 190; *Sevel's Hist. of the Quakers*, I. 278.

Provided Southwick was subsequently in the same year, in company with several other Quaker ladies, "whipt with tenn stripes," and afterwards "committed to prison to be proceeded with as the law directs." *Mass. Records*, IV. i. 411.

The indignant Quaker historian, in recounting these things says, "After such a manner ye have done to the *Servants* of the Lord, and for *speaking* to one another, . . . and for *meeting* together, ransacking *their Estates*, breaking open *their Houses*, carrying away *their Goods* and *Cattel*, till ye have left none, then *their wearing apparel*, and then (as in Plimouth government) *their Land*; and when ye have left them *nothing*, sell them for this which ye call *Debt*. Search the Records of former Ages, go through the Histories of the Generations that are past; read the Monuments of the Antients, and see if *ever* there were *such* a thing as this since the Earth was laid, and the Foundations thereof in the *Water*, and *out of the Water*. . . . O ye Rulers of Boston, ye Inhabitants of the *Massachusetts*! What shall I say unto you? Whereunto shall I liken ye? Indeed, I am at a stand, I have no Nation with *you* to compare, I have no People with *you* to parallel, I am at a loss with *you* in this point; I must say of *you*, as *Balaam* said of *Amalek* when his eyes were open, *Boston, the first of the Nations that came out thus to war against, to stop Israel in their way to Canaan from Egypt*." *Bishop's N. E. Judged*, 90.

At the time of King Philip's War, the policy and practice of the Colony of Massachusetts, with regard to slavery, had been already long settled upon the basis of positive law. Accordingly the numerous "captives taken in war" were disposed of in the usual way. The notes which follow are mainly from the official records of the colony, and will be sufficient to show the general current of public opinion and action at that period.

In August, 1675, the Council at Plymouth ordered the sale of a company of Indians, "being men, weomen, and children, in number one hundred and twelve," with a few exceptions. The Treasurer made the sale "on the countreyes behalfe." *Plymouth Records*, V. 173.

A little later the Council made a similar disposition of fifty-seven more (Indians) who "had come in a submissive way." These were condemned to perpetual servitude, and the Treasurer was ordered and appointed "to make sale of them, to and for the use of the collonie, as opportunity may present." *Id.* 174.

The accounts of the Colony of Massachusetts for receipts and expenditures during "the late War"—as stated from 25th June, 1675, to the 23d September, 1676, give among the credits the following,

By the following accounts received in or as silver, viz:	
Captives; for 188 prisoners at war sold	397.13.00

Plymouth Records, X. 401.

There is a peculiar significance in the phrase which occurs in the Records—"sent away by the Treasurer." It means sold into slavery. *Mass. Records*, V. 58.

The statistics of the traffic carried on by the Treasurers cannot be accurately ascertained from any sources now at command. But great numbers of Philip's people were sold as slaves in foreign countries. In the beginning of the war Captain Moseley captured eighty, who were confined at Plymouth. In September following one hundred and seventy-eight were put on board a vessel commanded by Captain Sprague, who sailed from Plymouth with them for Spain. *Drake*, 224.

These proceedings were not without witnesses against their injustice and inhumanity. The Apostle Eliot's indignant remonstrance is a glorious memorial of his fearless devotion to reason and humanity—to which neither rulers nor people of Massachusetts were then inclined to listen.

"To the Honorable the Governor and Council, sitting at Boston this 18t. of the 6t, 75, the humble petition of John Eliot,

Sheweth that the terror of selling away such Indians unto the Ilands for perpetual slaves, who shall yield up y^eselves to your mercy, is like to be an effectual prolongation of the warre, and such an exasperation of them, as may produce we know not what evil consequences, upon all the land. Christ hath saide, blessed are the mercifull for they shall obtain mercy. This usage of them is worse than death . . . it seemeth to me, that to sell them away for slaves is to hinder the enlargement of his [Christ's] kingdom . . . to sell soules for money seemeth to me a dangerous merchandize. If they deserve to die, it is far better to be put to death under godly governors, who will take religious care, that meanes may be used, that they may die penitently. . . . Deut. 23, 15-16. If a fugitive servant from a Pagan Master might not be delivered to his master but be kept in Israel for the good of his soule, how much less lawful is it to sell away soules from under the light of the gospel, into a condition, where their soules will be utterly lost, so far as appeareth unto man." *Plymouth Colony Records*, X. 451-2; *Compare Mather's Magnalia*, Book VII. 109 (753), *concerning the neglect to proselyte the Indians, etc.*

There is nothing to show that "the Council gave heed to the petition of Eliot," but a careful examination of the archives disclosed only a report of a Committee of the General Court, dated Nov. 5, 1675, and adopted by the Magistrates and Deputies the same day, by which several were to be sent away. *MS. Letter.*

Eliot appears also to have been the first in America to lift up his voice against the treatment which Negroes received in New England. Towards the end of his life, Cotton Mather states, "He had long lamented it with a Bleeding and Burning Passion, that the English used their Negro's but as their Horses or their *Oxen*, and that so little care was taken about their immortal Souls; he look'd upon it as a Prodigy, that any wearing the *Name of Christians* should so much have the *Heart of Devils* in them, as to prevent and hinder the Instruction of the poor *Blackamores*, and confine the souls of their miserable Slaves

to a *Destroying Ignorance*, meerly for fear of thereby losing the Benefit of their *Vas-salage*; but now he made a motion to the *English* within two or three Miles of him, that at such a time and Place they would send their *Negro's* once a week to him: For he would then *Catechise* them, and *Enlighten* them, to the utmost of his Power in the Things of their Everlasting Peace; however, he did not live to make much Progress in this Undertaking. *Mather's Magnalia*, Book III. 207 (325). *Compare also p. 209 (327).*

In 1676, November 4th, it was ordered that whereas there is an Acte or order made by the Councill of War bearing date July, 1676, prohibiting any male Indian captive to abide in this Jurisdiction that is above fourteen years of age att the beginning of his or their captivity and in case any such should continue in the Collonie after the time then prefixed they should be forfeit to the use of the Gov^t this Court sees cause to ratify and confirme that order and acte, and do therefore order; that all such as have any such Indian male captive that they shall dispose of them out of the Collonie by the first of December next on paine of forfeiting every such Indian, or Indians to the use of the Collonie; and the Constables of each town of this Jurisdiction are hereby ordered to take notice of any such Indian or Indians staying in any of the respective towns of this Collonie after the time prefixed and shall forthwith bring them to the Treasurer to be disposed of to the use of the Government as aforesaid. *Plymouth Records*, XI. 242.

There were a few, about five or six, exceptions made to this order, in favor of certain Indians, who had been assured by Capt. Benjamin Church that they should not be sold to any foreign parts, upon good behavior, &c. *Ib.* 242.

The Mass. Genl. Court made an order in 1677, 24 May, that the Indian children, youths or girls, whose parents had been in hostility with the Colony, or had lived among its enemies in the time of the war, and were taken by force, and given or sold to any of the inhabitants of this jurisdiction, should be at the disposal of their masters

or their assignes, who were to instruct them in Civility and Christian religion. *Mass. Records*, V. 136. *Note the distinction between friendly Indians whose children were to be held until 24 years of age, both in this order and in Plymouth Records*, V. 207, 223.

The Court, in the following year (1678), found cause to prohibit "all and every person and persons within our jurisdiction or elsewhere, to buy any of the Indian children of any of those our captive salvages that were taken and became our lawfull prisoners in our late warrs with the Indians, without special leave, liking and approbation of the government of this jurisdiction." *Ib.* 253.

In the following year (1679) the following entry appears in the records:

"In reference unto severall Indians bought by Jonathan Hatch of Capt. Church, the brothers of the woman, desiring shee might be released, appeared in Court with the said Jonathan Hatch, and came to composition with her for the freedom of both her and her husband, which are two of the three Indians above named; and her brothers payed on that accompt the sume of three pounds silver mony of New England, and have engaged to pay three pounds more in the same specie, and then the said man and woman are to be released; and for the third of the said Indians, it being younge, the Court have ordered, that it shall abide with the said Jonathan Hatch untill it attains the age of 24 years, and then to be released for ever." *Plymouth Records*, VI. 15.

It were well if the record were no worse, but to all this is to be added the baseness of treachery and falsehood. Many of these prisoners surrendered and still greater numbers came in voluntarily to submit upon the promise that they and their wives and children should have their lives spared and none of them transported out of the country. In one instance, narrated by the famous Captain Church himself, no less than "eight score persons" were "without any regard to the promises made them on their surrendering themselves, carried away to Plymouth, there sold and transported out

of the country." *Church*, 23, 24, 41, 51, 57.

Nor did the Christian Indians or Praying Indians escape the relentless hostility and cupidity of the whites. Besides other cruelties, instances are not wanting in which some of these were sold as slaves, and under accusations which turned out to be utterly false and without foundation. *Gookin's Hist. of the Christian Indians*.

Some of them are probably referred to by Eliot, in his letter to Boyle, Nov. 27, 1683, in which he says, "I desire to take boldness to propose a request. A vessel carried away a great number of our surprised Indians, in the times of our wars, to sell them for slaves; but the nations, whither she went, would not buy them. Finally, she left them at Tangier; there they be, so many as live, or are born there. An Englishman, a mason, came thence to Boston, he told me they desired I would use some means for their return home. I know not what to do in it; but now it is in my heart to move your honour, so to meditate, that they may have leave to get home, either from thence hither, or from thence to England, and so to get home. If the Lord shall please to move your charitable heart herein, I shall be obliged in great thankfulness, and am persuaded that Christ will, at the great day, reckon it among your deeds of charity done unto them, for his name's sake." *M. H. S. Coll.*, III. 183.

Cotton Mather furnishes another extract appropriate in this connection.

"Moreover, 'tis a Prophecy in Deut. 28, 68. *The Lord shall bring thee into Egypt again with ships, by the way whereof I spake unto thee. Thou shalt see it no more again; and there shall ye be sold unto your Enemies, and no Man shall buy you.* This did our Eliot imagine accomplished, when the Captives taken by us in our late Wars upon them, were sent to be sold, in the Coasts lying not very remote from Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea, and scarce any Chapmen would offer to take them off." *Mather's Magnalia*, Book III., Part III.

Mr. Everett, in one of the most elaborate of his finished and beautiful orations, has narrated the story of two of the last

Captives in that famous war, in a passage of surpassing eloquence which we venture to quote:

"President Mather, in relating the encounter of the 1st of August, 1676, the last but one of the war, says 'Philip hardly escaped with his life also. He had fled and left his *peage* behind him, also his squaw and son were taken captive, and are now prisoners at Plymouth. Thus hath God brought that grand enemy into great misery before he quite destroy him. It must needs be bitter as death to him to lose his wife and only son (for the Indians are marvellous fond and affectionate towards their children) besides other relations, and almost all his subjects, and country also.'

"And what was the fate of Philip's wife and his son? This is a tale for husbands and wives, for parents and children. Young men and women, you cannot understand it. What was the fate of Philip's wife and child? She is a woman, he is a lad. They did not surely hang them. No, that would have been mercy. The boy is the grandson, his mother the daughter-in-law of good old Massasoit, the first and best friend the English ever had in New England. Perhaps—perhaps now Philip is slain, and his warriors scattered to the four winds, they will allow his wife and son to go back—the widow and the orphan—to finish their days and sorrows in their native wilderness. They are sold into slavery, West Indian slavery! an Indian princess and her child, sold from the cool breezes of Mount Hope, from the wild freedom of a New England forest, to gasp under the lash, beneath the blazing sun of the tropics! 'Bitter as death,' aye, bitter as hell! Is there any thing,—I do not say in the range of humanity—is there anything animated, that would not struggle against this?" *Everett's Address at Bloody Brook, 1835; Church, 62, 63, 67, 68.*

Well might the poet record his sympathy for their fate—

"Ah! happier they, who in the strife
For freedom fell, than o'er the main,
Those who in galling slavery's chain
Still bore the load of hated life,—

Bowed to base tasks their generous pride,
And scourged and broken-hearted, died!"

or in view of this phase of civilization and progress, sigh for that elder state, when all were

"Free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

After the death of King Philip, some of the Indians from the west and south of New England who had been engaged in the war, endeavored to conceal themselves among their brethren of Penacook who had not joined in the war, and with them of Ossage and Pigwackett who had made peace.

By a "contrivance" (as Mather calls it) which savors strongly of treachery, four hundred of these Indians were taken prisoners, one half of whom were declared to have been accessories in the late rebellion, and being "sent to Boston, seven or eight of them who were known to have killed any Englishmen, were condemned and hanged; the rest were sold into slavery in foreign parts."

Some of those very Indians, who were thus seized and sold, afterwards made their way home, and found opportunity to satisfy their revenge during the war with the French and Indians known as King William's War. *Belknap, I. 143, 245; Mather's Magnalia, Book VII. 55 (699).*

Edward Randolph, in 1676, in an answer to several heads of enquiry, &c., stated that there were "not above 200 slaves in the colony, and those are brought from Guinea and Madagascar." *Hutchinson's Collection of Papers, p. 485.*

Gov. Andros reported that the slaves were not numerous in 1678—"not many servants, and but few slaves, proportionable with freemen." *Col. Hist. III. 263.*

In May, 1680, Governor Bradstreet answered certain Heads of Inquiry from the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations. Among his statements are the following:

"There hath been no company of blacks or slaves brought into the country since the beginning of this plantation, for the space of fifty years, only one small Vessel about

two yeares since, after twenty months voyage to Madagascar, brought hither betwixt forty and fifty Negroes, most women and children, sold here for ten, £15 and £20 apiece, which stood the merchant, in near £40 apiece: Now and then, two or three Negroes are brought hither from Barbados and other of his Majestie's plantations, and sold here for about twenty pounds apiece. So that there may be within our Government about one hundred or one hundred and twenty. . . . There are a very few blacks borne here, I think not above six at the most in a year, none baptized that I ever heard of. . . *M. H. S. Coll.* III. viii. 337.

The following century changed the record. Many "companies" of slaves were "brought into the country" and the institution flourished and waxed strong.

The royal instructions to Andros, when he was sent out in 1688, as Governor of New England, required him to "pass a law for the restraining of inhuman severity which ill masters or overseers may be used by towards the Christian servants or slaves; wherein provision is to be made that the wilful killing of Indians and Negroes be punished with death, and a fitt penalty imposed for the maiming of them." *Col. Doc.* III. 547.

The Law of 1698, chapter 6, forbids trading or trucking with any "Indian, molato or negro servant or slave, or other known dissolute, lewd, and disorderly persons, of whom there is just cause of suspicion."

Such persons were to be punished by whipping for so trading.

The Law of 1700, chapter 13, was enacted to protect the Indians against the exactions and oppression, which some of the English exercised towards them "by drawing them to consent to covenant or bind themselves or children apprentices or servants for an unreasonable term, on pretence of or to make satisfaction for some small debt contracted or damage done by them." Other similar acts were afterwards passed in 1718 and 1725, the latter having a clause to protect them against kidnapping.

In 1701, the Representatives of the town of Boston were "desired to promote the encouraging the bringing of white servants, and to put a period to Negroes being slaves." *Drake's Boston*, 525.

We have no knowledge of the efforts made under this instruction of the town of Boston, but they failed to accomplish anything. Indeed, the very next enactment concerning slavery was a step backward instead of an advance towards reform.

The law of 1703, chapter 2, was in restraint of the emancipation of "Molatto or Negro slaves." Security was required against the contingency of these persons becoming a charge to the town, and "none were to be accounted free for whom security is not given." This act was still in force as late as June, 1807, and continued until a much later period to govern the decisions of courts affecting the settlement of town paupers.

Chapter 4 of the same year prohibited Indian, Negro and Molatto servants or slaves, to be abroad after nine o'clock at night, &c.

The Law of 1705, chapter 6, "for the better preventing of a Spurious and Mixt Issue, &c.;" punishes Negroes and Molattoes for improper intercourse with whites, by selling them out of the Province. It also punishes any Negro or Molatto for striking a Christian, by whipping at the discretion of Justices before whom he may be convicted. It also prohibits marriage of Christians with Negroes or Molattoes—and imposes a penalty of Fifty Pounds upon the persons joining them in marriage. It provides against unreasonable denial of marriage to Negroes with those of the same nation, by any Master—"any Law, Usage, or Custom, to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1786, the legislature of the State of Massachusetts passed an "Act for the orderly solemnization of Marriage," by section 7 whereof it was enacted "that no person authorized by this act to marry shall join in marriage any white person with any Negro, Indian or Mulatto, under penalty of fifty pounds; and all such

marriages shall be absolutely null and void."

The prohibition continued until 1843, when it was repealed by a special "act relating to marriages between individuals of certain races."

The statute of 1705 also provided an import duty of four pounds per head on every Negro brought into the Province from and after the 1st day of May, 1706, for the payment of which both the vessel and master were answerable. A drawback was allowed upon exportation, and the like advantage was allowed to the purchaser of any Negro sold within the Province, in case of the death of his Negro within six weeks after importation or bringing into the Province.

In 1727, the traffic in slaves appears to have been more an object in Boston than at any period before or since, and in the following year (1728) an additional "act more effectually to secure the Duty on the importation of Negroes" was passed, by which more stringent regulations were adopted to prevent the smuggling of such property into the Province, and the drawback was allowed on all negroes dying within twelve months.

This act expired by its own limitation in 1735, but another of a similar character was passed in 1738, which recognised the old law of 1705 as being still in force. It reduced the time for the drawback on the death of negroes to six months after importation.

Free Negroes not being allowed to train in the Militia, an act passed in 1707, chapter 2, required them to do service on the highways and in cleaning the streets, &c., as an equivalent. The same act prohibited them to entertain any servants of their own color in their houses, without permission of the respective masters or mistresses.

In 1712, an act was passed prohibiting the importation or bringing into the Province any Indian servants or slaves. The preamble recites the bad character of the Indians and other slaves, "being of a malicious, surley and revengeful spirit; rude and insolent in their behaviour, and

very ungovernable." A glimpse of future reform is to be caught in this act, for it recognises the increase of slaves as a "discouragement to the importation of White Christian Servants." But the chief motive of the act was in the peculiar circumstances of the Province "under the sorrowful effects of the Rebellion and Hostilities" of the Indians, and the fact that great numbers of Indian slaves were already held in bondage in the Province at the time.

In 1727, all Indian, Negro and Molatto servants for life were estimated as other Personal Estate—viz: Each male servant for life above fourteen years of age, at fifteen pounds value; each female servant for life, above fourteen years of age, at ten pounds value. The assessor might make abatement for cause of age or infirmity. Indian, Negro and Molatto Male servants for a term of years were to be numbered and rated as other property, and not as Personal Estate.

In 1734 the law was changed, and all Indian, Negro and Molatto servants, as well for term of years as for life, were included in the rateable estates. The supply bills for 1738, 1739, 1740, directed the assessors to estimate Indian, Negro and Molatto servants proportionably, as other personal estate, according to their sound judgment and discretion.

An Indian girl brought fifteen pounds, at Salem, in August, 1710. *Coll. Essex Institute*. I. 14. The highest price paid for any of a cargo brought into Boston in 1727, was eighty pounds. *Felt's Salem*: II. 416.

"The Guinea Trade," as it was called then, since known and branded by all civilized nations as piracy, whose beginnings we have noticed, continued to flourish under the auspices of Massachusetts merchants down through the entire colonial period, and long after the boasted Declaration of Rights in 1780 had terminated the legal existence of slavery within the limits of that State. *Felt's Salem*: II. 230, 261, 265, 288, 292, 296. Those who are curious to see what the instructions given by respectable merchants in Massachusetts to their slave captains were in

the year 1785 will find them in *Felt's Salem*, II. 239-90; probably the only specimens extant. The slaves purchased in Africa were chiefly sold in the West Indies, or in the Southern colonies; but when these markets were glutted, and the price low, some of them were brought to Massachusetts. The statistics of the trade are somewhat scattered, and it is difficult to bring them together, but enough is known to bring the subject home to us. In 1795, one informant of Dr. Belknap could remember two or three entire cargoes, and the Doctor himself remembered one somewhere between 1755 and 1765 which consisted almost wholly of children. Sometimes the vessels of the neighboring colony of Rhode Island, after having sold their prime slaves in the West Indies, brought the remnants of their cargoes to Boston for sale. *Coll. M. H. S.* I. iv. 197.

The records of the slave-trade and slavery everywhere are the same—the same disregard of human rights, the same indifference to suffering, the same contempt for the oppressed races, the same hate for those who are injured. It has been asserted that the miseries of slavery were mitigated, and that especially in Massachusetts, some of its worst features were unknown. But the record does not bear out the suggestion.

The first newspaper published in America illustrates among its advertisements the peculiar features of the institution to which we refer, and in its scanty columns of intelligence may be found thrilling accounts of the barbarous murders of masters and crews by the hands of their slave cargoes. The case of the *Amistad* negroes had its occasional parallel in the colonial history of the traffic—excepting that the men of New England had a sympathy at home in the 17th and 18th centuries, which was justly withheld from their Spanish and Portuguese imitators in the 19th. As the advantages of advertising came to be understood, the descriptions of slave property became more frequent and explicit.

Negro men, women, and children were mixed up in the sales with wearing ap-

parel, Gold Watches and other Goods—"very good Barbados Rum" is offered with "a young negro that has had the Small Pox"—and competitors offer "Likely negro men and women just arrived"—"negro men *new* and negro boys who have been in the country some time," and also "just arrived, a choice parcel of negro boys and girls." "A likely negro man *born in the country* and bred a Farmer, fit for any service," "a negro woman about 22 years old, with her boy about 5 months," &c., and a "likely negro woman about 19 years and a child about six months of age *to be sold together or apart*," must conclude these extracts.

At this point it may be necessary to interpose a caution with reference to the judgment which may be pronounced against the policy which has been illustrated in these notes; and a recent writer of English history has so clearly stated our own views that his language requires very little change here.

It would be to misread history and to forget the change of times, to see in the Fathers of New England and their successors mere commonplace slavemongers; to themselves they appeared as the elect to whom God had given the heathen for an inheritance; they were men of stern intellect and fanatical faith, who believing themselves the favourites of Providence, imitated the example and assumed the privileges of the chosen people, and for their wildest and worst acts they could claim the sanction of religious conviction. In seizing and enslaving Indians, and trading for negroes, they were but entering into possession of the heritage of the saints; and New England had to outgrow the theology of the Elizabethan Calvinists before it could understand that the Father of Heaven respected neither person nor color, and that his arbitrary favor—if more than a dream of divines—was confined to spiritual privileges. *Compare Froude's Hist. of England: viii. 480.*

It was not until the struggle on the part of the colonists themselves to throw off the fast closing shackles of British oppression culminated in open resistance

to the mother country, that the inconsistency of maintaining slavery with one hand while pleading and striking for freedom with the other, compelled a reluctant and gradual change in public opinion on this subject.

It is true that at no period of her history was Massachusetts without her "protestants" against the whole system; but their example was powerless in their day and generation. The words and thoughts of a Williams, an Eliot, a Sewall, and a Dudley, fell unheeded and unnoticed on the ears and hearts of the magistrates and people of their day, as the acorn fell two centuries ago in the forests by which they were surrounded.

E. Y. E.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

THE PUBLISHER OF THE FIRST REGULAR AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

ON looking over the remarkable collection of autograph letters and other historical documents belonging to PETER FORCE, Esq., relative to the early history of this country, I found two autograph memorials of JOHN CAMPBELL, who started the first regular newspaper on this continent; they are probably unique. With the kind permission of Mr. FORCE, I have made exact copies of them for the Historical Magazine.

As New York has recently honored the memory of her first printer and publisher, WM. BRADFORD, a short sketch of the pioneer Boston newspaper publisher may be excused. It appears he was a Scotchman, the Postmaster of Boston, and started the Boston News-Letter "April 17 to 24, 1704." It was printed in a half sheet of old-fashioned pot paper, in small pica type. The first page of No. 1 is filled with an extract from "The London Flying Post," respecting the Pretender (who styled himself James VIII. of Scotland,) sending Popish missionaries from France into Scotland, by which the kingdoms of England and Scotland were endangered. The Queen's Speech to both Houses of Par-

liament on the occasion; a few articles under the Boston head; four short paragraphs of marine intelligence from New York, Philadelphia, and New London; and one advertisement, form its whole contents. The advertisement is from Campbell, the publisher of the paper, and is as follows:

"The News-Letter is to be published weekly; and all Persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, &c to be Sold or Lett; or Servants Run-away; or Goods Stoll or Lost may have the same Inserted at a Reasonable Rate; from 12d. to 5s. and not to exceed; Who may agree with *Nicholas Boone* for the same at his Shop next door to Major Davis's, Apothecary in *Boston* near the Old Meeting House."

The News-Letter was carried on by Campbell till 1722, when he transferred his interest to B. Green. The latter died in 1733, when the paper was continued by John Draper, his son-in-law, till 1762; and after several changes, its publication ceased in 1776, when the British evacuated Boston,—seventy-two years in all. It was the first regular newspaper published in America, and the only one printed in Boston during its siege. Many able Tory writers filled its pages in the political discussions that culminated in the American Revolution.

CAMPBELL, the original proprietor, died about five years after he transferred his right to Green. His death is thus mentioned in the News-Letter of March 7, 1728:

"On Monday Evening last, the 4th current, about 8 a Clock died here John Campbell, Esq Aged 75 Years, formerly Post Master in this place, Publisher of the Boston News-Letter for many Years, and One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Suffolk."

Here follow Mr. Campbell's memorials: To His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esqr. Capt Generall And Governour In Chief in and over Her Maj's. Province of New Hampshire &c And to the Honble Her Maj's. Council

The Humble Petition of John Campbell,
Post-Master of New England,
Showeth

That Whereas yor. Petitioner, has had a yearly Allowance from this Government, the better to enable him to discharge his Trust, in the management of sd Office, And taking due care of the Publick Letters, which saves this Colony Considerably in a year, seeing that the Income by the sd office are not yet able to allow him a Competent Sallary for the same,

Your Petitioner also having last year sett on Foot a Weekly Letter of Intelligence for Foreign and Domestic occurrences expecting that the Income thereby, being sett a Moderate Rate would be sufficient to defray the necessary charge Thereof, the which it did not do, And several Gentlemen Merchts. and others being willing it should be continued, have agreed to contribute Toward its support, yet notwithstanding there are not a competent number to carry it on, And it being found of Publick use and service to the country.

Your Petitioner therefore most Humbly Prays, That your Excellency and Honble. Council will be pleased to take the premises into yor. most Mature and wise consideration and Grant yor. Petitioner such allowance and Encouragement as may enable him in the discharge of both Trusts.

And yor. Petitioner as In Duty bound Shall ever Pray being always

Yor. Excellency's and Honours most Humble, most obedient and faithful Servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

[Endorsed]

John Campbell's petition

Postmaster

1705.

To His Excellcy. Joseph Dudley Esqr. Capt. Generall Govr. In Chief In and over Her Maj's. Province of New Hampshire &c And to The Honble Her Maje's Council

The Humble Petition of John Campbell
Post-Master of N. England

Showeth

That Whereas your Petitioner has had no allowance since the First of Febr'y. Seventeen Hundred & three, for his extra-

ordinary Services and care about the Public Letters, in giving Due dispatch to the same,

Your Petitioner therefore most Humbly prays

That your Excellency and Honours will be Pleased to take the same into your most mature Consideration and grant your Petitioner allowance to encourage him in said Duty for the future, and yor. Petitioner as in Duty bound Shall ever pray, being allways

Yor. Excellcy's. and Honours most obedient & faithful servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

[Endorsed]

Petition

John Campbell

Rd May 1705.

Read and allowed 6th in Council.

[The sum allowed is very obscure; it may be 6s. or £6. It looks like 6ts in the MS.]

J. B. K.

Washington, D.C.

EARLY CONGRESSIONAL CUSTOMS.

THE late movement in the House of Representatives for inviting Cabinet Officers to take seats in the House, make explanations, and take part in debates relating to their particular branches of the Government, as is done in the British Parliament, brings to mind the early practice of the Senate on this subject.

When the government was first organized under the Constitution, in New York, in 1789, it was customary for the Senate to sit with closed doors in all cases, legislative and executive. This practice continued till the 20th of February, 1794, when the contested election of Albert Gallatin was under discussion. It was then directed, by a vote of 19 to 8, "that suitable galleries be provided for the Senate chamber, and that the same be opened every morning, except in such cases as in the opinion of the Senate require secrecy."

In forming treaties and in making appointments, the "advice and consent" of the Senate is required by the Constitution.

Washington very naturally gave these words their obvious meaning, and thought the advice and consent should be obtained beforehand. In executive sessions, therefore, he attended the Senate in person, and took the presiding officer's chair. The latter was assigned a chair on the floor of the Senate, and was considered as the immediate presiding officer; he put all questions to the Senators, who answered *Aye* or *No*. The President consulted the Senate beforehand, upon the negotiation of Indian Treaties, and had the Secretary of War present to give all necessary explanations. The other Secretaries attended the Senate when required to bring papers and give explanations; a method now supplanted by their Annual Reports. The early Senators thought the former mode the best to obtain the exact information wanted, and the best security against the appointment of incompetent Secretaries.

Other customs connected with the inauguration of a new President have fallen into disuse; such as the proclamation by the Chief Justice, after administering the oath, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"—the President then repairing to church to attend divine service, accompanied by both Houses of Congress—then re-conducted to his own house by a Committee of both Houses—and the Answer to the Inaugural Address by the House.

Instead of taking the "advice" or asking the "consent" of the Senate beforehand in the formation of treaties, for many years they have been generally negotiated without even the knowledge of Senators, and then their ratification urged as an administrative measure.

A Col. Fishbourne, having been nominated as Collector of Savannah, was rejected by the Senate at the wishes of the Georgia Senators, who preferred another man. Washington was evidently annoyed by this rejection, as the Colonel had been a favorite officer with him during the Revolution; and it is asserted he never presided at any more executive sessions, and the attendance of his Secretaries also soon fell into disuse.

When John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State in 1822, he entered the House, it was said, to request some member to make a call for a certain paper connected with his famous controversy then pending with Jonathan Russell respecting the Fishery question at the treaty of Ghent. His political opponents in the violent Presidential campaign then opening, affected to consider his presence in the House a great violation of "the proprieties of his position."

President Polk consulted the Senate in the formation of the Oregon Treaty of 1846, asking their advice beforehand on the point of establishing the boundary line with Great Britain on the parallel of 49°.

Secretary Chase was frequently in attendance in one of the Committee rooms of the Senate during the session of the last Congress, when his important financial measures were under discussion. How much more direct and satisfactory for the Secretary to have been present in the House, and given all necessary explanations in person.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notes and Queries.

PHILLIS WHEATLEY, THE NEGRO-SLAVE POET.—The recent appearance in print of the poetical writings of Phillis, the negro servant of Mr. John Wheatley of Boston, leads me to present at this time a few facts relating to this remarkable woman, which are not generally known, and which have escaped the notice of her biographers.

Phillis is supposed to have been about seven years of age when she was stolen from her parents in Africa and brought to Boston in the year 1761, to be sold as a slave. Fortunately, at that time a benevolent woman, the wife of John Wheatley, a tailor dwelling in Boston, was in need of a domestic possessing traits of disposition which would make her an agreeable com-

panion rather than a drudge and servant of all work. Phillis, being of feeble constitution, and very gentle in her demeanor, appeared to be just the person Mrs. Wheatley required, and was, therefore, purchased of the slave-dealer and taken home; where, after decent clothing superseded her miserable rags, she gave evidence of vivacity of genius, a superiority of intellect, good personal appearance, and affectionate disposition, which surprised and gratified, not only the family in which she was domesticated, but also the principal personages of the town, who were frequent visitors to Mr. Wheatley's hospitable mansion.

The family consisted then of Mr. Wheatley, his wife Susanna, and their son Nathaniel and daughter Mary, twins, with a few slaves who had grown old in service, and who could not be relied upon for the time when the young folk should leave the mansion of their parents to become the heads of other families. Miss Mary, then eighteen years old, took charge of the new inmate of the family, and so rapid was the young negress in the acquisition of learning, that in less than a year and a half after the time of her importation, she could converse fluently in English, a language she had never heard spoken before she was kidnapped, and could read and correctly pronounce the most difficult passages of the sacred writings; and before she had been under pupilage ten years she wrote letters and poetry that astonished the literary men of New England, who were then numerous, and had acquired for the metropolis the name of the Modern Athens.

On the thirty-first of January, 1771, when about seventeen years of age, Phillis was called to suffer her first grief; her young mistress was taken from the family to become the wife of the Rev. John Lathrop, the pastor of the second church in Boston. The event may have led her to the step which she took on the eighteenth of the following August; for then, under the simple and unpretending name of Phillis, with no surname whatever, she became a communicant of the Old South Church in Boston, then destitute of a settled minister, but which had lately experienced the ex-

cellent teachings of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall. About this time Phillis began to fail in health, and in the fall of 1773 her decline became so apparent that by the advice of friends she left Boston to visit England, in company with Mr. Nathaniel Wheatley and his family, he going to London to open a branch of his mercantile business, which had already become large for a New Englander. While in England she received much attention from the patrons of literature; and there her poems were published, and were bringing her into considerable note, when she was recalled to Boston to attend her mistress in her last hours.

Mrs. Wheatley, her kind friend as well as mistress, died in the sixty-fifth year of her age, on the third of March, in the year 1774, and Mr. Wheatley on the twelfth of March, 1778, aged seventy-two. This left Phillis alone. Mary was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Lathrop, and Mr. Nathaniel was married and residing in London. At this sad hour of her existence she became acquainted with a "colored gentleman," John Peters, whom she married in April, 1778, about a month after her kind master's decease. He was indeed a colored gentleman, for report says of him that he kept store, wore a wig, and carried a cane, and felt himself superior to all kinds of labor. At the time of her marriage she was styled "a free negro," and it is supposed that Mrs. Lathrop, who became her owner at the decease of her father, gave her her freedom, perhaps in words similar to those of the Rev. Increase Mather, who manumitted his slave with the following words in his will: "It is my mind and will that my negro servant called Spaniard shall not be sold after my decease, but I do then give him his liberty—let him then be esteemed a 'free negro.'"

Sadder times, however, came to Phillis. A few months later she lost her kind young friend; for Mrs. Lathrop died at the age of twenty-five on the twenty-fourth of September, 1778, and she was left entirely to her miserable husband, who proved to be improvident, failing in business, and becoming too lazy to do anything that would conduce to her comfort in the days of her

sickness and sorrow. In the summer of 1788 Mr. Nathaniel Wheatley also died, the last of her natural protectors, and about this time she lost two of the three children born to her while she temporarily dwelt in Wilmington, Mass. And now her disease rapidly increased, and on the fifth of December, 1788, at the early age of thirty-one years, poor Phillis Peters, *alias* Wheatley, drew her last breath, and soon, together with her last offspring, which seemed to have been left till then to make the occasion more mournful, was carried to her last earthly resting-place, without one of the friends of her prosperity to follow her, and without a stone to mark her grave.

All that is known of the death and burial of this talented person may be summed up in the following notice published on the Thursday succeeding her decease, in the *Independent Chronicle*: "Last Lord's day, died Mrs. Phillis Peters, (formerly Phillis Wheatley,) aged 31, known to the literary world by her celebrated miscellaneous poems. Her funeral is to be this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the house lately improved by Mr. Todd, nearly opposite Dr. Bulfinch's at West Boston, where her friends and acquaintances are desired to attend." Could the spot of her burial be found, there could be no more befitting epitaph than the words from her own pen—

Remember, Christians, negroes black as Cain
May be refined, and join the angelic train.

N. B. S.

CURIOUS LETTER OF CORNPLANTER, THE
INDIAN CHIEF, FROM THE IRVINE PAPERS.

GINASHADGO, 24 May, 1794.

SIR:—I have Returned home safe. I wrote a letter to you, (hope you received it,) in Regard to the British sending a man to Catarogaras & he sent for me—I went to see him, not him alone, but likewise the Moncyes Respecting the man that was killed at French-creek as you wrote to me concerning that buisness.

Brother this man that sent for me to Catarogarias wanted to know what we were about, it seemed to him as if we were hiding ourselves. I spoke to him, & told him

the reason of our Hiding our selves—That the White People think that we are Nobody—I have told him every thing from the Begining. That the Six Nations could not be heard By any Body—This was all passed between this British man & myself—his Name is Wm. Johnston.

Brother then I spoke to the Moncyes in Regard of your writing to me to help you, and I asked their minds as the Tommyhawk was Sticking in their Heads.—Then the Moneys Spoke & told me they was not Drunk about this affair—As you writ to me, and told me You wanted to make our minds easy about this Affair.—*As you Writ to me that you wanted our minds easy—* It Shall be so—This is all I have to say this present time about it.

As I went there every thing happened Right, & you will hear a little what Bears Oil Chief said as he was sent there by the Chiefs of *Conniatt* (Conyaut) I send You three Strings of Wampum given to me by Bears Oil Chief & his words were that God almighty had mad day and Night, and when he saw me it appeared to him as if it was Daylight—Brother says Bears Oil, my mind is very uneasy when I live at Conneat every Summer & I see the bad Indians and always tell them not to interrupt our friends this Way.

Bears Oil says his mind is very uneasy and the Reason is, that he cannot hardly keep these Western Nations back any more,* as *they* the white people are making Forts in their Country and another thing Our Warriors & Children are very uneasy. They say that they cannot go out of Doors to ease themselves for Fear of Spoiling Gen^l Washingtons lands—*& that may* (which must) be the Reason we *will or can* (are to) be Killed.—Bears Oil speeks and says he was sent by all the Chiefs, & they looked out which was the best way for him to Go. by Water their was a lake that God almighty had made for every Body & he hoped that Gen^l Washington would have Nothing to say if he went by Water

Now Brothers says Bears Oil to the six Nations I have com to know your minds and if you want me to com down hear to live, I shall com, and I send you five strings

of Wampum as his speech on that head—I spoke to Bears Oil Chief for Wm. Johnston to help him, as the white People thinks Nothing of us, Then Johnston spoke and told him he would help him, and *for* (told) him to go home and tell his Warriors & Children to go to work, plant Corn & Git their living—I then spoke to Bairs Oil myself to make his mind Easy & go home, and if he *Ses* (saw) any of the Western Nations Going to war, to tell them not to enterupt any Body about French-creek or any where in that Country,† and if he Should see them, to tell them to go Back, to those that ware at war—I told Bears Oil afterwards that if You dont see any of them, & they do any Mischief we cannot help it—Then after that I Considered & Dispatched Runners to Oswego & to Bufflow-creek & to the Genesseees for all the Chiefs to Rise and Likewise Gen^l Chapin Supirent^l of Indian affairs.

Then Mr Johnston spoke & said if the six Nations went, he would Go with them.—Their is but Eight Days to Com when they will meet at this Place if they like what I have said—Brothers at French-creek if it should happen that they dont come You must not Blame me, for it is not my fault, Because you know very well I am almost Tired of talking, because, none of you will hear me—It will be but a few Days Before I will know whether they are Coming, & if they are Coming, you will Know it Imeadly

I am Your friend & Brother
his

JOHN X OBAIL
mark
(Cornplanter)

Lieut. John Polhemus
Command^s F F

I wrote you Last about stoping the Troops—I hope you will till Affairs *is* (are) settled †

INDENTURE OE JOHN PETER ZENGER.

[From Indentures of Palatine Children in Secretary of State's Office, Albany, N. Y.]

THIS INDENTURE made the *Twenty Sixth* Day of *October Anno Domini*, 1710, and in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our

Sovereign Lady ANNE by the Grace of God of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. Between His Excellency *Robert Hunter*, Esqr; Capt. General and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of *New York,* New Jersey*, and Territories depending thereon in *America*, and Vice-Admiral of the same &c. of the one part, And *William Bradford of the City of New York Printer* of the other part, Whereas his said Excellency in Council having determined the putting out of the Orphans of the *Palatines* (and some of those other Children whose Parents have too many to look after them and mind their Labour) for a certain time, upon the Conditions following, (to wit) The Boys till they arrive at the Age of Twenty one years, and the Girls till they arrive at the Age of Nineteen years; The Persons taking them entring into Indentures, and Bond with Surety, in the Secretary's Office, to provide them with Good and Wholesom Meat, Drink, Lodging and Cloathing, and at the Expiration of the time to Surrender them to the Government; his Excellency and Council engaging they shall respectively serve till they arrive at the Ages aforesaid. Now this *Indenture Witnesseth*, That *John Peter Zenger* of the Age of *Thirteene* Years or thereabouts, Son of *Hannah Zenger Widow* One of the *Palatines* aforesaid, of his own free and Voluntary Will by the Consent of his said Mother and also By the consent and approbation of his Excellency, hath put him self out to the said *William Bradford his Executors and Administrators* with him and them to dwell and serve from the day of the date hereof for and during and unto the full end and term of *Eight* years from thence next ensuing and fully be compleat and Ended, for all which said Term of *Eight* years the said *John Peter Zenger* the said *William Bradford his Executors and Administrators* well and truly shall serve his & their Commands lawful and honest every where he shall do; The Goods of his said Master his *Executors or Administrators* he shall not waste or destroy, nor from the Service of his said Master his *Executors or*

ministrators day nor night shall absent or prolong *him* self, but in all things as a good and faithful Servant shall bear and behave *him* self towards *his* said Master his *Executors & Administrators* during the said Term aforesaid. And the said *William Bradford* for *him* self his *Executors* and *Administrators* and every of them doth Covenant, Promise and Grant to and with his said Excellency and his Successors, that *he* the said *William Bradford* his *Executors & Administrators* shall and will during all the said Term of *Eight* years find and provide for the said *John Peter Zenger* good, sufficient and wholesom Meat, Drink and Cloathing; And also shall and will at the end and Expiration of the said Term of *Eight* years Surrender and deliver up the said *John Peter Zenger*, well Cloathed to his said Excellency, or to the Governour or Commander in Chief of the said Province of *New York*, for the time being. *In Witness* whereof his said Excellency and the said *William Bradford* have hereunto Interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the day and year first above Written.

WILL BRADFORD [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of (*the several Interlineations aforesaid of ye Words Executors and Administrators being first Interlined.*)

H. WILEMAN.

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARD.—Among the papers of my father I find the following letter. It will be remembered that about 1852 a revolutionary soldier named Gibson died in Orange County, and it being supposed at the time that he was *the last of the Life Guard of Washington*, he was buried in Greenwood at the expense of one of the New York City Regiments and with military honor—having lain in state during the day prior to the burial in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. He claimed for many years before his death that he was not only one of the Guard, but a short time before his decease stated to the Rev. Robert Armstrong, of Newburgh, that he

was one of a hundred horsemen (Life Guards) who escorted Washington to Mt. Vernon at the close of the Revolution. Mr. Armstrong subsequently published this statement, and it was, I think, generally credited. My father (who had previously published several articles to show that the Life Guards were INFANTRY and not mounted men) discredited the statement of Gibson as to the escort to Mt. Vernon. This led to a controversy in the Newburgh papers between Mr. E. and Mr. A. as to the fact whether the Guards were footmen or horsemen. The former wrote to George Washington Parke Custis, then at Arlington House, detailing the statement of Gibson as to the escort, and also asking him as to the military character of the Guards. It brought the following letter, which was conclusive upon both points.

The real survivor of the Life Guards was Uzual Knapp, who was buried at the Head Quarters of Washington at Newburgh. The remains of his wife (whom he had survived for many years) were subsequently deposited by his side. The graves are within a few steps from the north-east corner of the old building. A portrait of Mr. Knapp by Charles Rice, Esq., hangs in the large room of the building. I believe it is the only likeness ever taken of him. He was an exceedingly intelligent and pleasant man, of small stature, though compactly built, and with one of the finest profiles I ever saw.

Yours truly,
JOHN M. EAGER.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, April 2, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,

Yours is received. The story told by Gibson, "the old Life Guardsman," of Washington's being escorted to Mt. Vernon in 1783 by a hundred horsemen is a fable.

The Life Guards was A CORPS OF INFANTRY. When the Chief had taken leave of his officers in the memorable scene at Francis' Tavern, he proceeded himself on his way to Annapolis, then the seat of Government, and there to resign his commission, accompanied *only by two aide-de-*

camps and three servants. Not a soldier of any sort! He tarried with Robert Morris—called at his head-quarters when in Philadelphia, and then on to Annapolis.

After the resignation of the commission, Washington, as a private citizen, accompanied by Colonel Humphries (one of his *side-de-camps* at Yorktown), called at my grandfather's, the Honorable Benedict Calvert, at his seat in Prince George's County, Maryland, and stayed one night, and then reached Mt. Vernon on the next day.

During the journey the beloved chief was greeted by the love, gratitude, and acclamation of the people, who turned out as volunteers to bid him welcome to their hearts and homes, and everywhere escorted him from place to place; *but not a single Continental soldier escorted him anywhere.*

Very respectfully, sir,

your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

Hon. Samuel M. Eager, Newburgh,
New York.

AMERICANISMS IN GERMAN ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.—German English Dictionaries have always been noted as receptacles for slang, inserted not as slang but as genuine English. Taking up Elwell's New and Complete American Dictionary of the English and German Languages, New York, 1851, I have been amused to see what amount of vulgarisms has been thrust into it as English.

Not by a jugfull, is favored with an especial heading.

Clamshell, is given as one of the equivalents of mouth, but the word *clam*, as the name of a shell fish, is not.

Boss, is given as a noun and as a verb.

Bubbler, a word unknown to me, is given as the name of a fish in Ohio.

Buster.

Burgoo, is given as a preparation of eat-meal.

Carpetwed, as a creeping plant.

Cisco, as a small fish.

Frough, is given as meaning rancid.

Forment is interpreted *gegenüber*, but on

looking to that German word I find he intended the Irish *forinst*!

Energize, citizenize, funkify, noncommittalism, and many similar words abound, and the pages bristle with such expressions as fork over, hurry up the cakes, the jig is up, jiminy, killing, to kick up a row, kinder, kilter, loaf, lovyer.

Spunk, underwood, improperly called in some parts punk, is given only in the incorrect form.

The Indian sled, *tabogan*, is given *tarboggin*.

The book is worth a closer examination than I have taken time to give it, by any student of Americanisms.

I.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON IN AMERICA.—In 1786, Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq., exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London an impression of a seal used prior to the reign of George I. by the Bishop of London for American documents. It bore the legend, "SIGILLUM EPISCOPI LONDINENSIS. PRO COMISS. AMERICANIS." It is stated in Notes and Queries that in the reign of George I. this question was referred to the law officers of the crown: "Whether America was so far to be deemed within the diocese of London, that the bishop thereof had all power in America?" They decided that a royal patent was necessary to sustain such a power, but Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, refused to take out a patent.

REVISED STATUTES.—At page 225, vol. 1, of the 5th ed. of this work, the beginning of the town of Lewis, Essex Co., is stated to be "where the river Raquette crosses the town line." There is no river "Raquette" in Essex County. The river of that name is in St. Lawrence Co. The Essex County river is called *Boquet*, and it ought to have been so printed in the Statutes, for it is so written in the minute of the Board of Supervisors, which is quoted.

In the same vol., p. 206, the town of Gilboa is described as beginning at the mouth of the "Mauer" Kill. It should have been printed *Manor Kill*.

RESOLVED WALDRON'S will was proved 1st June, 1761. He left the following children: John, Jacob, Adrian, Anne, Elizabeth, Peggy, Caty. Anne *m.* Strauts Springstein; Elizabeth *m.* Patrick Kine; Peggy married Abraham Lent, and Caty *m.* Alexander Buleen. Jacob settled eventually at Haverstraw, Orange County, near Strong Point, on lands inherited from his father. It may be well to preserve these particulars of the descendants of one of Gov. Stuyvesant's ambassadors to Virginia.

E. B. O'C.

CLOCKVILLE, MADISON Co., N.Y.—This is an instance where the misspelling of a word destroys the only link whereby correct information may be obtained of the origin of the name of the place. It was called "Klockville" after John Klock, the original grantee of lot No. 10 in the town of Lenox, in which the village is situated, and has no connection with those time-pieces called "clocks," as one would be led at present to infer.

E. B. O'C.

"DURING MEN."—This name, as I was informed by the late Samuel Stevens, a son of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, of Revolutionary memory, was used to distinguish the troops enlisted to serve through the War of Independence, as contra-distinguished from those called out for a limited time.

G. G.

AN ANTIEN LANDMARK.—One Thomas Jones petitioned in 1709, for 2000 acres of land in Orange County, the bounds of which are described as beginning "at a certain wigwam on the North side of Murderer's Creek, about seven miles from its mouth." It is evident from this that the Indians inhabited the Highlands in the neighborhood of Westpoint, at the above date.

O'C.

THROGS NECK.—This name is most absurdly converted into "Frogs neck" in the Revised Statutes of our state. It is derived from that of John Throgmorton, who obtained a patent for the land as far back as 1658. It is about time, is it not, that

those who undertake to form or revise our laws should know something of the early history of the country?

EARL BELLOMONT—JOE DAVEISS.—Although the New York Colonial History and Colonial documents give the name of Earl Bellomont correctly, as above, in accordance with his own custom, for I have his handsome autograph before me, the earlier writers, such as Hutchison, and even some as late as Grahame, Sparks, and Hildreth, write it Bellamont. The title is, inverted, that of one of Napoleon's Generals, the Duke of Montebello, and exists even in England in the French form Beaumont. How the incorrect letter came in is not easily explained.

Jos. H. Daveiss, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811, and after whom several counties in various states have been named, spelt his name as I have written it. In the official list of post-offices it is uniformly spelt Daviess. These particulars are not important, but it is pleasant to see names correctly printed.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DYING IN THE LAST DITCH.—This expression, so frequently used by the Rebels, originated with the Prince of Orange, in his reply to the Duke of Buckingham in 1679. "There is one certain means," said the prince, answering the remark that the Commonwealth was ruined, "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin; I will die in the last ditch." Hume's Hist. of England, vol. iv., page 261.

J. W.

BELFAST, MAINE.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTE.—The visitor to the British Museum who pauses at Show-case VIII., in the King's Library, where specimens of the early English press are displayed, may notice, quite at the end, an open volume, bearing the following label:—

"The book of St. Alban's. The bokys of Haukyng and Huntyng, and also of Coot armuris. Written by Dame Juliana Barnes, or Berners, Prioress of Sopwell

Nunnery. Printed at St. Alban's in 1486. Bequeathed by the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville."

The following adventures which befell this very volume before it found its present secure resting-place, are, I think, worthy of a place in the first rank of bibliographical romance.

The story has never, so far as I know, been published; and originally formed part of a letter written on bibliographical matters by the Rector of Pilham, in 1847, to the Rev. S. R. Maitland. By the kind permission of the latter gentleman, I have been allowed to copy it:—

"In June, 1844, a pedlar called at a cottage at Blyton, and asked an old widow named Naylor whether she had any rags to sell. She said, 'No!' but offered him some old paper; and took from a shelf *The Book of St. Alban's* and others, weighing 9 lbs., for which she received nine pence. The pedlar carried them through Gainsboro', tied up in a string, past a chemist's shop, who, being used to buy old paper to wrap drugs in, called the man in; and, struck by the appearance of *The Boke*, gave him three shillings for the lot. Not being able to read the colophon, he took it to an equally ignorant stationer and offered it to him for a guinea; at which price he declined it, but proposed that it should be exposed in his window as a means of eliciting some information about it. It was accordingly placed there, with the label—"Very old curious work." A collector of books went in, and offered 2s. 6d. for it. This excited the suspicions of the vendor. Soon after Mr. Bird, the Vicar of Gainsboro', went in and asked the price, wishing to have a very early specimen at a reasonable price; not knowing, however, the great value of the book. While he was examining the book, Stark, a very intelligent bookseller, came in, to whom Mr. Bird at once ceded the right of pre-emption. Stark betrayed such visible anxiety that the vendor, Smith, declined settling a price. Soon after, Sir C. — came in, and took the book to col- late; and brought it back in the morning, having found it imperfect in the middle,

and offered 5*l.* for it. Sir Charles had no book of reference to guide him to its value; but in the mean time, Stark had employed a friend to obtain for him the refusal of it, and had undertaken to give a little more than Sir Charles might offer. On finding that at least 5*l.* could be got for it, Smith went to the owner and gave him two guineas, and then proceeded to Stark's agent and sold it for 7*l.* 7*s.* Stark took it to London, and sold it to the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville for 70 or 80 guineas.

"It must now be stated how it came to pass, that a book without covers of such extreme age was preserved. About fifty years since, the Library of Thonock Hall, in the parish of Gainsboro', the seat of the Hickman family, underwent great repairs; and the books were sorted over by a most ignorant person, whose selections seem to have been determined by the coat. All books without covers were thrown into a great heap, and condemned to all the purposes which Leland laments in the sack of the Conventual Libraries by the visitors. But they found favor in the eyes of a literate gardener, who begged leave to take what he liked home. He selected a large quantity of Sermons before the House of Commons, local pamphlets, tracts from 1680 to 1710, opera books, &c., &c. He made a list of them, which was afterwards found in his cottage; and No. 43 was 'Catermouris.' The old fellow was something of a herald, and drew in his books what he held to be his coat. After his death, all that could be stuffed into a large chest were put away in a garret; but a few favorites, and *The Boke* among them, remained on the shelves of the kitchen for years, till his son's widow became so *stalled* of dusting them that she determined to sell them."

Here ends the material of the story. The volume was afterwards splendidly bound, and is now the only copy in the British Museum.

DESCRIPTION OF A FASHIONABLE LADY
107 YEARS AGO.—

THE PETITION.

Artful Painter, by this Plan
Draw a Female if you can

Paint her features bold and gay,
 Casting Modesty away;
 Let her Air the mode express,
 And fantastick be her Dress;
 Cock her up a little Hat
 Of various colours, this and that;
 Make her Cap the Fashion new,
 An Inch of Gauze or Lace will do;
 Cut her hair the shortest dock;
 Nicely braid the Forehead Lock;
 Put her on a Negligee,
 A short Sack or Sheperdee,
 Ruffled up to keep her warm,
 Eight or ten upon an Arm;
 Let her Hoop extending wide
 Shew her Garters and her Pride.
 Her Stockings must be pure and white,
 For they are seldom out of sight.
 Let her have a high heel'd shoe,
 And a glittering Buckle too;
 Other Trifles that you find,
 Make quite careless as her Mind.
 Thus equip'd she's charming ware
 For the Races or the Fair.

NEW YORK CITY, March 23, 1754.

QUERIES.

NEGRO BURYING GROUND.—There was a "Negro burying ground" in 1738 upon a place called Little Neck, in the town of West Farms, Westchester Co. Does any trace of it remain?

EPISHIMO.—Can any one give me the derivation of this word, in common use in Oregon, meaning the housings of a horse? I have looked in vain in French and Spanish dictionaries for a word from which it might come.

O'REILLY AT ALGIERS.—Can any of your correspondents give an account of the Spanish expedition which, under the command of an Irishman, General Count O'Reilly, and of an English Baronet, went from Carthage to take Algiers, but according to Lord Byron (note to *Don Juan*) instead of O'Reilly taking Algiers, Algiers very nearly took him? What was the real story?

LETTERS OF "PATRICK HENRY."—Who wrote the letters to Vice-President Calhoun, in 1826, signed "Patrick Henry?"

They were originally published in Mr. Force's National Journal, and afterwards collected in a pamphlet of 96 pages. They relate to Mr. Calhoun's course as presiding officer of the Senate, when the famous "Retrenchment" Resolutions were before that body; and John Randolph, for day after day, indulged in those well remembered rhapsodies of hostility to the administration without reference to its measures, outraging all decorum by his gross personalities against Mr. Adams, Mr. Day, and their friends both in and out of Congress. As far as Mr. Day was concerned, it resulted in a duel between himself and Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Calhoun's course was severely reviewed in a series of letters in the National Journal, signed "Patrick Henry." They were written in a trenchant style, and have abundant evidence of the pen of John Quincy Adams, to whom they were generally inscribed in the papers of the day.

NORRIS'S JOURNAL OF SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY, 1779.—I have the original manuscript journal of Major James Norris, of New Hampshire, who was in the campaign. It covers 70 foolscap pages, and is much more intelligent than the account of Grant. (Hist. Mag., vol. vi., page 233.) Was this journal of Norris ever published, and if so, when and where?

BELFAST, ME.

J. W.

JOHN PAUL JONES.—Was he ever allowed by Congress to receive a title from France, and if so, when and where?

BELFAST, MAINE.

J. W.

COPPERHEAD: WHEN WAS THE TERM FIRST USED? (Hist. Mag., vol. vii., page 166).—As applied to individuals by Irving, in his History of New York. "The Yankees sneeringly spoke of the round-crowned burglars of the Manhattoes as the Copperheads." (See the author's revised edition, 1849, page 385). In the modern sense of the term it was probably first used by E.

W. Flagg, Esq., of Bangor, in the Maine Democratic Convention, in August, 1861.

J. W.

BELFAST, ME.

"**CRASH, RUDE BOREAS, BLUSTERING RAILER.**" (Vol. vii., p. 198.)—This ballad must have been well known as early as 1779, for it is contained in a manuscript collection, dated "Wyoming, Forty Fort, July 6, 1779." The following song from the collection I do not remember to have seen before. It may be interesting at the present time.

Husbands must leave their loving wives,
And spritely youths attend,
Leave their sweet hearts and goe with speed,
Our country to defend.

May their heavens guard us in the field,
And keep us safely their;
We Pray the Lord to be our Shield
Where thundering Cannon Roar.

And in the Great Jehovah's Name
And under his command,
We will goe forth against our foe,
While they invade our Land.

The Cause for which we Do Contend
We know is just and rite,
Therefore we Pray the Lord of host
to Put our foes to flight.

Our Property we will maintain,
Our rights we'll near Resign;
They Shan't be sold for glittering gold,
Nor heaps of Spanish Coine.

BELFAST, ME.

J. W.

REPLIES.

JOHN SIMCOCK, ETC.—I can give your correspondent, "Philadelphia," some facts relating to three of the persons mentioned in his communication:—John Simcock, John Cadwalader, and Nicholas Newlin.

John Simcock, of Ridley, Esquire, came from a place of that name in Cheshire with Wm. Penn about 1682. He was a member of the Provincial Council and Assembly, and sometimes Speaker of that body; a Judge of the Common Pleas, and, afterwards, of the Supreme Court; one of the

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Commissioners to settle the Maryland boundary; and Deputy President of the Society of Free Traders. He was a Quaker preacher, and was at one time fined £100 and imprisoned fifteen months for his religion. He was a large landowner. He died in 1703, aged 73. His son John was Deputy Recorder of Chester County, and his son Jacob was Deputy Register General under James Claypoole.

The John Cadwalader referred to is, doubtless, the Quaker Preacher of that name. There was a John Cadwalader in the Assembly, I suppose it was the same person. The Philadelphia family is, I think, descended from another John Cadwalader and not this one. Of this, however, I am not certain.

Nicholas Newlin, of Birmingham and Concord, Esquire, was an English gentleman of ancient family, and came to Pennsylvania from Mt. Mellick in 1683. He was a member of the Provincial Council, and a Judge of the Common Pleas. He died in 1699 aged 70. His son, Nathaniel Newlin, of Concord, Birmingham, and Newlin, Esquire, was a Justice of the County Courts, a Member of the Provincial Assembly, Commissioner of Property, one of the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Province, etc. He married in 1685 Miss Mary Mildenhall, of Mildenhall in Suffolk, and died in 1729 aged 70. His son, Nathaniel Newlin, of Concord, Birmingham and Newlin, Esquire, was a Justice of the County Courts, and Member of the Assembly. Newlin Township was first purchased by and called after the elder Nathaniel.

x.

THE REDEEMED CAPTIVE (vol. vii. p. 382).—I have a fragment of a volume containing only 56 pages. The running title is "The Redeemed Captive Returning to Zion." The titlepage of the work itself is gone, but that of the sermon is as follows: Reports of Divine Kindness: | or, | Remarkable Mercies | should be faithfully published, | for the | Praise of God the Giver. | Set forth in a | Sermon | preached at Boston Lecture | December 5, 1706. | By John Williams | Pastor of the Church of

Christ in Deerfield, | soon after his return from a doleful captivity. | Psal. 107. 13, 14, 15, 32 (quoted in full); Psal. 34. 3 (quoted in full). | New London: Reprinted and sold by T. Green, 1776. |

I think it adds one to the list of editions given by G. in the *Magazine* for December.

D. W. PATTERSON.

WEST WINSTED, CONN.

ALDEN FAMILY (vol. vii. 355).—There were families of this name seated at Newton Longville, Bucks, and Rickmansworth, Herts., in 1634; and their pedigrees are preserved in the British Museum. I do not know whether they were connected with the American family or not, nor how long they had been seated at this place. Sims gives the references to these pedigrees in his *Index to the Herald's Visitation in the British Museum*.

X. Y. Z.

NEW YORK NAMES.—Mr. Strong, of Irving, N.Y., is represented as saying (*Hist. Mag.*, vii. 313), "he has not been able to find a river, creek, lake or mountain in our state that now bears the name of any herbivorous animal." By turning to the map of Northern New York, *Deer River*, and *Moose River*, and *Deer Lake* and *Moose Lake* will be found laid down.

E. B. O'C.

Retrospective,

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN.

THE LIFE OF FATHER ANTONIO MARGIL.—A very uncommon though comparatively recent work is the life of the Franciscan Missionary in Texas and other parts of Mexico, Father Antonio Margil de Jesus. It is, as I am informed by one of the best informed scholars in the Spanish part of our history, so rare in Mexico and Spain that he met with but two copies in his investigations in both countries, and

one of these was a well worn one in the hands of the Margil family at Valencia. It is possible, however, that its strange title may have caused it to be overlooked in some cases. The title is as follows:

El Peregrino | Septentrional Atlante: | Delineado | en la exemplarissima Vida | Del Venerable Padre | Fr. Antonio Margil | de Jesus | Fruto de la floridissima ciudad de Valencia, | Hijo de su Serafica Observante Provincia, Predicador Missionero, | Notario Apostolico, Comissario del Santo Oficio, Fundador, | y Ex-Guardian de tres Colegios, Prefecto de las Misiones | de Propagande Fide en todas las Indias Occiden- | tales, y aclamado de la piedad | Por nuevo Apostol de Guatemala | Dedicase | A los dos gloriosissimos Juanes | Bautista, y Evangelista: | A expensas de un amartelado del V. P. y de la Serafica Religion. | Escrivela | El Padre Fr. Isidro Felix de Espinosa, | Predicador, y Misionero Apostolico, Ex-Guardian del Colegio | de la Santa Cruz de Queretaro, su Chro- | nista, y menor Hijo. | Con Licencia: | En Valencia: Por Joseph Thomas Lucas, Impressor del Illnstris- | simo Señor Obispo de Teruel. Año de 1742. | Vendese en casa de Salvador Fauli, Libro- | brero, en la Plaza de Villarrasa.

It is a quarto of 426 pages double column. Title and preliminary pages unfolioed 10, then page 1 to 411, 412 blank, and 4 pages Indices without folios.

His Texan missions are described on pages 248 to 265. It is divided into three books, two of which are historical, the third being, as is usual in the lives of saints, devoted to a portrait of his virtues, each head being treated separately.

The volume contains, moreover, some very curious matter relative to the Pagan rites secretly preserved among the Indians.

Father Margil was born at Valencia Aug. 18, 1657, and died at Mexico Aug. 6, 1726.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New Haven, Nov. 30, 1863.*—The New Haven Historical Society held their first annual meeting under the charter from the State Legislature. After the usual preliminaries attending such meetings, Henry Bronson, M.D., read a paper on the Currency of Massachusetts and Connecticut. It began with an introductory concerning the wants of all communities, whether civilized or barbarian, of a medium of commercial exchange, and the various devices which have been adopted to meet such want. The early settlers found the aborigines using for money what they termed wampum, consisting of several kinds of shells, the value of which was determined by its light or dark color, and by other circumstances. For many years this wampum, to a certain extent, passed current among the settlers, the value being determined by act of court. The Doctor presented many highly interesting facts concerning this shell money, as also the method of exchange in commodities in those early days, and then passed to the use of coin, the mode of coining—the coin being hammered out—and the gradual development of our system of bills of exchange and the general features of our system of banking.

The report of Mr. John Collis, the Curator, was read. It showed that there had been received during the year 444 bound volumes, 2,064 pamphlets, 16 bundles newspapers, 27 handbills, 88 volumes of autograph letters and manuscripts, 70 volumes manuscripts, 7 mounted maps, 20 framed engravings, 34 other engravings, 2 oil paintings, 1 bust, 59 curiosities, 7 pieces ancient furniture.

The Treasurer's report shows a balance in hand of \$388 48.

Mr. White was elected *President*, Dr. E. E. Beardsley, *Vice President*, Mr. Horace Day, *Secretary*, and Mr. Nathan Peck, *Treasurer*. The *Directors* are Messrs. Leonard Bacon, Henry Bronson, Wm. A. Reynolds, Thos. R. Trowbridge, Samuel Punderson, Elliott T. Foote, Henry C. Kingsley, Chas. E. English, Elisha L. Cleveland, Chas. R. Ingersoll, Edward H. L. Leffingwell.

It was voted that a book be procured for the reception of the autographs of visitors.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, Nov. 17, 1863.*—The annual meeting was regularly held—W. L. Newberry, Esq., President, in the chair.

The additions to the library for the past month (in all 1,066) were received from 61 contributors; and included the entire publications, in uniform binding, of the documents of the first and second sessions of the 37th Congress; those of the "Loyal Publication Societies" of Boston, New York, and Cincinnati; the entire documents of the Territory of Colorado; the Journal of the (seceding) Convention of Louisiana, in English and French, with Gayarré's History of Louisiana, the obliging gift of Maj. General Banks; numerous publications on the war, and relics from the battle-field of Gettysburg, etc.

Of the correspondence for the month reported (nineteen letters received and seventy-one written), letters of interest were read from Gen. Charles B. Stuart, Geneva, N. Y., relative to material improvements in the North-west; from the Hon. John Young, M.P.P., Montreal, in regard to the Provincial Documents of Canada; also from the Hon. Charles Mason, New York; Gov. J. Evans, of Denver City, Col., and George Livermore, Esq., of Massachusetts.

The following were then elected to fill the principal offices of the Society for the ensuing year:

President, Walter L. Newberry, Esq.; *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. W. B. Ogden, and J. Y. Scammon; *Treasurer*, Dr. F. Scammon; *Rec. Secretary and Librarian*, William Barry; *Corresponding Secretary*, E. B. McCagg, Esq. The usual Committees of Business, Research, etc., were re-elected with slight modifications.

The Society's thanks were directed to be returned to the editors or publishers of serials forwarded to the Library the past year.

Nov. 24.—The adjourned annual meeting was held at the private residence of Mr. Bross, and was numerously attended by members, with their ladies and invited guests.

An address was read by Mr. J. Y. Scammon, presenting a historical sketch of Banks and Banking in Illinois; which was followed by the annual report of the Secretary, reviewing the transactions of the year.

The following summary was given of the Society's collections:

	For the year.	Aggregate.
Bound books	1,005	12,829
Unbound books and pamphlets	9,779	51,892
Files of serials	197	1,573
" " newspapers	48	1,020
Old and rare newspapers	40	320
Maps and charts	108	1,097
Manuscripts	762	1,242
Prints, photographs, etc.	45	159
Cabinets single and collective	44	73
Collections of miscellanies	47	62

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 2.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Martin Moore, Vice-President for Massachusetts, in the chair.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that since the last meeting letters had been received from the following gentlemen accepting the membership to which they had been elected, viz.:

Corresponding.—Hon. George P. Fisher, of Washington, Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Resident.—Thomas Parsons, M.D., of Boston, Edward S. Moseley, of Newburyport, and Charles C. Dana, of Boston.

William B. Trask, the Historiographer, read an able and very interesting memoir of the Right Honorable John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, an Honorary Member of the Society, who died in London, Oct. 12, 1863, at the age of 91 years.

John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported as donations, during the past month, 21 volumes, 33 pamphlets, large map, and three photographs. These photographs, which represent a relic recently discovered at Valley Forge, were sent to the Society by John A. McAllister of Philadelphia, who gave this account of the relic:—"A few weeks ago, workmen engaged in removing the foundations of an ancient building near Washington's Head Quarters at Valley Forge, found what appeared to be a block of wood three inches square. It remained among the rubbish for several days, when one of the laborers turned it over and discovered it to be a box. This outer box appears to be of some composition metal resembling copper, but somewhat corroded. On removing the outside box another was discovered plated with silver, and in this case, carefully packed to protect it from moisture, was a miniature beautifully painted and in excellent preservation. The miniature represents a person in an embroidered coat, ruffled shirt, and powdered wig, and from the costume was evidently painted between 1730 and 1740. The painting is on enamel and has on its edge near the right shoulder, the letters HALL, which can be distinguished in the photograph with the aid of a powerful magnifier. The house in which the relic was discovered is said to have been built about the year 1770." Mr. Sheppard suggested that HALL might be the name of the painter.

After the transaction of the ordinary business the meeting was dissolved.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*December, 1863.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held in the Fire Proof Building, the Rev. Dr. Dewitt in the chair.

Among the important matters transacted was the appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the election in January.

Mr. Moore, the librarian, also read a notice of the career of the late Judge Macdonald, and offered a series of resolutions expressive of the regret of the Society for the loss of one who, amid the annoyances of ill-health, so cheerfully devoted himself to literary and historic pursuits.

The paper of the evening, a Memoir of Edward Lovington, the law-giver of Louisiana, was read by Mr. Charles H. Hunt, and was an interesting account of one of our greatest men.

Among the donations presented were the accounts of Washington's executors, rescued at Fairfax Court House by Captain James B. Kirker, and presented to the Society.

ONONDAGA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Syracuse, Dec. 3.*—Officers: President, Mr. Clark; Vice-Pres., N. B. Smith; Secretary, R. F. Trowbridge. The regular meeting was held at the Society's rooms, President Clark in the chair.

A number of contributions to the library and museum were reported.

The Secretary read a letter from H. C. Van Schaack, Esq., offering to present an unbroken file of the New York Spectator for more than twenty years, on certain terms, which were agreed to by the Board.

A communication from Prof. Agassiz having been received, Mr. Smith moved that the Lecture Committee be instructed to circulate a subscription.

Mr. Noxon introduced Mr. Griffin, an Indian, who produced a number of Indian curiosities. His conversation showing him to be intelligent; he was employed by the Board to secure Indian relics and curiosities for the Museum, and a sum of money advanced to him for that purpose.

Mr. Noxon, from the Committee on Rooms, reported the bills of expenditure, &c., in rearranging the rooms. The bill of D. S. & S. P. Geer \$32.29, Alpetre & Hoffman \$95.41, E. R. Dandford \$24.60, balance of Stoddard's account \$19.75, Jas. Noxon \$7.22, were audited and ordered paid.

Mr. Leach reported the lease as drawn, which was accepted, and on motion the President or Vice-President was authorised to execute it on the part of the Association.

Mr. Noxon moved that an insurance of \$1,000 be procured on the property of the Association. The following letter was read by the Secretary:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 2, '63.

R. F. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., Sec'y of Onondaga Co. Historical Society, &c.:

DEAR SIR:—Please accept in behalf of the Onondaga Historical Society the accompanying portrait and biography of one of Onondaga's pioneers—Capt. Oliver Teall. It is needless for me to pronounce a eulogium upon his character, for he was too well known throughout this section of the State to require it at my hands. Suffice it to say that he was one of Nature's noblest works—an honest man.

Yours, for the welfare of the Association,
GEO. G. GARDNER.

The portrait and biography were received, and the thanks of the Association given to the donor.

The thanks of the Association were also voted to several other donors, and the Board adjourned.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New London, December 9, 1863.—The Society convened in the M. E. Church at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Judge S. C. Parker, Vice President.

The minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of Fairfield were read, after which the report of the Secretary was presented. It noticed the progress of the work of the Society, the reception of publications from the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., H. A. Smith, Esq., of Cleveland, A. Banning Norton, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, and Judge Parker, of Greenfield, and called attention to the necessity of early steps to secure the publication of the next volume of the *Pioneer*.

Letters were read from Samuel Holden Parsons, Esq., of Middletown, Conn., and Rev. John Seward, of Tallmadge, Ohio. The former, a grandson of Judge S. H. Parsons, the first Judge of the Northwestern Territory, suggested some corrections in the history of the Fire Lands grant, in the 3d vol. of the *Pioneer*, from documents in his possession. The latter gave some additional facts concerning his Missionary tour to the Fire Lands in 1819, and expressed his intention to give a more full description of it at some future time.

The names of standing Historical Committees of the several townships were called, and the following presented reports: Dr. Skellenger,

of New London—Sketches of Joseph Seymour Merrifield and Mrs. Hendrix, early Settlers of that township. D. A. Pease, Norwalk—a genealogical sketch of Rev. Hezekiah Ripley, from whom the township of Ripley was named, and a letter from the venerable Thomas D. Webb, of Warren, relating to the manner in which the Fire Lands were distributed among the proprietors. Rev. C. F. Lewis, Wakeman—Indian Reminiscences, relating in particular to the method of manufacturing canoes, sap troughs, etc., of bark.

The following special Committees, appointed to secure the histories of the townships named, reported their work as in progress: Greenwich, Luther Mead; Richmond, J. H. Niles; Ruggles, S. C. Sturtevant; Sherman, D. H. Pease.

The Constitution was then read, and thirty-nine persons became members of the Society. A portion of the last Annual Report of the Secretary was then read by the Rev. C. F. Lewis, and on his motion the Society requested the press of the Fire Lands and other papers circulating there to publish it. The Society also, on motion of the same, voted to request of the Rev. L. B. Gurley a copy of the Poem referred to in his address, for preservation.

The President, Platt Benedict, Esq., having arrived, made a few appropriate remarks on assuming the chair, expressing for himself and the Society their gratification at the interest manifested at this meeting by the citizens of New London, as well as of Ruggles, Rochester, and other adjoining towns, so many of whom were present.

The Rev. John Keep, of Oberlin, then delivered an address on the duty and advantages of not only *gathering* history for ourselves and posterity, but of *living* it. It was remarkable for power, variety, and originality, and held the undivided attention of the crowded audience till its close. The Society, on motion of Dr. Skellenger, unanimously requested a copy for publication. The Rev. Mr. Keep also presented the Society a copy of the book containing the first sermon ever preached in New England, and also accounts of the first prayer meeting and first Thanksgiving on "Wild New England Shore;" a book entitled "Congregationalism and Church Action," and last, but "not least," a copy of the New England Primer, edition of 1691.

Castalia was selected as the place for the next meeting, March 9, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY, was founded in Philadelphia about ten years ago. It aims to collect whatever remains of the history of the Church, and especially of such portions of it as in every age have maintained the sentiments of those who now constitute the Baptist denomination. Also books and pamphlets by Baptist authors on any subject, all religious Baptist periodicals, existing or extinct; likenesses, autograph letters and manuscripts of British ministers; and views of Baptist churches and literary institutions.

The Society is incorporated. *President*, Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., LL.D. Its library is yet small, embracing about 1200 volumes, 7000 pamphlets, and some valuable manuscripts. Its constitution connects it intimately with the American Baptist Publication Society, and its room is in their building, 530 Arch street, Philadelphia.

VERMONT.

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Montpelier*, October 20, 1863.—At the annual meeting of this Society, October 20, choice was made of the following officers:

Highland Hall, North Bennington, *President*.

Daniel Kellogg, Brattleboro', Rev. William H. Lord, Montpelier, George W. Benedict, Burlington, *Vice-Presidents*.

George F. Houghton, *Recording Secretary*.

Albert D. Hager, Proctorsville, John S. Adams, Burlington, *Corr. Secretaries*.

Charles Reed, Montpelier, *Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper*.

George B. Reed, Montpelier, *Treasurer*.

Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., Burlington, Rev. F. W. Shelton, Montpelier, Henry Clark, Esq., Poultney, Rev. P. H. White, Coventry, Dugald Stewart, Middlebury, and John B. Perry, Swanton, *Curators*.

The Publishing Committee were, on motion, requested to publish a volume of Collections as soon as sufficient funds were raised for the purpose. Dr. David P. Holton argued the importance of preserving a careful record, not only of Vermont officers, but of all the men who had joined the Volunteers from Vermont. Albert D. Hager, Esq., then read a paper on the "Copper Mines of the United States and Canada." Several valuable donations were reported from General J. Watts de Peyster, of Tivoli, N.Y., Hon. W. C. Watson, of Port Kent, N.Y., H. B.

Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, Rev. W. H. Lord, and Dr. Earl Cushman, of Orwell. Messrs. L. C. Kellogg, A. Clark, Moses Cheney, Dr. H. F. Stevens, and A. D. Hager, Esq., were requested to prepare papers on given subjects to be read at some early meetings of the Society. The subject of "Ancient Mining in the Lake Superior region" was assigned to Albert D. Hager, Esq. In the evening the annual address was delivered to a large audience in the Representatives' Hall, by General J. Watts de Peyster, of Tivoli, N.Y., upon the subject of Secession in Switzerland. The speaker drew a line of comparison between the secession of Swiss Cantons and the Seceded States of the American Union. He traced the war for the preservation of the Swiss Republic, and told the tale of the triumph of those braves who triumphed for human liberty. General de Peyster predicted a similar success in our own country, and that the doom of the rebels in Switzerland awaits the Southern arch-rebel and his co-conspirators. The address was learned and eloquent, and very acceptable to the large audience assembled at the State House.

The President then introduced Hon. Winslow Watson, of Port Kent, N.Y., who read an elaborately prepared and interesting paper on "The Life and Services of Hon. Richard Skinner, Governor of Vermont in 1820, '21, and '22."

Thanks were returned to the speakers, and copies of their papers solicited for the archives of the Society.

Luther G. Emerson, Esq., of Ontonagon, Michigan, was, on motion, elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The next special meeting of the Society will be held at Brandon, January 27th and 28th, 1864, and the summer meeting will be held at St. Johnsbury in the month of June, 1864.

The Standing Committees for the year 1863-4 are constituted as follows:

On Library and Cabinet—F. W. Shelton, Albert D. Hager, and Henry Clark.

On Printing and Publishing—George F. Houghton, Charles Reed, and Pliny H. White.

On Finance—Daniel Kellogg, Albert D. Hager, and Charles Reed.

To Manage and Superintend the Historical Department—W. H. Lord, P. H. White, and Henry Clark.

To Manage and Superintend the Department of Natural History—George W. Benedict, John B. Perry, and John A. Hicks.

To Manage and Superintend the Department of Horticulture—Daniel Kellogg, John A. Hicks, and Dugald Stewart.

Notes on Books.

An Address delivered at the Celebration by the New York Historical Society of the Two Hundredth Birth-day of Mr. William Bradford, who introduced the art of Printing into the Middle Colonies of British America. By John Wm. Wallace, of Philadelphia. Albany: Munsell, 1863. 8vo.

A TRIBUTE to a printer most fitly calls for typographic beauty, and Mr. Wallace, in giving his address in full, inserting the parts omitted in delivery, has given Mr. Munsell full scope, and must certainly feel satisfied with the edition which he has privately issued. Of the address itself we need not speak. Our readers are to some extent already acquainted with it.

It is here given complete, with many interesting notes, including a well merited tribute to the Alban disciple of Aldus.

Mr. Wallace, in his enthusiastic admiration of our first printer, has gathered all the items of his history, and gleaned all interesting information as to the issues of his press, but not content with embodying all this in his address, makes it in itself a more permanent monument.

The work is inscribed to the honor and memory of the late Mr. Bradish, and we have seldom met with a dedication more noble in idea or more appropriate in word.

Journal of the Expedition against Quebec, under command of Col. Benedict Arnold, in the year 1776. By Major Return J. Meigs; with an *Introduction and Notes* by Charles I. Bushnell. New York: Privately Printed, 1864. 8vo. pp. 57.

THE readers of the Magazine will recollect a query as to this journal, announced on the title but not found in the body of an Ohio work. Mr. Bushnell has therefore done well to give it in this attractive form. His notes elucidate all obscurities and give the needed information as to the characters that figure in it. There is a disposition, which we certainly commend, to save these Revolutionary relics, and gentlemen could not find a better work for leisure moments and a comparatively small expenditure than to put them beyond all possibility of loss, as Mr. Bushnell has so frequently done.

Historical Sketch of Continental Paper Money. By Samuel Breck. Philadelphia: 8vo. 1863.

THIS is a timely reprint by Mr. Kline of the very interesting paper of the late venerable Mr.

Breck, which many have since used with profit. As the original pamphlet was printed twenty years ago, it has become quite rare.

The Federalist: A Collection of Essays written in favor of the New Constitution as agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787. Reprinted from the original text, with an Historical Introduction and Notes. By Henry P. Dawson. In two volumes, Vol. I. New York: Charles Scribner, 1863.

No work more timely than that which Mr. Dawson has so well performed. This edition of the *Federalist* is a national boon. At the moment when broader and more statesmanlike discussions of our Constitution must occupy the public mind, when the plan of a new government will be debated, a thorough study of the present Constitution and its adoption must be made.

New York was most averse to the new Constitution, and the articles of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay undoubtedly won over the State and enabled the General Government to commence. Mr. Dawson, as part of his plan, presents in this volume the text of the *Federalist*, printed from the newspapers on which it originally appeared, without the least alteration, and with such notes only as the authors gave at the time: a second volume will contain the alterations made by the authors and illustrative notes, with a full and copious index. A subsequent volume will embrace, under the title of the *Anti-Federalist*, the essays which these of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay so successfully met.

Mr. Dawson, in giving this authentic copy of the *Federalist*, renders his edition of the highest authority; this great service is increased by the valuable introduction. It embraces a history of the circumstances which led to the work, gives a full, fair statement of the claims as to the authorship of certain numbers, especially 18, 19, 20, 48 to 57, 61 to 63, and a table showing the various claims. A full bibliographical account of the various editions of the work completes the history of the *Federalist*.

It is a matter of gratification that an edition has at last appeared, edited by one so thoroughly conversant with the history of the period, so painstaking, accurate, and critical. It is the only edition to stand on the shelf of a choice library, and is one that few libraries can dispense with.

A Brief and True Narrative of the Hostile Conduct of the Barbarian Natives towards the Dutch Nation. Translated by E. B. O'Callaghan. 8vo. pp. 48. Albany: Munsell, 1863.

THIS is quite an interesting little tract of the

Dutch times, the value of which is enhanced by an appendix containing the treaty of 1645, correspondence in regard to it, opinions of Stuyvesant, La Montagne, Van Tierhoven, a list of the survivors of Van de Capelle's Colony, and the Proclamation of January 27, 1656.

A Sketch of the History of the Episcopal Church in Portland, Maine, from the organization of St. Paul's Church, Fulmouth, Nov. 4, 1763, to the Present Time. By the Rev. W. S. Perry, M.A. Portland: 1863.

A VERY interesting history of the Episcopal Church in Portland during the last century. Mr. Perry is too thorough a historic scholar and too polished an orator to fail to invest his narrative with interest and value.

Life and Letters of John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company at their Emigration to New England, 1630. By Robert C. Winthrop. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1864. 8vo., pp. 452.

THIS elegant volume is the first part of the life of John Winthrop, written with all the affectionate interest of a scholarly descendant, but in no spirit of what might have been excused as a laudable pride. The narrative is told mainly by Winthrop and his family in their letters and other writings. Apart from its interest as a biography of one of the great men of American colonization, as a picture of the life of the gentry in England at the time, it possesses a remarkable value to all readers here and in England.

Another thought arises. Where is the vaunted gentleness of the Virginian and more southerly families? How stands the assumption that all at the South are descended from the English gentry, and all at the North from the boors? What Southern State can give us a life of its first governor, written by a descendant maintaining a position of honor and distinction in the State?

Miscellany.

MR. C. B. RICHARDSON, the publisher of this Magazine, has commenced the *United States Service Magazine*, a periodical devoted to the interests, descriptive of the progress, and illustrative of the honorable services of the United States Army and Navy, regular and volunteer.

This enterprise has been undertaken at the solicitation of many prominent officers.

It is under the editorial care of HENRY COPPEE, Esq., Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), whose military experience and literary attainments are sufficient warrant that the Magazine will be rendered worthy the patronage of all, in and out of the Service, who are interested in military and naval affairs.

Its principal articles will cover the entire scope of war topics, including Modifications and Inventions of Arms of all kinds; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches and Illustrations; Interesting Narratives of Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene, and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject. The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing that, in this department, contributions are promised by many of our most distinguished officers, and other writers of the highest authority.

MR. FAXON, of Hartford, paid a soldier \$5 for a lot of relics from the Revolutionary battleground before Yorktown, Va. He found among the articles a small red stone, which upon cleaning proved to be a garnet; and a further inspection revealed the interesting fact that it had once formed a part of the signet ring of the Marquis de Rochambeau, the liberty loving commander of the French army in this country, who acted in concert with Washington in plans which won for us the battle of Yorktown. It contains the noble Count's motto, in Latin, and his family crest.

On the 19th of October, 1863, the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec, C. E., inaugurated an elegant monument on the heights of St. Foy to commemorate the battle of April 28, 1760—the second battle of Quebec in which the French so nearly regained the colony. It is a bronzed metal column on a stone base, surmounted by a bronze statue of Bellona, presented by Prince Napoleon. The base bears the inscription, "Aux braves de 1760, érigée par la Société St. Jean Baptiste de Québec 1860;" and on two other faces the names of Levis and Murray. It stands on a beautiful spot on the brow of the cliff overhanging the valley of the St. Charles. The successful erection of this tribute to the brave of the last century is due in no slight degree to Dr. Bardy.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. VIII.]

FEBRUARY, 1864.

[No. 2.]

General Department.

NOTES ON SOME PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.

BY GEORGE GIBBS.

MASONIC PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. Charles B. Richardson, the publisher of this Magazine, some time since showed me a photograph from a portrait of Washington, representing him in Masonic Regalia. The original was stated to be by an artist named Williams, and preserved in the lodge at Alexandria. At my request Mr. Benson J. Lossing undertook an inquiry into its authenticity, and at the same time I addressed a letter to Mr. C. Cammack, Sr., Grand Treasurer of the District of Columbia, for the same purpose. Mr. Lossing has obtained from Mr. S. Hayden of Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., an account of the picture, from which I extract the following:

Mr. Hayden has no knowledge of the artist beyond what is stated in the records of the Alexandria lodge, by which it appears that in August, 1793, Mr. Williams offered to compliment that body with a portrait of the President of the United States, provided it would prevail upon him to sit, and that the lodge made application to that effect accordingly. In October, 1794, the portrait was received, and an appropriation passed to defray the expenses of the artist in going to Philadelphia on the business. In the "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," p. 523, there is a mention, which Mr. Hayden cites, as follows: "A Mr. Williams, a painter in Crayons, had sittings about 1794, and made a strong likeness, but we have no further knowledge of him or his works." He is undoubtedly the person referred to in a letter to Gov. Lee of

Virginia, dated at Philadelphia in July, 1792, at which time Washington declined to sit, but it would appear that the request of Alexandria lodge, of which Washington had formerly been Master, subsequently prevailed on him. Mr. Hayden has seen a copy of this portrait in the possession of a Baltimore lodge, and surmises that others may exist, as it seems to have been the artist's expectation to make them.

The authenticity of the portrait as one taken from life may be therefore considered as established. It represents Washington as bearing greater marks of age than any other I have seen. He wears the apron, sash, collar, and jewel of a Past Master of Masons. The picture, with the other property and archives of the lodge, has been removed since the rebellion broke out, but they are said to be in security. The apron, Mr. Cammack informs me, was a present to Washington from Madame de la Fayette. These articles all belong to the Alexandria lodge, but the gavel with which he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol at the city of Washington (which he did in regalia), is now in the custody of a lodge at Georgetown.

It may be added that a full length statue of Washington in Masonic dress was executed by Powers just before the rebellion, and was designed to be erected at Fredericksburg. It never was set up, however, and is now concealed somewhere at the South.

The Williams portrait is now being photographed from Mr. Richardson's copy by Fredericks of Broadway, New York, where cartes de visite can be obtained.

THE "PIEHLE" PORTRAIT.

A well known, though not very common

engraving, is one of quarto size, in an oval included within a shaded square, "published by T. Holloway, and the other proprietors, May 21, 1794," representing Washington in military dress, with a tablet beneath of Cornwallis's surrender, lettered "Event of the 19th of Oct., 1781, at Yorktown, in Virginia," and with the following note, "The English Artist has followed the lines of the Print in the French original after a picture by Piehle, on account of the remarks of Mr. Lavater." The features, as Mr. Tuckerman has observed, would not be recognised for those of Washington. I have never seen the French print, but am able to give a clue to the picture by "Piehle." Dr. Charles Beck, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, informs me that it was formerly the property of a Mr. Streckeiser, of Basle, in Switzerland, and now belongs to his daughter, Mrs. Righner. The late Theodore Parker, who saw the picture when travelling in Europe, requested Dr. Beck to procure a copy, and that gentleman caused two to be executed, one of which he retains himself. It is a small painting, and bears the following inscription; "Le General Washington, Peint d'après nature à Philadelphie, par N. Piehle en 1783." The family account of it is that it was purchased in a shop in Paris during the French Revolution. This is in all probability one of those by C. W. Peale.

BROWN'S STATUE IN UNION SQUARE.

The head in this is taken from a marble duplicate of Houdon's bust, originally executed by that artist for the Hon. Rufus King, which came into the possession of the late Col. George Gibbs, and is now the property of the Hon. Hamilton Fish.

WAX MEDALLIONS OF WASHINGTON.

I have recently seen a profile photograph of Washington, purporting to have been taken from "the wax original by Mrs. Wright." Having in my possession a wax medallion of Washington, apparently its counterpart, I am anxious to ascertain upon what authority the one referred to is ascribed to that artist.

This portrait, which is in about half the actual relief, and is encased in a deep oval

frame, is nine inches in height, including head and bust, and represents Washington with much the same profile as in Houdon's marble. The hair is drawn back from the forehead, curled at the side, and tied with a ribbon in a very long queue. A military cloak is thrown back over the shoulder so as to exhibit the epaulette, upon which are three *four-pointed* stars.* The lappel of the coat is buttoned back, showing the waistcoat, and a very prominent shirt frill. The profile looks to the right.

The Mrs. Wright in question is undoubtedly Mrs. Patience Wright, an American who pursued her art in England, as a modeller in wax during the war of the Revolution, where she made herself useful to her country by transmitting valuable information to Franklin, then in Paris. A short biographical notice of her may be found in Dunlap, and an amusing anecdote in Elkanah Watson's "Men and Times of the Revolution." In a note to a letter of Franklin, by William Temple Franklin (Works of Franklin, vol. vi.) she is styled *Mehitable* Wright, but Dunlap writes her name as *Patience* on the authority of her own letters, and says that she was also called *Sybilla*, as she professed to predict future events. The following letter from her to Jefferson is published by Dunlap.

MRS. WRIGHT TO JEFFERSON.

LONDON, AT THE WAX WORK,
Aug. 14, 1785.

"HONOURED SIR: I had the pleasure to hear that my son Joseph Wright had painted the best likeness of our HERO, Washington, of any painter in America; and my friends are anxious that I should make a likeness, a bust in wax, to be placed in the State-house, or some public building that may be erected by Congress. The flattering letters from gentlemen of distinguished virtues and rank, and one from that General himself, wherein he says: 'He shall think himself happy to have his bust done by Mrs. Wright, whose *uncommon talents, &c., &c.,*' make me happy in the prospect of seeing him in my own country.

* Mr. Elias Dexter also has a photograph, apparently from one of these medallions, in which the stars have five points.

"I most sincerely wish not only to make the likeness of Washington, but of those *five* gentlemen who assisted at the signing the treaty of peace, that put an end to so bloody and dreadful a war. The more public the honours bestowed on such men by their country, the better. To shame the English king, I would go to any trouble and expense to add my mite in the stock of honour due to Adams, Jefferson, and others, to send to America; and I will, if it is thought proper to pay my expense of travelling to Paris, come myself and model the likeness of Mr. Jefferson; and at the same time see the picture, and if possible by this painting, which is said to be so like him, make a likeness of the General. I wish likewise to consult with you, how we may honour our country by holding up the likenesses of her eminent men, either in painting or wax work. A statue in marble is already ordered, and an artist gone to Philadelphia to begin the work (*Houdon*). This is as I wished and hoped."

It is to be inferred from this letter that she had not at its date (1785) executed any model of Washington. Certainly she could not have done so from life, for she had never seen him, and according to Dunlap she died during the same year.

Mrs. Wright's son, Joseph, not only executed a portrait, well known among those taken of Washington, but as mentioned by Watson, took a cast of his face in plaster in the year 1784, and Washington, in describing the operation, mentioned that an impulse to smile "gave his mouth a slight twist or compression of the lips observable in the busts Wright afterwards made." Whether the busts thus spoken of were in wax, or what other material, I cannot find. They are not, I believe, mentioned in the catalogues of the Washington portraits. There is nothing peculiar in the mouth of the one I have.

Besides this son, Mrs. Wright had two daughters, of whom Dunlap says: "The elder married an American of the name of Platt, and inheriting some of her mother's works and talent, returned to this country and died here. Mrs. Platt made herself well known in New York about the year

1787, by her modelling in wax. The younger daughter married Hopner, the rival of Stuart and Lawrence as a portrait painter." It might be conjectured that the medallion in question was by Miss, instead of Mrs. Wright, but I should judge from Dunlap's expression that she had married before her return to America.

I trust that some correspondent will ascertain by whom the medallion really is; how many copies of it there are, what other works by the same hand exist, and finally if any authentic modellings by Mrs. Wright, her son Joseph, or her daughter Mrs. Platt, are yet to be found.*

OPERATIONS IN MAINE IN 1779.

JOURNAL FOUND ON BOARD THE HUNTER, CONTINENTAL SHIP, OF EIGHTEEN GUNS.

Monday, 19th of July, 1779.—The fleet sailed from Nantasket road this morning, consisting of 16 armed vessels, with about 20 transports.

Wednesday, 21st.—We arrived at Townsend about sunset, where 1000 militia were in readiness to embark, including those that came from Boston in the transports under command of General Lovel.

Friday, 23d.—The troops embarked on board the transports.

Saturday, 24th.—This morning we sailed from Townsend, or Booth-Bay Harbour, and favoured by a pleasant N.W. gale, arrived at Penobscot Bay, anchoring under four islands, about one league above Owl's Head.

Sunday, 25th.—We made sail, and about two o'clock came up to the entrance of a harbour called Magebagiduce, about 12 leagues from the sea, where lay at anchor three British ships, viz. the North of 20 guns, the Albany of 18, and the Nautilus of 18, &c. On the north side of the harbour was the British flag displayed from a large

* There is a notice of Wright's bust in a letter from Washington to Mrs. Wright, dated June 26, 1785 (H. M. vii. 65), but it throws no additional light on the subject of the medallions.

fort on a regular eminence, below which were two batteries, on the south side another battery was forming; the whole made a pretty formidable appearance. Some of our largest ships passed by the harbour's entrance several times within reach of their cannon, and discharged a number of broadsides at the ships and fortresses, which were returned with great vigour and intrepidity; in the meantime our transports came to anchor about one mile above, covered by the ship Sally and brig.

Monday, 26th.—Our ships in turn approached the harbour's mouth several times in the course of the day, within three quarters of a mile of the British encampment, and discharged many cannon, receiving an equal number with little annoyance, excepting one unfortunate shot which over-set one of our boats, as they were landing some troops on the south point, out of which Major Littlefield and two privates were drowned. They pursued their object with great activity, and dispossessed the British party of their unfinished fort, killing one man; after which our troops finished it and brought several 18-pounders to bear upon the ships, which caused them to be removed further up. This evening our ships came to anchor in a line across the harbour's mouth.

Tuesday, 27th.—A council of war was held this day on board the Commodore's frigate, the result of which was that the marines from all the ships should join the troops and land under cover of the Hunter and Sky-Rocket; pursuant to which, about two o'clock at night, the ships came to an anchor within musquet shot of the place assigned for the landing the men, being the north side of the harbour on a beach just above which arose a very high hill full of trees, brush, and craggy rocks, where two or three hundred Highlanders and some Britons lay in ambush.

Wednesday, 28th.—About four o'clock in the morning the two ships began to fire into the woods, which was continued almost incessantly for about half an hour, that the troops might have the opportunity to land without being annoyed; as soon as the boats had landed our men (who were

in number about six or seven hundred) the Britons from the hill fired upon them and killed 16 men, and wounded as many; our men with great resolution returned the fire, ascended the almost impassable precipice, routed them and took possession of the hill, killing (as they supposed) about as many as they lost, and taking a few prisoners; from thence they advanced to a battery near the large fort, and possessed themselves of it, with considerable artillery and baggage. The action continued near an hour with great spirit and resolution on both sides; the party that ascended the hill and put the Britons to flight were chiefly marines, consisting of about one hundred; the Captain of marines and eight privates belonging to the Warren were killed. The troops are this day engaged in building a breastwork near the large fort, to which all those that fled had resorted. Several of our men have been wounded in the course of this day by shot from the fort. A number of cattle are taken and brought on board the ships.

Thursday, 29th.—Our troops continue to fortify. P. M. All the ships are ordered to anchor within the mouth of the harbour, where they were considerably annoyed and some men wounded by shot from the fort. The prisoners inform us, that the fort and shipping contain about 1000 men, much artillery, and two years' provision. The prospect of succeeding appears at present very dubious, the British ships are removed further up the harbour out of our reach.

Friday, 30th.—Our troops continue to fortify without much annoyance within half a mile of the British fort.

Saturday, 31st.—This day the Commodore, in consultation with the Captains of the fleet, is concerting a plan for all the marines to go ashore about midnight, under the command of Captain Burke, and in conjunction with the land troops, to attack a breastwork on a point near the British shipping just below their fort, thinking by taking that, the communication would be cut off between the fort and ships.

Sunday, August 1st.—The attack was made about 2 o'clock at night with great

vigour and resolution, and notwithstanding the arduous opposition that was made with cannon and small-arms, they were obliged to desert the breastwork in a little time and repair to the fort. We lost about fifteen men, and had as many wounded dangerously, killing and wounding (as is supposed) about as many of the British party; after being in possession of the place it was found impracticable to maintain without much annoyance from the fort and ships, therefore after destroying a few hogheads of rum and dismounting the three nine-pounders in it, we resigned it to them again.

Monday, 2d.—Major Sawyer and the Second Lieutenant of the Vengeance, with several others, died this day of their wounds.

Tuesday, 3d.—Many shells as well as shot are thrown from our fort into the British.

Thursday, 5th.—Many cannon are discharged this day from our fort into the British.

Friday, 6th.—A signal from the Commodore was displayed for all the Captains of the fleet to come on board to consult about attacking the British shipping and fort; the result was, that if the General would attack the fort with his army, which consisted of about 1200 men, including officers, a number of the largest ships should go into the harbour and attack the shipping. The plan was sent to the General for approbation.

Saturday, 7th.—The above plan was not conceded to by the General, supposing that, as his army consisted chiefly of militia that were undisciplined, he should be defeated in the attempt, therefore the conclusion was to continue the siege till intelligence could be obtained from Boston respecting reinforcement. Several boats were discovered to be landing men from the British ships on the south part of the harbour above our small breastwork, which were prevented by the landing of about 100 men from our ships near by, in the mean time a skirmish commenced between a party of our men near our three-gun battery on the north side of the harbour, and

about 100 regular troops who were near their two-gun battery, tho' they were not near enough to inspire each other; the British party soon retired to their fort, after which some of our people set fire to a number of houses and large barns near the fort, which were soon entirely consumed. The procedure was judged to be conducted with great imprudence, as it would only have a tendency to distress the poor inhabitants; previous to the landing of the British boats the Commodore and the Captain of the Hampden had landed in the same place to view the land, who were obliged to flee into the woods, losing their barge.

Sunday, 8th.—The Commander returned to his ship about ten o'clock in the morning, after much fatigue, travelling through the woods.

Monday, 9th.—A signal was displayed from the Commodore for all Captains to come on board, to consult what measures should be most advisable; after much debate and vote passed for the ships to go into the harbour, and attack the British ships, though it was judged by the Commodore and many others, that the attack would be attended with great risque and danger of having our ships much injured, as we should be exposed to the fort, which we could not in the least annoy. The condition of this vote was, that the General should attack the British fort at the same time, which was sent to him for concurrence. A general uneasiness is discovered through the fleet at being detained so long, many desert from the ships every night.

Tuesday, 10th.—Consultation was attended upon this day on board the Commodore; the result of which was, that an attack should be made the ensuing day, by the ships entering the harbour, and the land forces attacking the British fortress at the same time.

Wednesday, 11th.—The General not being ready for the proposed attack, thought proper to advance out upon a plain between the British citadel and the harbour to manœuvre his men, being about 750, leaving about 500 in the fort, a detached party of 250 proceeded to the small battery near

the S.E. point to excite the British troops to attack them from their citadel; after they had paraded themselves in the battery, about fifty-five regular troops sallied from their citadel, and advancing with resolution and intrepidity, put the whole party to flight, without discharging a gun; they pursued them to the main body, and then discharging a volley, drove the whole seven hundred and fifty into the fort, in the greatest confusion imaginable—the officers damning their soldiers, and the soldiers their officers for cowardice, many losing their implements of war, &c. The Captains of our ships were invited to see this grand manœuvre of the militia troops. The detached British party returned, exulting with loud huzzas. A Council was convened this night by the General in camp, the result of which was, That he judging his army was not sufficient to oppose the British on account of their inexpertness and want of courage, and not being in expectation of any reinforcement, thought it highly advisable, with the advice of his officers, to raise the siege. This being transmitted the ensuing morning (*Thursday, 12th*) to the Commodore, a general council with the Captains of the navy were held in camp, passing a vote to continue the siege, notwithstanding they thought themselves inadequate to the attempt proposed; that is, of encountering the Britons in the field, so as to give our fleet an opportunity of attacking the ships. For unless the General could possess himself of the point near the British ships, it would not be advisable for our ships to go in, as they would be exposed to the fort and artillery run down from the point, which would annoy us to a very great degree; as the harbour is so narrow that we cannot readily get out again,—therefore the plan for the ships going in has proved abortive.

Friday, 13th.—Very great uneasiness appears throughout the fleet at being thus detained at the risk of British reinforcements arriving, and the prospect of reducing the place, either by sea or land, was so dubious. Three weeks have now elapsed since our siege began, and little or nothing is effected to our advantage. In the mean

time our opponents are fortifying, and have completed a very formidable citadel, where they are secure against us; which at our arrival was only a breastwork, containing five or six-pounders, which then, in all probability, we could have reduced very easily, as also their shipping, as they have since acknowledged; in the course of which time thirteen or fourteen councils of war have been held, resolving one day to attack, and the next day reversing their schemes. The Commodore complaining that the General is backward, and the General that the fault is in the Commodore; the people censuring both, and are determined, unless something is directly done, that is either to attack vigorously or raise the siege (preferring the former) that they would leave the ships, and not risk an attack by a superior force which was daily expected. While matters are thus altering, five or six British ships hove in sight, making a formidable appearance, which has thrown our fleet and army into great consternation, the ships are all heaving up, the land forces embarking on board the transports, waiting to see what force this consists of, and consulting how to escape if the force should be superior, concluding to attempt an escape by the west side of Long Island, or run the ships ashore and betake ourselves to the woods.

THE HESSIANS IN THE REVOLUTION.*

THAT the Indo-European or Caucasian race is the leading family of mankind,

"—the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time;"

and that its Germanic branches, more or less pure—whether unmixed Teuton, Anglo-Saxon, Franco-Celtic, or Composite American—furnish its file-leaders and the champions of every genuine and prolific

* Die Deutschen Huelstruppen in Nordamerikanischen Befreiungskriege, 1776 bis 1783. Von Max von Eelking.

The German Auxiliary Troops in the North American War of Independence, 1776 to 1783. By Max von Eelking. Hanover, 1863. Two vols 8vo., pp. 397 and 271.

thought of modern days—these are truths which we hold to be as evangelical as that Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, correctly understood, are the birthright and the destiny of the whole human species. Numerous are the means which it has pleased Divine Providence to employ in disseminating over the earth this goodly seed of Teut: their love of travel and adventure, not loath to take the kindred Norman graft of piracy, so palpable in our British brethren; their assimilative tendencies, whereby they make themselves everywhere at home, even as they once Germanized the Eternal City while Romanizing themselves; their habits of industry, wherewith, as their own poet says, they

"Gather on every plain honey they know not for whom;"

their loyalty to their chiefs, which leads them to make their prince's foreign quarrel their own domestic grief, and his shrewd policy their plain interest.

The hated Hessian of our Revolutionary war came hither to fight against our fathers under this last influence. He had been brought up by the good old rule and simple plan to "fear God and honor the king," for Napoleon Bonaparte, the potent "*Robespierre à cheval*," had not yet leavened with new ideas the European lump. The type and representative hero of these old-fashioned docile men might well be seen in their commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-General Baron von Knyphausen, sitting, as he is depicted in the attractive production before us, on a rock in front of Fort Washington, New York Island, holding his watch in his hand till the one half-hour which he had granted the besieged Colonel Magaw for capitulation should expire, and looking down with contemptuous abhorrence on the captured rebel standards as they were successively laid at his feet. The "blinde Hess," even now not famed for insight, as this his standing title shows, must then have thought it the height of sentimental absurdity that his fidelity to the sovereign, who, in profound king-craft, had, by solemn treaty, sold him to Great Britain, should be imputed to him as the

baseness of a hireling. This feeling, excusable in the anxious patriots of those pregnant days, has long subsided and given place to an enlightened curiosity to learn from trustworthy German authorities the details, from their own point of view, of their countrymen's share in resisting our great appeal to arms.

Now appears the worthy Captain von Eelking—already favorably known to us as author of "*The Life and Actions of General von Riedesel*," commander of the Brunswickers in Burgoyne's expedition—with his two excellent volumes, which go very far toward satisfying our desire. If we can be allowed to pun, we will say that he bears an appropriate family-name, for the Eel is well known to be—forgive us, Max!—a scavenger of the waters, or, more delicately speaking, a gleaner of neglected matter, and Max is a king among such literary eels. He gives a list of no fewer than thirty-eight manuscripts—principally diaries kept by officers during the war—which have been made use of by him as sources of information. This being the fact, the work has that inimitable freshness and life-like movement which can never pertain to a stately history compiled from second-hand materials. The Life of Riedesel has, we believe, been overlooked by translators, and is, therefore, accessible only in German. That such should be long the case with the book which we are considering, we think quite impossible. It must, from its subject and the merit of its execution, eventually take rank, when Anglicized, as a standard and essential complement of all narratives of the war.

Many an interesting observation on the city of New York and its vicinity, during that fateful period, enlivens this new contribution to American historic literature. A few of these remarks we purpose to translate, by way of whetting the appetite of the antiquarian reader, till some painstaking linguist serve him up a full repast in the guise of a complete version. After an ocean-passage, on which the Hessians were so crowded, herring-like, between decks, that the oldest man was placed at their right wing to give a word of command

when they had all lain till one side was "ripe," whereat all turned over on the other side, the troops disembarked, in August, 1776, on Staten Island.

"On landing, the Hessians were most joyously welcomed by the English, as a long-desired aid, with salvos of cannon and musketry. The officers, in particular, vied one with another to meet the Germans in a friendly manner, and invited them into their tents. General von Heister was asked to dinner by the British commander-in-chief. The English camp was on a rocky height advantageously situated with a splendid view of the harbor of New York, and over a part of the interior country, as well as over the adjacent American camp on Long Island. The wonderful scenery, and the charm of novelty, after the long, monotonous, and toilsome voyage, cheered up officers and men."

"Immediately on their arrival, the German officers were obliged to have everything of silver removed from their uniforms, as the British had already done. The object was to make them less easily recognizable by the dreaded riflemen, who were especially fond of aiming at officers." P. 27, vol. I.

We have next a sketch of the condition of affairs in America at that moment, including curious pen-and-ink portraits of the two brothers, Lord Richard and Sir Wm. Howe. Has a faithfully minute biography of the former, in succeeding years one of England's greatest naval heroes, ever been written? We think not. He it was, who, as we recall to mind from our anecdotal odds and ends, bore among the sailors the nickname "Black Dick," from his swarthy and serious countenance, and in whose honor, doubtless, after his great victory over the French fleet off Ushant, June 1, 1794, was drunk the queer and very apt toast, "First and Second of David's Third!" which the sagacious reader may interpret for himself. A veracious life of the admiral, comprising, of course, proper notice of his brother, the popular, good-natured, bon-vivant general, who, fortunately for the American cause, filled a position originally destined for that Ben-

gal tiger, Lord Clive, would, if well related by some judicious countryman of theirs, hardly fail to afford us important facts as well as amusing gossip. We are disposed to class with Carlyle's "books which are no books," the pompous and decorous "Life of Richard Earl Howe, K.G., Admiral of the Fleet, and General of Marines; by Sir John Barrow, Bart, F.R.S.," wherein we read that the mother of the two Howes was "Mary Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Baron Kielmansegge, Master of the Horse to George I., when Elector of Hanover, by Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Count Platen, of the Empire;" whereas it is no secret that she was the natural child of the Hanoverian "Defender of the Faith," Richard and William being thus, with a bar sinister, cousins-german to King George the Third's Father, Frederick, Prince of Wales.

The battle of Long Island was now impending, and some of the newly arrived Hessians relieved a portion of the English troops hitherto posted on Staten Island, but destined to take part in that action. This movement gives occasion for a description of Staten Island and its inhabitants and neighbors at that date:

"Von Stirn's brigade received the order to move forward upon the Jersey Sound, an arm of the sea which separates the island from the mainland, and there to relieve the 35th English regiment and a part of the 5th. In the morning of the 19th of August the brigade began its march; their tents and baggage being packed in wagons. The singular vehicles, small, painted red, and drawn by two little horses driven by a negro, appeared to the good Hessians new and strange enough. When the brigade arrived at its destined place, the English officers had the politeness to invite the Germans to dinner. The relief took place at nightfall. The advanced posts were stationed, which stood very near to and opposite those of the enemy on the other side of the narrow sound. The entire brigade was distributed along the shore in small detachments. The regiment of bodyguards took its position at Amboy Ferry. The camp was pitched in two lines, but in

a few days had to be moved some distance backwards, as the Americans fired across from the other side with their long rifles. The out-posts being more and more molested in this way, Grenke, lieutenant of artillery, was directed to pitch a few cannon-balls into Amboy, after which the Americans behaved more quietly."

'The width of the sound might be a little over three hundred paces. The Americans on the other shore, who here saw for the first time the dreaded German strangers, collected themselves in crowds on the bank, more to satisfy their curiosity than to await a demonstration from this side. A Hessian officer says in his journal: 'They stretched their necks mighty long. Some among them were in uniform, but the most in the dress of a promiscuous rabble.'

"The landing of the foreign re-enforcements had spread no slight terror among the Americans. Especially did they fear the Germans, whom they imagined to be half devils. A large part of the inhabitants had therefore fled with the greatest haste into the principal towns, particularly to New York, leaving their property, and even, to some extent, money and valuables. This dread was further increased when the troops took possession by force of the quarters assigned them, and refused at first by the obstinate inhabitants."

"The soldiers had been most urgently commanded by their superiors to exercise the greatest moderation towards the people, even those of hostile sentiments; for the hope of an amicable arrangement of differences was still cherished, and it was desired to spare 'his Majesty's subjects' as much as possible, and avoid everything that might irritate them still more."

"Such was the serious wish of the German generals as well as the British. But this moderation was, in many instances, not recognized; the billeted soldiers were met in the rudest manner, nay, there was even a disposition to kick them at once out of doors, which naturally gave occasion to all sorts of collisions and excesses, since officers and men considered themselves to

be at war in an enemy's country. When the first fear and excitement of the population had passed away, and they perceived that, after all, they had no robbers or cannibals to deal with, the fugitives gradually returned, and were not a little surprised, not only to find their dwellings just as they had left them, but also their furniture, utensils—aye, even money and valuables, for the Germans, accustomed to discipline as they were, demanded no more than was due to them. The mutual relations now assumed a more agreeable aspect, and not unfrequently some rank liberal treated his billeted inmate better than a guest, and carefully tended the sick or wounded soldiers."

"The portions of country thus taken possession of, situated in a mild climate, had, with their rich and changeful natural beauties, joined to their great fertility, the appearance of a paradise. The finest fruits, the most fragrant and beautiful flowers, grew here almost wild. Everywhere neat and cheerful country-houses and villages met the eye, and newly-founded towns which were manifestly growing. Almost universally, prosperity, even luxury, prevailed among the inhabitants, who with slight toil gained an easy and abundant return. Almost every little farmer had his cabriolet and his black servants. Although Staten Island and Long Island had, since the beginning of the war, been occupied, now by our side, now by the American, and had, therefore, been disputed points, yet this had left scarcely a trace behind. The newly arrived Germans wondered greatly how it could occur to people thus living in superfluity and comfort to rebel against a government under which they were apparently so well off. And how trifling were the imposts and taxes in this country compared with those of the German States! The country-nobleman in Germany lived hardly so much at his ease in his castle as the most ordinary agriculturist did here upon his farm." Pp. 30-32, vol. i.

But military marauding is a genuine German practice, as the verb "to maraud" is a genuine German word, derived from

the old Counts of Merode, noted freebooters in the Thirty Years' War, whose castle we have seen between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne. The national trait developed itself in the subsequent stage of the contest, when reconciliation had become hopeless; and it was no longer thought worth while to treat the insurgents with forbearance. More particularly was this absence of restraint observed while Knyphausen commanded the garrison of New York during Sir Henry Clinton's successful expedition to the South. It was the celebrated winter of 1779-80, concerning whose severity we gain from Elking some new facts:

"The ice on the East River was eighteen feet thick, a thing without precedent. The soldiers had to chop up old ships, and even fell the trees in the beautiful walks and gardens, as the only means of procuring necessary fuel. A small board cost from six to eight pence." P. 83, vol. ii.

For the privations and anxieties of this season, during which the city was accessible to the enemy on every side, the ice being, as is well known, strong enough to bear the transportation of heavy artillery from New York to Staten Island, Knyphausen, early in the ensuing spring, indemnified his men by a plundering excursion to Hackensack. The detachment consisted of English, Hessians, and Bayreuthers. Among the latter was a certain musketeer, Doebla, who has left on record the following naïve account of his *winnings*:

"We gained considerable booty, as well in money, silver watches, silver plates and spoons, as also in furniture, good clothes, fine English linen, silk stockings, gloves, and cravats, with other costly silk stuff, satin, and dry goods. My plunder, which I safely brought back with me, amounted to two silver watches, three silver buckles, a pair of woman's woolen stockings, a pair of man's mixed summer stockings, two shirts and four chemises of fine English linen, two fine table-cloths, one silver table-spoon, and one silver teaspoon, five Spanish dollars and six York shillings in money. The rest, namely, eleven ells of fine linen, and over two dozen silk handkerchiefs, with

six silver plates and a silver goblet, all tied together in a bundle, I had to throw away and leave to the pursuing army, on account of the long and rapid march." P. 86, vol. ii.

The city of New York, as it existed in those days, seems to have struck the strangers with admiration. Even at an advanced period of the war, when much injury and mischief must have been already done, troops are represented as marching with music through its "beautiful streets" to occupy their camp near Corlaer's Hook. (p. 48, vol. ii.) In the night between Sept. 20 and 21, 1776, one-third of the town had been reduced to ashes by a conflagration which American writers agree in deeming accidental, but which our author views as undoubtedly the act of a fanatic mob. He expresses his surprise, too, that no attempt has ever been made to give it the color of a great national sacrifice, which the burning of Moscow is wrongly supposed to have been. As early as the winter of 1776-7, the British army being encamped about one mile north of the city, in two masses, the left wing on the Hudson and the right on the East River, the sidewalks had begun to lose that peculiar ornament for which the New York of former days was so distinguished.

"Owing to the impending want of fuel, many of the beautiful trees had been cut down, which stood along the houses, on both sides of the streets, and were wont to yield a cooling shade amid the heat of the sun." P. 103, vol. i.

From his authorities Elking proceeds to describe, as follows, the situation of things in New York at that time:

"On the harbor stood Fort St. George, a quadrangular work, with four bastions and mounted with twenty guns. Not far from it lay the former Government House and a chapel, in ruins since 1741, both buildings having been demolished in the Negro Insurrection of that epoch. Wooden barracks for the reception of the garrison had now been built within them. Another fortification of stone was situated beneath the former, on the water-side, extending along the point of the island, and mounting ninety

cannon. It was particularly intended for the defence of the mouth of the Hudson. Along the East River stretched the fine streets, Queen and Water streets, in which wealth and luxury had chiefly gathered, for here lived the foremost men of the mercantile class in houses like palaces."

"Many churches served as prisons for the many prisoners."

"As everywhere, so in New York, parties were at bitter variance. In spite of the stagnation of business, and although many families, the loyal as well as the liberal, had fled when the change occurred, yet great prosperity manifestly existed. At the helm of municipal affairs now stood royalists only, consisting of one mayor, seven aldermen, and as many members from the people. The city was divided into seven wards. Most of the male citizens were impressed as militia, and provided with arms for the defence of the town. Willingly would the Germans have taken up their winter-quarters in this great, rich, and every way agreeable place, but Howe assigned to a portion of them another station." Pp. 103-104, vol. i.

Things wore another look in the season of 1782-3, just before the cessation of hostilities:

"On York, Staten, and Long Islands, hard work on the fortifications was kept steadily up during the winter, for another attack was expected here from the Americans and French. When the weather was too cold for digging, fascines and other things were got ready. Each German regiment gave daily 150, or even 200 men to the labor."

"On the 8th of January, the regiment of Body-Guards and Prince Carl's regiment marched to MacGowan's Pass, where the newly-built barracks for these troops had just been finished. Here, too, intrenching went on without cessation. The greatest activity, however, was shown in and around New York. 'This little island'—says Dinklage's diary—"is being completely turned up. On every hill is a redoubt. No other trees than fruit trees are to be seen upon it, and even these are no longer spared. The beautiful groves and walks

are no more: in a word, the exquisite loveliness of this island has been converted into fearful ruin. It pains a well-disposed man to see destroyed in one day what it will take generations to restore." Pp. 166-7, vol. ii.

We have already expressed our desire that this work may be translated. We also trust that it may be well edited. It is full of blunders which no one, perhaps, but a New Yorker is capable of thoroughly rectifying. Take, for instance, the passages last quoted. Without dwelling on Eelking's comparatively venial ignorance that MacGowan's Pass is on New York Island, at the northern extremity of the Central Park, we think he should have known that the Negro Plot of 1741 was, like the Popish Plot in England in 1678, a panic rather than a reality. The only burning connected with it was that of the thirteen wretched blacks who were in this manner savagely put to death where Pearl (then Queen) street intersects the present Chatham.* The "Province House," so called, the building referred to by our author as in ruins, was accidentally consumed at midnight, Dec. 17, 1773. The family of Governor Tryon, who occupied it as his official residence, escaped with difficulty, his daughter leaping from the second story window, and her maid, who was afraid to follow her, losing her life. No great critical stress is to be laid on his mere peculiarities and mistakes in spelling, though laughable and too frequent: Wallabout for Wallabout; Heights of Guiana for Heights of Gowanus; Woodberrey; Vallay-Forge; New-Wark; Terrytown; Verglants-Point for Verplanck's Point; and many others. Who, we should like to know, was the "treacherous Oberst John," or Colonel John, of whom we find the following tale, quite new to us, in Eelking's account of the battle of Long Island? Probably a Jones, whose honesty would, it seems, have been improved if Timothy Titcomb's letters to that numerous family had been in his days given to the world:

* But the church and buildings in the fort were burned at the time, and this fire as well as others laid to the Negroes.—Ed. H. M.

"Colonel John, of the rebels, is dead. A grenadier took him prisoner, and magnanimously granted him his life, telling him to go to the battalion in the rear, for the grenadier was a flanker. The colonel wanted cunningly to murder his captor from behind, and stealthily drew a pistol, but only wounded the arm of the grenadier, whereat the latter regaled him with three or four bayonet thrusts." Pp. 40-1, vol. i.

But this writer has been betrayed into more serious inaccuracies. Not content with one great fire at New York in the autumn of 1776, the same conflagration which we have already mentioned, he treats us to another, Nov. 20, in which, as he asserts, Trinity church was destroyed. This is altogether imaginary and surprisingly confused. Trinity church was burned, with much of the lower part of the city, on the night of Sept. 20-21; and the patriots on the other side of the Hudson, at Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, are said to have raised a loud hurra as its steeple sank into the flames. Our friend Elking gives the following strange version of the occurrence:

"A portion of the exasperated populace had assembled on the hill of St. Paul's church, and contemplated with cannibal-like mirth and rough jests the destructive progress of the mighty flames. A wild shout of joy accompanied the fall of the tower of that fine old English house of God." P. 56, vol. i.

"Paulskirche" and "Paulus Hook" are here very curiously confounded. Our old St. Paul's still stands as it stood before the Revolution; and its spire, added, we think, since that period, but in the graceful English taste of Wren, Gibbs, and their school, really shames the two hideous abortions in white stone and brown, which deform the upper part of the Fifth avenue.

This is not the only error of fact we have detected in the work. But we have done with censure. The book is a good book, valuable as well as entertaining, and, when carefully translated, revised, and annotated, will be acknowledged by the American public to contain exact as well as ani-

imated pictures of the men and things of old.

THE DARK DAYS AND EARTHQUAKES IN CANADA.

In the year 1785, several so called "dark days" occurred in Canada, and excited much apprehension among the ignorant and speculation among the learned. Lower Canada only was peopled by civilized man at that time, so that we have no account of the "dark days" in Upper Canada.

It is recorded in the *Quebec Gazette* of October 20th, 1785, that on Sunday, October 16th, 1785, it was so dark soon after ten in the morning that printing from ordinary type could not be read. The phenomena are described with some degree of minuteness by Chief Justice Sewell.

"On October 9th, 1785, a short period of obscurity occurred at Quebec about four in the afternoon, and during its continuance the sky in the north-east quarter of the heavens exhibited a luminous appearance upon the line of the horizon of a yellow tinge. On the 15th there was a repetition of the same phenomena at a little earlier hour, with violent gusts of wind, lightning, thunder, and rain, accompanied as on the 9th. The morning of October 16th was perfectly calm, and there was thick fog. Towards nine o'clock a light air from the north-east sprang up, which increased rapidly. The fog by ten o'clock was entirely dissipated; black clouds were then seen rapidly advancing from the north-east, and in half an hour print could not be read. The darkness lasted for about ten minutes. At twelve, a second period of obscurity took place; then a third, and a fourth, and fifth, at intervals: at half-past four it was dark as midnight."

Four distinct accounts of similar phenomena are recorded by Chief Justice Sewell* as occurring on July 3rd, 1814. One from

* "A Few Notes on the Dark Days of Canada." By the Honorable Chief Justice Sewell, President of the Library and Historical Society of Quebec.

the pen of an officer of the Royal Engineers, supposed to be Captain Payne, taken from Tulloch's *Philosophical Magazine*, describes the appearances at the Bay of Seven Islands, above Anticosti, on July 2nd and 3rd. A second describes what occurred on the 2nd at Cape Chat, from observations made by some officers who were on board the transport "Sir William Heathcote," which lay the whole of the day at anchor in the river St. Lawrence at that point. The third contains some additional observations respecting the appearances on July 2nd, made on that same day in another ship, which also lay off Cape Chat. And the last relates to the phenomena which were observed by the Chief Justice himself upon the banks of Newfoundland.

On July 3rd, twenty miles from the Bay of Seven Islands, the clouds appeared to be coming rapidly from the northward; the atmosphere was thick and hazy, and at night the darkness excessive. About 9 P.M. a sort of dust or ashes commenced falling, and continued during the night; towards the morning the whole atmosphere appeared red and fiery to a wonderful degree, and the moon, then at the full, not visible; the appearance through the cabin windows and crystal lights singular in the extreme, as if surrounded by a mass of fire; the sea sparkling much, and in a manner not usual in these latitudes. On the following day the sea was found to be covered with ashes, the wind having died away to a dead calm early in the morning.

A bucket of water taken up appeared as black as writing ink; the ashes, from the quantity which had fallen, "*appeared as if those of burnt wood.*"

On July 4th the ashes were still observed to be falling in small quantity. "The ashes collected on deck appeared to be those of burnt wood, but darker and more heavy than the ashes of a tobacco pipe."

The narrative of the officers who were on board the transport "Sir William Heathcote" states that on July 2nd, 1814, there was a heavy fall of ashes and sand. The wind blew gently from the north shore

of the St. Lawrence. The third account states that on July 2nd, when off Cape Chat, for three days previously some ashes and smoke had been observed, but on the second no symptoms of burnt wood were seen; but at 2.30 P.M. of that day the sun was obscured, and a total darkness set in, which continued until about sunset.

The Chief Justice's own observations were as follows: "July, 1814—Sunday—A most extraordinary day. In the morning dark thick weather, and fog of a deep yellow color, which increased in density and color until four o'clock P.M., at which hour the cabin was entirely dark, and we dined by candle-light; the binnacle also was lighted shortly after."

The relative positions of the different observers at the time when the phenomena described in the preceding paragraphs occurred, show that the northerly wind which blew on July 2nd carried clouds of ashes, sand, smoke, and vapor across the river St. Lawrence, in a line from the Bay of Seven Islands, to Cape Chat, and then by the westerly wind which set in on the night of July 2nd across the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the island of Newfoundland to the great banks, and on July 3rd enveloped the vessel in which the Chief Justice was sailing in the same obscurity in which the other ships off the Canada coast were shrouded on the preceding day.

Chief Justice Sewell attributes these phenomena to volcanic action rather than to an extensive conflagration. He says: "As to the conflagration of a forest, the facts of which we are in possession do not appear to warrant a belief that such can be the cause. It seems impossible to suppose that the conflagration of a forest could have produced a mass of smoke so dense and so extensive as to overspread, as it did in October, 1785, the surface of a territory exceeding certainly 300 miles in length, and probably 200 miles in breadth, and producing at its utmost longitudinal extremity, and at mid-day, the obscurity of the darkest night. And as the whole of the cause of this obscurity proceeded apparently from the Labrador country, where forest trees are few in number, stunted

in size, and spread in isolated patches over a general surface of rock, it is the more improbable."

The Chief Justice inclines to the view that the phenomena of the "Dark Days of Canada" are to be attributed to an active volcano in the Labrador Peninsula, and he draws attention to the coincidence in the narratives of the different observers quoted, and those which are mentioned by Charlevoix in his description of the earthquake in 1663: "A Tadoussac," says Charlevoix, "Il pleut de la cendre pendant six heures"—tom. i. p. 367; also on page 336, he adds, "Une poussière qui s'éleva fut prise pour une fumée et fit craindre un embrasement universel."

Tadoussac was situated at the mouth of the Saguenay River. The Chief Justice also states that among the Indian tribes on the north shore of the St. Lawrence a traditional belief of the existence of a volcano in the Labrador country is said to prevail.

In his journal of a voyage in the country of the Papinàchois, a Montagnais tribe on Lake Manicouagan, in 1664, Henry Nouvel, a Jesuit missionary, states that on May 11 he arrived at a river which the Indians called Kouakueou, and saw the effect of the earthquake on the rivers, the water which flowed in them being quite yellow, and preserving this color until they mingled with the St. Lawrence. The same effect was noticed on Bersamites River, and the Indians dare not venture on them in their canoes.

He also relates that the earthquake had such a powerful effect upon an Indian conjurer named Ouiskoupi, that he renounced his craft and gave up his medicines to the missionary, who burnt them.*

Lieutenant Ingall, who explored the country between the St. Maurice and the Saguenay in 1828, states that the opinion very generally prevails, borne out by tradition, that an active volcano is somewhere in existence among the mountains south-east of the Saguenay, but, he adds, it wants the confirmation of ocular proof, for

not one of the Indians who traverse those regions in search of game has ever seen the slightest appearance of fire issuing from the earth, nor did Lieutenant Ingall hear of any scoræ or vitrified rock having been discovered in the country.* Without doubt the coast between Cape Tourmente and Malbay is frequently troubled with shocks of earthquakes, but whether these shocks are occasioned by the working of some neighboring volcano is a matter of mere speculation. Nor does the appearance of the land bear evidence of there having ever existed a volcano to the south of the River Saguenay, as from the well-known fertility of decomposed lava we should find a very different soil from that hitherto discovered. If a volcano is at the present period in a state of active operation, I should be much more inclined to suppose it seated among the unexplored mountains of Labrador, to the north-east of the Saguenay or the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In October 1785 the obscurity extended so as to comprehend on one side Fredericton, New Brunswick, and on the other Montreal. A ship, the *Adamant*, was on the morning of Oct. 16th off the end of the island of Anticosti. There it was then clear weather; but towards the west the ship's company saw a heavy black cloud, and by twelve on the same day had sailed into it, and very shortly afterwards found themselves in darkness.

In 1828 Captain F. H. Baddely, R. E., was engaged by the Canadian government in exploring the Saguenay country, and in his Report, which was published at the time, he states that Malbay or Murray Bay, on the St. Lawrence, 90 miles below Quebec, has long been remarkable for the frequency of earthquakes.

Shocks are most frequent in January or February; they occur about nine or ten times a year. "It is not," says Captain Baddely, "perhaps generally known that

* Remarks on the Country lying between the Rivers St. Maurice and Saguenay, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. By Lieutenant Ingall, 15th Regiment. Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Quebec, 1830. Vol. II.

* Relation des Jesuites.

there exists highly respectable evidence of a volcanic eruption having happened somewhere in the rear of St. Paul's Bay, not far from Murray Bay. No one, we think, will feel disposed to doubt the fact after perusing the following account of it, with which, through the politeness of Messrs. Gagnon and Chaperon, we have been furnished. It is the former gentleman who writes :

"In the place of a journal, which happens to be lost, receive the following :—

"*Tuesday, December 6, 1791.*—At St. Paul's Bay, and at other neighbouring places, at about a quarter after seven, a severe earthquake was felt; the whole night was disturbed by small ones repeated at intervals, and by a sudden shaking running towards the east. The shocks were felt for forty-one days, from two (shocks) to five a day. On Monday, December 5th, the shocks were fully one-third weaker than those of the 3rd; the others were only small ones, or rumbling noises, the weather being always gloomy. Before the night of the 26th, 27th, I had not yet remarked any eruption or thick smoke, at times curling into a flame. The temperature at a quarter after seven in the evening was 11° above zero by the thermometer of Reaumur (plus 56°.7 of Fahrenheit); the next morning the heat had risen to 21° (plus 79½ of Fahrenheit). Two mountains near my dwelling at some 40° north-west have a valley between them, so that you may see beyond them. It is by this valley or passage that I saw a continual eruption, mixed with smoke and flame, which appeared very plain on the horizon, at other times struggling among themselves, as if too oppressed in their issue. I have remarked several times that this eruption is always followed by shocks of earthquake the same day, and when it fails a dark and *yellowish* day follows. When the earthquake arises you can predict that it is going to be so much the nearer as this agitated smoke struggles to get out. Some persons to whom I had shown these preparations of the earthquake, warned me in their turn that in a moment the earth would shake. And the effect confirms it. Finally, on this night of the 26th, 27th, a most beautiful

spectacle was produced. The whole atmosphere was in flames and agitated, one's face suffered from the heat, the weather was very calm, the eruption continued the whole night with flames. The certain approach of the earthquake is known, when, by the passage between the mountains, you see a cloud, or smoke, quiet or agitated, and on the left and right the horizon is perfectly clear."

"A fall of ashes covering the snow in 1791 was also within the recollection of many of the inhabitants of St. Paul's Bay.

The list of earthquakes on the next page which have occurred in Canada is from the Catalogue prepared by Mr. Mallet for the British Association.*

The number of earthquakes which have visited Canada since its discovery by Europeans has been at least twenty-nine,† but it is highly probable that this enumeration falls far short of the actual occurrences of this phenomenon. Respecting the fire mountain of the Nasquapees north of Lake Manicouagan, about 200 miles from the coast, too little is known to assert positively that it is an active volcano. The name is suggestive, although it is probable that, from the long intercourse between many families of this people and the fur traders, such a remarkable feature of the country would have been known to them.

Lake Manicouagan was visited by a Jesuit missionary in 1664, but although he mentions the earthquakes, he does not mention the fire mountain.

Assuming that there existed in the great peninsula of Labrador no other combustible material besides the stunted trees, there would be good ground for attributing the "Dark Days of Canada" to some other agency than that of burning vegetable matter; but when we reflect that the country is almost everywhere covered with a thick coat of lichens and mosses where these have not been burnt, and that they are even better adapted, when dry, to burn with extraordinary rapidity, and afford during

* Quoted in Notes on the Earthquake of October, 1860. By J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.G.S.

† Notes on the Earthquake of October, 1860.

their combustion a greater cloud of smoke than forest trees, it will be apparent that the precise element for producing the phenomena of smoke and ashes existed in the Labrador Peninsula to a remarkable degree. Dry caribou moss burns with wonderful rapidity, as we found to our cost; it also emits dense volumes of smoke, and leaves behind a great quantity of ash and charcoal. There is no reason to suppose that the table-land of the Labrador Peninsula was covered with forests centuries ago, for the missionary before mentioned, Henri Nouvel, states that an Ournamiois chief told him that in the country north of Lake Manicouagan the trees were very small, and there was no birch bark to make canoes. The whole of the burnt country

near the table-land through which I passed in 1861 is still covered with this charcoal and ashes, where sand forms the substratum: from the rocks they have been washed away by rains, but on the sandy flats they form still a black cake. The occurrence of sulphur in the ashes, as described by the writer in the *Quebec Gazette* of October 27th, 1785, is problematical.

After having witnessed the combustion of caribou moss on a large scale, and the appearance of the burnt country on the borders of the great table-land of Labrador, I am inclined to the opinion that the "Dark Days of Canada" were the result of a vast conflagration in the interior of the Labrador Peninsula, and that the materials which

Year.	Month.	Remarks.
1663	February 5	Very violent.
1665	" 24	Tadoussac and Murray Bay, violent.
"	October 15	Violent.
1672	March and April*	
1732	September 5	
1744	May 16	Quebec.
1755	October	Unusual rise and fall of the water of Lake Ontario.
1791	December	Severe shocks at St. Paul's Bay.
1796	February	A violent shock.
1816	September 9	A severe shock at Montreal.
"	" 16	A second shock, less violent.
1818	October 11	Felt near Quebec.
1819	August 15	At St. Andrews.
"	November 10	At Montreal, slight, followed by an awful storm with rain—impregnated with matter like soot.
1821	February	At Quebec, a slight shock.
1823	May 30	On shore of Lake Erie.
1828	August 20	
1831	July 14	At Murray Bay, Beauport, &c. Walls and chimneys thrown down at the former place.
1833	March and April	Severe shocks at Murray Bay.
1840	September 10	At Hamilton.
1841	Spring	Said to have been felt at Quebec.
1842	November 8 and 9	Montreal, Three Rivers, &c.
1844	" "	Montreal.
1847	" "	"
1856	May 1	At Ottawa and its vicinity.
1857	October	In the Upper Province.
1858	January 15	At Niagara.
"	May 10	At Richmond, slight.
1859	"	At Metis (Lower St. Lawrence).
1860	October 17	Very violent at the River Ouelle, and other places in the Lower St. Lawrence; chimneys were thrown down, and walls damaged.
1861	July 12	Violent at Ottawa, throwing down chimneys.

* This earthquake was observed by Père François de Crepieul, in the country north of Tadoussac, and is recorded by him in a letter dated June 2, 1672. The Père says that it was the continuation of the terrible earthquake of 1662, "which has not since ceased in this quarter of the north, although it is felt but little and at intervals."—*Relation de la Nouvelle France en l'Année 1672.*

assisted most in feeding the fires were the lichens and mosses which grow in such rich and extraordinary luxuriance and beauty in that desolate country. The astonishing speed with which fire runs through the moss has been described by several writers, and there is no valid reason why a fire should not stretch from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in a few days, as far as the combustible nature of the fuel is concerned; but its progress is arrested by the presence of lakes, many and broad, and the swamps by which many of them are terminated. A broad sheet of flame stretching for many miles across is at once divided by a lake, and as these lakes often occur one after another for many miles, the fires are broken and become local in their effects, except in certain cases when the direction of the wind changes in such a manner as to distribute them more wildly. A fire in the Labrador Peninsula, where the trees are few and far between, very much resembles a fire in the prairies; but owing to the extraordinary dryness of the caribou moss it spreads with much greater rapidity. It would be impossible to escape from an approaching sheet of flame in Labrador by speed. The only plan is to scrape the moss from a few square yards, which is done with the utmost ease, as it adheres to the rock or soil very loosely, and then to lie down upon the bare earth. The smoke arising from a fire made by this material is very penetrating. The air is filled with fine dust arising from the ashes; and on sandy plains, where the lichens and mosses are deep, and other varieties besides the caribou lichens exist in abundance, the charcoal that remains behind covers the soil with a uniform mantle of black. If a volcanic eruption had taken place since the time when Canada was discovered, it is probable that the early missionaries, the *Couriers des Bois*, the fur traders, or the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, would have recorded the phenomena or learnt the fact from Indians. Still it must be acknowledged that the term "fire mountains," common among the *Nasquapee* Indians, taken in connection with the earthquakes which have visited the region

of the Lower St. Lawrence from time to time, and the testimony of Monsieur Gagnon, is quite sufficient to turn attention to the probability of such an occurrence having taken place in recent times and the possibility of its renewal.

LETTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON,
ACCEPTING THE FREEDOM OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

To the Honble. the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

I received your address, and the freedom of the city with which you have been pleased to present me in a golden Box, with the sensibility and gratitude which such distinguished honors have a claim to. The flattering expression of both stamps value on the acts; and calls for stronger language than I am master of to convey my sense of the obligation in adequate terms.

To have had the good fortune, amidst the vicissitudes of the long and arduous contest, "never to have known a moment when I did not possess the confidence and esteem of my country"—and that my conduct should have met the approbation, and obtained the affectionate regard of the State of New York (where difficulties were numerous and complicated), may be ascribed more to the effect of divine wisdom, which had disposed the minds of the people, harassed on all sides, to make advances for the embarrassments of my situation, whilst with fortitude and patience they sustained the loss of their capital, and a valuable part of their territory—and to the liberal sentiments and great exertion of her virtuous citizens than to any merit of mine.

The reflection of these things now, after the many hours of anxious solicitude which all of us have had, is as pleasing as our embarrassments at the moment we encountered them were distressing, and must console us for past sufferings and perplexities.

I pray that Heaven may bestow its choicest blessings on your city. That the devastations of war, in which you found it, may soon be without a trace. That a well regulated and beneficial commerce may enrich your citizens—and that your State (at present the seat of empire) may set such examples of wisdom and liberality as shall have a tendency to strengthen and give permanency to the Union at home, and credit and respectability to it abroad.

The accomplishment whereof is a remaining wish and the primary object of all my desires.

G. WASHINGTON.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE TEMPLE, THE HASBROUCK HOUSE, ETC.—The building called the "Temple," in which Washington read to his officers the address in answer to the "Newburgh Letter" (see *Historical Magazine*, vol. vii. page 351), was built upon the ridge east of the Cranberry Meadow, south of Snake Hill, a short distance back of Newburgh. The land on which it stood was owned by Jabez Atwood, and now by the heirs of David Moore. It was constructed of palisades split from oak logs, and was about thirty-five feet square, one story high, and had a high, square roof. The floor was close to the ground. It remained in good condition for several years after the close of the war, and was occupied as a dwelling by a poor family. There are no traces of the building left, and have not been for more than fifty years. At the time it was built the army lay in three divisions (though the first and third might properly be called but one) in the immediate vicinity as follows:

The First Division on the upland, west of what is now called "the square," and on the land owned by the father of Isaac Hamilton, Esq., of Albany.

The Second Division (which was the main force) was encamped on the east and west of the Cranberry Meadow, and south-west from the farm of James Patten.

The Third Division on the east portion of the farm of the late John R. Caldwell.

After the army was disbanded, a number of families took possession of the barrack which had been erected by these divisions, and occupied them until they became unfit by reason of decay for further use. No portion of these buildings now remain. The material of their construction was the same as that of the Temple.

At the time the divisions were so encamped, General and Mrs. Washington stayed at the stone house of the Hasbrouck family, in the south part of the village of Newburgh. The room occupied by them was in the north-east corner of the house. It is said that Col. Pickering died in the north-east room, but I have never been able to trace the tradition satisfactorily. Hamilton, Lafayette, and Burr were staying there also. Gen. Knox had his quarters at the time in the low, long stone house which is still standing near "the square." Mrs. Washington remained at the Hasbrouck House more than a year, it is said. I was so informed by the late Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Newburgh, from whom the State of New York acquired its present title to the property. When Mrs. Washington left the house, at the close of the war, she presented to Mrs. Hasbrouck her chair, which she had brought from Mount Vernon. It is very plain and simple, has quite a high back and low seat, and was painted green. It has passed to the fourth generation, and is now owned by Mrs. William R. Eager, of Great Bend.

Washington took final leave of many of his officers on the green in front of this old house at the close of the war. The building was thoroughly repaired at the expense of the State when it purchased it. The interior is substantially as it was at the close of the Revolution. Many valuable revolutionary relics have been presented and deposited in the rooms. Some of the most valuable of them were presented by Enoch Carter, Esq., of Newburgh. One

of the silver spurs of Major Andre, a lock of the hair of Washington, and many other rare curiosities adorn the walls and shelves. The gun of Harvey Birch (the American Spy, who gave the English cow-boys so much trouble) was there at one time.

JOHN M. EAGER.

N. Y.

INDIAN DEED FOR CANARISE, LONG ISLAND.—The following translation, made by me, from the Dutch records on file in the Clerk's office in Flatland, Kings Co., of the Indian purchase of Canarise, and of the amount paid for the Nicolls and Lovelace patents, I send to you for publication, if deemed of sufficient importance.

T. G. BERGEN.

On this 23rd day of April, 1665, was agreed as follows, to wit:—Wametappack, Sachem of Canaryssen, and Rammieracy, Minnegüahüm, Camenüick, Panwangüm, and Attewaram, lawful owners of Canaryssen and the appendages thereto appertaining, have agreed and sold to the inhabitants of the town of Amesfoort a parcel of land lying on Long Island, by and in the vicinity of the village of Amesfoort, beginning by the west side of "Müskyttehoof," at a certain marked tree; thence stretching to where the end of the Flats come by the two trees situated on the north side of said Flats to a certain marked tree; from thence to the Fresh Kill meadows, stopping at the path from the Great Flatts to the Fresh Kill meadows, and stretching in the Flats, with all meadows, kills, and creeks therein contained; and that for the sum of one hundred fathoms wampum, one coat, one pair stockings, four adz's, two cans of brandy, and one half barrel of beer, with condition that the purchasers, once for always, a fence shall set at Canaryssen for the protection of the Indian cultivation, which fence shall thereafter by the Indians be maintained, and the land which becomes inclosed in fence shall, by the Indian owners above-mentioned, all their lives, be used, to wit, by Wametappack, the Sachem, with his two brothers. All done without fraud or deceit.

The 6th day of April, old style.

This is the mark of Wame x tappack, Sachem.

This is the mark of x Minnegüahem.

This is the mark of x Attewaram.

This is the mark of x Oramsy.

This is the mark of x Rammyeraen.

This is the mark of x Paüwangüm.

This is the mark of x Kameneck.

This is the mark of x Waüaclyck.

This done by me, the constable, as witness.

MINNE JOHANNES, 1665.

On the date of the 4th April, the purchase of the Indians, the first payment in wampum 600*

One coat comes to 60

One pair of stockings 6

One pair shoes 16

Four adz's 16

Two cans brandy 8

One half barrel beer 15

"Paid for the patent of Richard Nickelson to Matys Nickel, one hundred schepel wheat."

"Paid for the patent of Franszoos Lofijs to Matys Nickelson, twenty schepel wheat."†

SOUTHERN CURRENCY.—The following advertisement, from a North Carolina paper, is curious as a proof of the worthlessness of the money there, and the long-headed prudence of the Friends:

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.—The 53d session of New Garden Boarding School opened the 16th day of 11th month instant, and will continue 20 weeks. Board and washing will be furnished by the month for 133 pounds of flour, 25 pounds of pork, and 2½ bushels of corn, or the equivalent in money.

The tuition, per session of 20 weeks, may be paid by 250 pounds of flour, 35 pounds of pork, and 4 bushels of corn, or the equivalent in money.

The school will be under the charge of Nereus Mendenhall as principal teacher, and Jonathan E. Cox and wife, Superintendents.

11th month 30, 1863.

* Probably guilders (40c).

† Schepels are equal to bushels.

CARONDELET.—VIDE POCHE.—Carondelet, in Missouri, was formerly called, from its poverty, **VIDE POCHE** (*Empty Pocket*), and these lines commemorate its origin :

VIDE POCHE.

In seventeen hundred and sixty-seven
Delor de Tragette, a man of renown
(To his name all honor and praise be given),
Laid out the foundation of Vide Poché town;
And, tho' ninety odd years have passed away,
Vide Poché stands there at this very day.

Near the river's brink, 'neath a young elm tree,
The Frenchman erected his cabin small,
That the dancing waters his eye might see,
As they swept the base of the white bluff tall;
And could hear the song of the voyageur
By the echoes repeated far and near.

And a few friends went with the good Tragette,
And built their snug cabins hard by his own,
Made of rough-hewn logs that on end were set,
With roofs that ran up to a sharpened cone;
While hazel bushes, mud, gravel, and straw
Stopped the cracks secure from the winter's blow.

They planted their corn in the month of May,
Their gardens with gumbo were green in the spring;
They caught the cat-fish that wallowing lay
At the river's bottom, with horse-hair string;
And the huge bullfrog that croaked in the pond
Made a dish of which they were very fond.

When the autumn came they gathered their crops,
And Lent being over they had a dance;
And tradition says that those Vide Poché hops
Were merry as any e'er seen in France;
For a King and Queen were managers then,
And a Vide Poché boy was the prince of men.

But now times have changed, and the gay Tragette
Has passed from the earth with all his gay friends;
Their grand-children only can now be met,
But the elm tree still in majesty bends
Like a mourner drooping o'er friends loved well;
Could it speak, what a tale that elm could tell!

The cabins are gone of these early days,
The fields are barren, the gardens in weeds;
The bullfrogs no more from the green pond gaze,
The mud-cat secure in the water feeds;
The yellow Des Peres, in its hoarse debouche,
Sings a wild, sad dirge for the old Vide Poché.

The bluff which the French boys so loved to climb
Has been cut away for the iron steed;
The river, that bristled with snags sublime,
Is lashed by the steamer that flies with speed;
And the railroad car, with conductors smart,
Has taken the place of the old French cart.

New houses of brick, and "ivory" streets,
Are seen where once were the cabins and lanes;
And one of the finest of country seats
Is Monti Pice with its Gothic vanes;
The dry dock is there by the river's side,
And steamers by scores to the shore are tied.

'Tis Vide Poché no more, but Carondelet,
With its city council, its Marshal and Mayor;
How would it astonish good old Tragette,
Could he come to life and once more be there;
For the "empty pocket" is filling fast,
And ancient Vide Poché has itself surpassed!

DIALECTS OF THE MUTSUN LANGUAGE OF CALIFORNIA.—The late Mr. Turner called attention to this language in the Magazine some years since; and since Ethnology met so severe a loss by his death, Arroyo's Grammar and Vocabulary have been published. The language was, for a Californian one, wide-spread, and it may be well to preserve in the Magazine the following vocabulary of the Indians at the Mission of Santa Cruz, a Mutsun dialect. It was prepared in September, 1856, by Padre Juan Comelias, for A. S. Taylor, Esq., and given in his Indianology papers in the *California Farmer*.

The words are evidently to be pronounced as Spanish.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
God	Guilao	avelones or	
wicked spirit	uten	ear-shells	tupseah
man	chares	white	loesmin
woman	quitchguema	black	murtusmin
boy	alashu	red	patiamin
girl	mujash	blue	murium
infant, child	alashu	yellow	lachcamin
father	apnan	green	neru
mother	anan	great, big	oo-tres
husband	maco	small, little	niuma
wife	haunan	strong	tuise
son	inuish	old	juhoc-nish
daughter	ca	young	cotocoma
brother	ternan	good	urasheshmin
sister	utec	bad	hutesmin
head	uri	handsome	amshosmin
hair	tapor	ugly	ectes
face	chamus	live, life	ash-ho-udra
forehead	tima	dead, death	semoshti
ear	echo	cold	tarshi
eye	hin	warm, hot	cai
nose	us	I	can
mouth	ueper	thou	uaia
tongue	lasa	he	neppe
tooth	sit	we	maxent
beard	ayes	you	aiha

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
neck	harcoo	this	neppe
arm	ysu	that	hemit
hand	spalmish	all	nappi
Indian shoes	sholoc	many, much	ysair
bread	missoy	who	atu
pipe, calumet	torejo	near	amatica
tobacco	macher	to-day	naja
sky, heaven	chara	yesterday	uican
sun	ishmen	to-morrow	munsa
moon	char	yes	eje
fingers	rarash	no	ec-ka
nails	tur	east	yachmu
body	uara	west	arras
belly	ramaina	north	tamarte
leg	coro	south	ramay
feet	hataash	one	impech
toes	rorash	two	uthin
bone	chaie	three	caplan
grasshopper	urua	four	catuash
condor or vulture	cayas	five	mishur
whale	chime	six	saguen
heart	mini	seven	tupuytuc
blood	payan	eight	usatis
town, village	puebla	nine	neu-ku
chief	uit-tres	ten	I-esh
friend	onient	eleven	imheshwacatish
house, hut	rua	twelve	uthentish
kettle	amamaha	thirteen	capan-fish
arrow	chemo	fourteen	catuash fish
bow	liti	fifteen	mishur-fish
knife	chippi	sixteen	saguen-fish
star	usi	seventeen	tupuy-tac-fish
day	tujish	eighteen	natis-fish
light	charcoo	nineteen	ni-koo-ish
night	muruch	twenty	uthin-i-ueah
darkness	heuep	thirty	cappan-iueah
morning	munsba	forty	catuash-iueah
evening	we-ac-say	fifty	mishar-iueah
spring	etuenpire	sixty	saguen-iueah
summer	elau	hundred	tappan
autumn	puty	eat	amay
winter	asir	drink	uit
wind	taris	run	uricay
lightning	uilep	dance	chitte
thunder	chura	go	hui-coo
rain	amani	sing	shane
snow	wacani	sleep	echen
hail	yopoc	speak	aiua
fire	yuelec	see	hiri-ri
crow	sharac	love	hasan
bear	ores	kill	nimi
turkey-buzzard	humish	walk	chaumespi
water	si	salt	aues
ice	ucani	wild-cat	toroma
earth, land	pire	elk	tibu
sea	calay	deer	toch
river	rumay	mud-tortoise	sunishmin
lake	hoicol	fly	mumura
valley	ruum	eagle	nuppi
hills, sierra	satos	musketo	cashup
mountain	huya	feather	lipos
island	tepeol	wings	uima

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
stone, rock	e-ni	wild oats	tapoc
tree	luspia	acorns	rapac
leaf	tapash	salmon	hurac
grass	guay	name	racat
herb	guay	lime	uani
oak	arue	affection	nunoo
pine-tree	gireni	sit	taurait
flesh, meat	ris	stand	corhonmi
beaver	gupi	come	uate
wolf	umu	earthquake	ymi
coyote	mayan	eclipse	nanup
dog	hichas	name	racat
fox	yurig	morter (to pound	
squirrel (ground)	ejh	acorns etc.)	semhoashmin
rabbit	wiren	sardines	tupur
hare	cheyes	tule or bullrushes	haa-le
bird	winac	cloud	risha
goose	patch	fog	puhay
duck	epe	humming-bird	umanu
pigeon	molmol	chenati, or	
Cal, quail	acas	blackbird	sucin
hawk	cacru	serpent, or snake	mumana
sea-muscles	sharo	culebra, or	
fish	helai	rattlesnake	hinchirna

The rancherias of Indians near this Mission, all within eight or ten miles of Santa Cruz, among which this vocabulary was spoken, were: Aulintac, the rancheria proper to the Mission; Chalumb, one mile north-west of the Mission; Hottrochtac, two miles north-west of the Mission; Wallanmi; Sio Cotchmin; Shoremee; Onbi; Choromi; Turami; Payanmin; Shianguer-mi; Hauzaurni.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE OF BUFFALO.
—The patient research of our townsman, L. K. Haddock, Esq., has brought to light many historical events connected with the early settlement of the country bordering on the lakes. The commerce then and now compared shows the giant strides that have been made in the onward march of progress, and the incidents given in the following communication will be of general local interest:

MR. EDITOR—At your request I copy from my note-book some items respecting the now "Great West." I have corresponded with many of our historical celebrities with a view to make this narrative more complete, but have gained no additional facts. It is possible that the descendants of the persons named may have

papers or letters which will give us valuable information. I presume Gen. Amherst's and Bradstreet's, and Henry White's papers are still extant. Can any of your readers oblige me with an inspection of Evan's Essays, or Mante's history of the late war?

I find mention made of the Gladwin Chippewa, Capt. Robinson, Lady Charlotte, and the Beaver being on Lake Erie in 1771.

Sterling & Portens, merchants of Detroit, sent down the lake on board the Charlotte, in September, fifty packs of fur.

The Beaver was a new vessel, belonging to Commodore Grant. She was lost in May, near Sandusky, with £3,000 of furs, and 17 men.

It is quite probable that Lewis Gage, who was appointed Ensign 35th Regt., 20th February, 1766, when, and ever since he had been in command of the lakes, was Captain of the Beaver, and was lost with her.

This year Campbell, Phyn & Ellice, of Schenectady, with Sterling & Porteus, of Detroit, built the Angelica, of 45 tons. J. & A. Stewart, of New York, furnished the rigging. Richard Wright, of Wood Bridge, near New York City, was the Captain. Wages £120 per annum. She was a very successful vessel, and Grant & Robinson were very angry, and tried to purchase Campbell's interest, which was one-sixth. Upon Lake Ontario was the Charity, conveying stores to Edward Pollard, sutler, at Niagara, and flour for the use of the garrison, which was ground by "Jilles Funda." Amongst the supplies ordered from New York was a hat from Jewes, the Comstock of New York, two firkins of butter, and three pounds of green tea. James Munier, Postmaster at Albany.

In 1772, the Charity, on Lake Ontario, John Leighton, master, did not earn enough to pay her crew. The freight on sheep across Lake Ontario was 7 shillings. Mr. Pollard, sutler, at Niagara, is making money, and sends Nancy to New York, which she "likes very well," and Masters Ned and Bob to that, then as now, famous

seat of learning—Schenectady. T. De Couagne, interpreter at the Fort, sends his son to the same place. "He is a very decent lad." Mr. Pollard consoles himself for the absence of his children by playing billiards. Is advised to make butter and cheese if the expense of keeping cows is not too great. Writes to New England for a Yankee laborer. Is not able to get newspapers—the *Express* was not then in existence, I think. Major Ethrington is in command at Niagara. "He is an old soldier, and the depth of his understanding past finding out."

Pfister and Stedman have come to some accommodation. The latter having the carrying trade around the Falls. Duffin is to engage the men and Stedman is to keep tavern. At Fort Erie, Rutherford is in command. Norman McLeod, Commissary.

General Gage has given permission to build a store-house at Fort Erie.

Two of the King's vessels are to remain at Fort Erie till the 10th regiment goes up. Binnerman and Graves command these. The sloop Betsy is sailed by Captain Friend. This is her third year on Lake Erie.

At Detroit are James Porteus, formerly from Crieff, Perth Co., Scotland; James Sterling, Gordon, and McComb, Hugh Boyle, Lieuts. George McDougal and John Hay, Abbott, and Edgar.

John Thompson, of New York, sends a Negro to Detroit to be sold on his account. Upon his arrival methinks I hear the honest old Scotchman James Porteus exclaim:

"We start to think that hapless race
Must shape our good or ill;
That laws of changeless justice bind
Oppressor with oppressed;
And, close as sin and suffering joined,
We march to Fate abreast."

Alexander Grant winters at Detroit; he has usually spent his winters in New York. Rumor will have him entangled in the meshes of a net set by the beautiful Miss Thereasea Barth.

John Askin is located at Mackinaw.

Mr. Norbury, a Russian, holding a commission in the 60th Regiment at Macki-

naw, goes to Lake Superior with A. Henry.—*Buffalo Express*.

THE LAST WILD BUFFALO IN OHIO.—In the last century this animal ranged extensively over the southern half of the territory, now embraced in the State of Ohio. Two were killed in the forks of Symmes Creek, near the south-eastern corner of Jackson Co., in the year 1800, and were the last ever discovered within these limits. Up to that period extensive fields of the wild cane or gigantic reed were common in the valleys of the Great and Little Miami rivers, and the paroquett and swallow-tailed hawk were then common birds. All of them have long since disappeared from these localities. K.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 8, 1864.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—In a volume of Dutch records, entitled "Notarial Paperz, 1677-1695," preserved in the office of the Clerk of Albany County, is to be found a deed of gift under date of 5th May, 1683, of which the following is an extract:— * * "Een seeckere hooglantsche Wilt (genaemt Massany) De welcke bekent midts deesen uyt een Vrye gift gegeeven to hebben Een Bouwery aen Pieter Lassingh (Lassen), Ende Een Bouwery den Jan Smeedes Jonge glasmaeker En Een Val aen Strant om een Moolen op te setten,—de Val is genaemt Pooghkepesingh,—ende het Landt is genaemt Minnissingh, gelegen aende Oost Wal van de Rivier" (*Hudson*); * * which may be translated as follows:

* * A certain Highland Indian (named Massany), who, by these (*present*), acknowledges that he has given as a free gift, a bouwery to Peter Lassingh (*or Lassen*), and a bouwery to John Smeedes Jonge, glass maeker (*glasier*);—and a fall on the shore to set a mill upon; the fall is named Pooghkepesingh; and the land is named Minnissingh, lying on the east bank of the River (*Hudson*).

This seems to be the original conveyance from the native proprietor of the plot of ground now occupied by the city of Poughkeepsie.

This fact may be familiar to the local

antiquaries of the place, but to most of the readers of the Magazine, doubtless, it is new. The noisy water-fall may appropriately be called Pooghkepesingh, but surely the beautiful word Minnissingh should not have been lost; it should have been retained as the name of the city.

J. P.

SCHENECTADY, JUNE 4, 1864.

CURIOUS ORIGIN OF A CHRISTIAN NAME.—In Canada, Delima is a common and rather pretty name for girls. Its origin would not easily be suspected. A clergyman from France had a child brought to him to baptize, and was requested to christen it by this name. "This is not a fit name," was his reply. "You should give her the name of some saint." "But, M. le Curé, it is a saint's name." "No, there is no such saint in the calendar." "Why, M. le Curé, don't you know Ste. Rose de Lima?" He certainly did, and found that people finding Rose de Lima too long, dropped Rose, and ran Delima together.

A.

THE AMERICAN EDITIONS OF THE REDEEMED CAPTIVE, condensed from Hist. Mag., vol. vii. p. 382-4, with additions and corrections.

1. (Copies in library of Mass. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., etc.) Boston, 1707.

2. "The second edition." Boston: T. Fleet, for Samuel Phillips.

3. Spoken of by G., but not seen or traced.

4. Edited by T. Prince (not seen). Boston, 1758.

5. "The fourth edition." New London: T. Green (N.D.), 1772.

6. "The fifth edition." Boston: John Boyle, 1774.

7. "The fifth edition." New London: T. Green (N.D.), 1780.

8. "The fourth edition." Greenfield: T. Dickman, 1793.

9. "The sixth edition." Boston: Samuel Hall, 1795.

10. "The sixth edition." Greenfield: T. Dickman, 1800.

11. New Haven: W. W. Morse, 1802.

12. Brookfield: Hori Brown, 1811.
13. Greenfield: C. J. J. Ingersoll, 1837.
14. Northampton: 1853.

We have some reason to suppose that one or more editions were printed in Philadelphia or New York before the year 1800, but we have not seen them.

A pamphlet with the following title belongs to the same family as the *Redeemed Captive*:

"A Sermon preached at Mansfield (Conn.), August 4th, 1741, at a time set apart for Prayer for the Revival of Religion; and in behalf of Mrs. EUNICE (the Daughter of the Reverend Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS), who was there on a visit from Canada, where she has been in a long captivity. By Solomon Williams, A.M., Pastor of the First Church in Lebanon."

Boston: Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1742.

It appears from the sermon that Eunice Williams, her Indian husband, and two children were present on the occasion which drew together "such a numerous audience," and the aim was (Eunice being a Catholic) "to find some way for her deliverance from the snares and thick-set stratagems of the Devil, and make her a monument of Glorious and Almighty Grace."

But tradition says that Eunice would not be converted, but preferred to return to (in the language of the preacher) "the barbarous and heathen people among whom she had lived for thirty-eight years; a people bred up in Popish superstitions, blindness and bigotry."

H. O.

BORROWING NAMES OF PLACES—INTERESTING LETTER FROM DOCTOR O'CALLAGHAN.—At a late meeting of the Onondaga Historical Association, the following interesting letter by Dr. O'Callaghan was read:

ALBANY, NOV. 19, 1863.

DEAR SIR—I received only late last evening your kind invitation to attend the first meeting of the Onondaga Historical Society, which is to take place this evening, at Historical Hall, Syracuse.

I beg to congratulate you, as I do most sincerely, on the event; and I have no doubt of the future prosperity of your Society and of its success in rescuing from oblivion much that will prove valuable both to the local and general historian. Already New York, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Kingston, and Ulster county are engaged in the good work, and the county of Westchester is, as I am informed, about to organize a similar society to yours. Livingston county, too, has, I am told, its Historical Society. Through the labors of these several associations, public opinion will be so enlightened, and public taste so directed as to relieve our maps and geographies, in time, I hope, from many of the out-of-place names which have been imposed on our cities and towns, when a false hankering after European and classical nomenclature distorted and vitiated rules that ought properly to have been observed at the time.

Our mountains, our hills, our lakes, our valleys, and our streams are purely and exclusively American. God gave them in all their sublimity and beauty to America. It seems to me that they ought to be distinguished by names identified with the history of the country.

Europe borrows not names for her classic lands from America. Why then go to Italy, Greece, or elsewhere for names to designate the hunting grounds and homes of the Iroquois of New York, or to distinguish the spot where, as Mr. Street beautifully expresses it, the pioneer felled the forest and let in the first ray of sunlight on the soil?

Your labors will avail much in correcting the false taste here indicated.

It would afford me great pleasure to attend your meeting, but want of leisure and pressure of duties which cannot be neglected, must plead my excuse.

With best wishes for your success and kind regards to each member of your society,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

R. F. Trowbridge, Esq., Rec. Sec., On. Hist. Soc., Syracuse, N. Y.

IMMIGRATION FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—*Surveyor-General De Witt to Governor Clinton.*—[Land Papers, Sec.'s Office, Alb., vol. 1., p. 79.]

'ALBANY, 15th April, 1791.

SIR—Almost every day the New England People make application to me for Lands, in the 20 Townships—some of them with Money in their pockets raised for the purpose of purchasing. I can neither get rid of their Questions or give them satisfactory answers. I am obliged to tell them that these lands will be shortly advertised for sale, but that the mode and terms are left by Law to the discretion of the Commissioners of the Land Office. Many of them will settle immediately and run the risque of purchasing afterwards. Numbers of them who have gone thither with the express view of *making pitches* and prepare places to which to remove their families, are exceedingly anxious to have the opportunity of buying. I think it will be the interest of the State to give them two or three years time for the payment of a part of the purchase money.

I am, Sir, your Excy.'s
Most obedt. Servant,

M. DE WITT.

Governor Clinton.

[The 20 townships above-mentioned are principally in the present counties of Madison and Chenango. The words in *italic* are so marked in the original.—E. B. O'C.]

SYRACUSE.—This is the most ancient *white* settlement west of Albany. It dates as far back as 1656, in which year a number of Frenchmen planted a colony on the margin of Lake Onondaga, whose salt springs had been discovered in 1654. The site of this colony is, we understand, a spot of remarkable prettiness; and what is particularly interesting is the fact that the spring mentioned in the French account of the settlement, still flows from the side of the hill upon which the missionaries erected their chapel and the soldiers their little fort. It is known at this day as the "Jesu-suit Well."

It is now in contemplation to erect a

monument over this spring, in commemoration of the discovery of the Salt Springs and the founding of the first European settlement in Central New York. Those familiar with the enterprise and public spirit of the citizens of Syracuse have no doubt that an undertaking so laudable will be worthily carried out.

E. B. O'C.

RESOLVED WALDRON.—In the paragraph in the last number of the Historical Magazine on this person the words *Strong Creek* ought to have been printed "*Stony Creek*."

JOHN BROWN'S TRACT.—This famous summer resort for sportsmen and tourists lies partly in Lewis, but mostly in Herkimer County. It is a wild, mountainous region, interspersed, however, with lakes and deep valleys. When first laid out under the directions of Simon De Witt, Surveyor-General, it was divided into eight townships, which were made in a manner, by their names, representatives of all the virtues required by the inhabitants of that region to realize a living there; for they were called *Unanimity, Frugality, Perseverance, Sobriety, Regularity, Enterprise, Economy, and Industry*.

LETTER OF LAFAYETTE TO GEN. KNOX IN 1781.—The original of the following letter is in the hands of W. F. Bacon, Esq., Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine:

FORKS OF YORK RIVER, August 18, 1781.

MY DEAR SIR—In spite of the 24r's, the morters, and the whole noisy Hellish train of your siege artillery, I want you to hear the voice of a friend whose attachment to you deserves some share in your affection. I really Believe I possess it, my good friend, and notwithstanding your silence, I am sure you feel for me in every transaction of this most difficult command.

last campaign I was sighing for This campaign I was trembling for them as in the Beginning.

There was no difference between a skirmish and a Battle—a Battle and a total defeat, we were so lucky as to escape an action and keep ourselves clear of tha

mounted that was galloping around us. Then we had our turn, and for many, many mile had the pleasure to occupy his lordship's Hd. quarters. You had accounts of the two skirmishes. I thought all was over, and owing to your siege of New York, I anticipated great deal of ease and happiness. Indeed, I could not help growing jealous, and began to think of a visit to your Batteries, But soon found there was in this quarter work enough for me, great deal to much indeed for my youth and the means that I have.

Lord Cornwallis Having not succeeding in land journeyings, has undertaken a water voyage. I thought first the man was going to New York, then to Pottomack, or Baltimore, But on a sudden he entered York River, and is at York and Gloster out of our reach; refreshing his troops and meditating mischief. York is on high ground, surrounded with creeks and marshes available by one high this to my surprise he does not fortify. Gloster is a neck of land projecting into the River, and very useful to the defeat of shipping, these my lord is fortifying. Portsmouth is not evacuated, so that he is divided in three points, two of which I confess are the same thing. But should a naval superiority come great advantages might be obtained in this quarter. I wish my dear friend our conduct may have met with your approbation. I wish both from esteem and friendship.

At the present I am trying to conjure up a cavelry to collect levies, to arm and assemble militia, to replenish our few continentals,—to have a part of them in readiness to Reinforce General Green, and am waiting at that fork of York River to oppose either way His lordships manoeuvres

Lord Cornwallis abilities are to me more alarming than his superiority of forces. I ever had a great opinion of him, our papers call him a Mad Man. But was any advantage taken of him when he commanded in person? To speak plain English, I am devilish afraid of him.

Major Cush Having gone to the Northward, we are in want of an artillery field

officer. Had C^{tn}. Lamb been only a Major, I should have asked for him. I wish C^{tn}. Stephens might make it convenient to return.

My most respectfull and affectionate compliments to Mrs. Knox. I am so imprudent as to take the liberty to address a kiss to Lucy and a paternal one to my son. Adieu.

Yours for ever,

LAFAYETTE.

General Knox.

QUEBEC IN 1701.—In a manuscript entitled "Lettres Canadiennes" is the following description of Quebec in 1701:

The curiosity of learning and knowing, so common to all mankind, made me examine Kebec closely on my arrival. This town is situated 2000 leagues from France. It is divided into the upper and lower town. In the latter reside the merchants and those who trade by sea. The houses are all built quite comfortably of a black stone as fine and hard as marble. The roadstead is defended by a large platform in the middle, which is level with the water, so that hostile vessels could not be at anchor without being badly handled as well by the cannon of this platform as by those of a fort which commands the city and harbor, on one of the most precipitous points.

From the lower to the upper town there is a road which winds around imperceptibly for carts and waggons, which have nevertheless much difficulty in ascending. The upper town is situated at an extraordinary height.

The house of the viceroy or governor-general is in the upper town in the most prominent point. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and two stories high, with several pavilions which form additions in front and behind, with a terrace of eighty feet overlooking the lower town and the river below, whence you can descry all that you desire to see.

The governor-general who now resides in this castle is called M. C. Chevalier de Caillieres, formerly governor of the city of Montreal, sixty leagues above Quebec.

This gentleman is respected and beloved both by the French and the Indians, who equally regard him as the common father of all the inhabitants of Canada. To him we are indebted for all the fortifications of the country, which have been erected by his care. All persons of distinction also reside in the upper town. There is a bishop and canons whose chapter is complete. There is also a fine seminary and several churches, among which that of the Jesuits and that of the Recollects are the first. This last faces the castle, and is the most modern in the country. The cloister of these good fathers is lighted on all sides with stained glass windows bearing the arms of several benefactors of the house. The intendant's office alone is badly situated on a low spot near the little river.

The city, upper and lower, is situated between two considerable mountains, one higher than the other. One is called Cap au Diamants, because an extraordinary quantity is found on the rocks, which are not surpassed in beauty by real diamonds, and only lack hardness. The other mountain is called Sant au Matelot, so termed, because during the first times of the establishment of the French in this colony, a sailor who went too near the brink went down in spite of himself. Around this last mountain a little river runs by the intendant's.—*L'Abeille*.

ACCOUNTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.—The city of New York was several times visited by this dreadful scourge, which had become habitual at New Orleans till a beast removed the beastly things which engendered it. Of the first visit, in Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1791, there is a dissertation by Dr. J. S. Addom; of that of 1793, I know no special account; of that of 1795, there is "A brief Account of the Epidemical Fever which lately prevailed in the city of New York," &c., by M. L. Davis. New York: 1795, 8vo. 66 pp.; and also, "An Account of the Epidemic Fever which prevailed in the city of New York during part of the Summer and Fall of 1795," by Richard Bayley.

New York: T. and J. Swords, 1796, 8vo. 16 pp.; of the visits in 1798, Mr. Hardie published an account that I have not seen; of those in 1799 and 1803, I know no accounts published at the time; of that of 1805, there is "An Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in the city of New York, during the Autumn of 1805." By James Hardie. New York: Southwick and Hardcastle, 1805, 8vo. 196 pp.; of the last great visit there is "An Account of the Yellow Fever which occurred in the city of New York in the year 1822, to which is prefixed a brief sketch of the different pestilential diseases with which this city was afflicted in the years 1798, 1799, 1803, and 1805," &c., by James Hardie. New York: Samuel Marks, 1822, 12mo., 120 pp.

The reports of Dr. Miller to the governor in 1803 and 1805, contain accounts for those years, but I do not know that they were printed separately.

Many medical treatises on the fever appeared during these visitations, or after them, as "Inquiry into the cause of the prevalence of the Yellow Fever in New York," by Dr. Valentine Seamen; "Origin of the Pestilential Fever," by Dr. E. Smith; "Manley's Dissertation on the Yellow Fever," etc. Δ.

"SIR CHRISTOPHER GARDINER, KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MELICE.—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in his remarks at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in 1858, was, I believe, the first to suggest that the "*melice*," which has puzzled so many readers of Winthrop's Journal, and given occasion to much fanciful speculation, was nothing more than the Italian *milizia*, or French *milice*, applicable, in either language, to any order of knight-hood. Thus, the *vocab. della crusca*, with other significations of *milizia*, gives "per ordine di grado cavalleresco."

Mr. Winthrop does not, however, appear to have been aware that the title assumed by this English adventurer was literally translated from the Italian "*Cavaliere della milizia aureata*," or the corresponding French, "*Chevalier de la milice*

dorée," the proper designation of a Papal order formerly in high repute, and which is more popularly known as "Knights of the Golden Spur" (Cavalieri dello Sperone d'oro). The diploma of a knight of this order names him "*Auratæ militiæ equitem, ac Aulæ Lateranensis et Palatii Apostolici comitem*," etc., with permission to bear "*torquem aureum, et ensem, et aurata calcaria* (Bonanni, *Catalogo dell' Ord. Equest. e Milit.*, 16). This honor was conferred by the Pope in person (or sometimes by a nuncio, or prelate of the highest Papal court), "on official persons, learned men, artists, and other persons who had rendered service to the State, or whom the Holy Father selected for such distinction, and even upon *foreigners*. Neither rank nor station, but simply the profession of the *Roman-Catholick Religion*, is required as a qualification to receive it" (Carlisle's *Orders of Knighthood*, p. 292). Anciently this ranked first among the Papal orders of merit, and Knights of the Golden Militia took precedence of Knights of Malta. But even in Sir Christopher's time, the suspicion that the honor was to be obtained *for money* had somewhat depreciated its value; and now the rights and privileges of the knights are merely nominal. Some twenty years ago the Abbé Glaire was created "*Chevalier de la Melice dorée*" by Gregory XVI., in recognition of his services to the Church, in the compilation of the "*Encyclopédie Catholique*."

It is not probable that the name of the order or its source was known to Gov. Winthrop and his fellow-magistrates, which was well for Sir Christopher's interests, perhaps. So patent evidence of his being a favorite son of Rome would hardly have been regarded as a *title of honor* by the good people of the Bay, or induce them to judge the English knight more leniently in the matters whereof he was accused.

J. H. T.

HARTFORD, Conn.

[There are, we think, knights of this order in the United States at present; among others, the Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, of Brooklyn, well known as a poet and polished writer.]

SEMMES ON PRIVATEERING.—The famous captain of the Alabama, whose career has been so destructive to our shipping and may prove so expensive to England, thus discourses of privateering in his "Service afloat and ashore :—"

"General Salas made strenuous efforts to get afloat a number of privateers which should prey upon our commerce. If Mexico had been a maritime people, this would have been her true policy. A few fast-sailing vessels, distributed in different seas, and officered and manned by bold fellows in the pursuit of plunder, might have inflicted incalculable injury upon us. This system of predatory warfare, more than any other, equalizes the strength of nations on the water. Fleets and heavy-armed ships are of no avail against the lighter heels and more erratic wanderings of this description of force. But Mexico had no materials whereon to operate. To render privateering available to her, under the laws of nations, it was necessary that at least a majority of the officers and crew of each cruiser should be *citizens*; not citizens made *ad hoc*, in fraud of the law, but *bona fide* citizens; and any vessel which might have attempted to cruise under a letter of marque and reprisal, without this essential requisite, would have become, from that moment, a *pirate*. As Mexico had never possessed any marine, military or commercial, worth the name, and as what little she had at the commencement of the war had been taken from her by our cruisers, she found it impossible to fulfil this condition, except to a very limited extent. President Salas, in order to overcome the difficulty, endeavored, contrary to the good faith which should exist among nations, even when at war, and in violation of the plainest principles of common sense, to manufacture citizens for the occasion. For this purpose he issued blank certificates of naturalization to the Mexican consuls at Havana and other places, with directions to these officers to fill them up with the names of any adventurers that might offer, irrespective of those great principles so well understood and practised upon by all civilized nations, in a procedure of such mo-

ment. Every foreigner who might have undertaken to prey upon our commerce would have been deemed to be, and would have been treated, as a pirate. There is a growing disposition among civilized nations to put an end to this disreputable mode of warfare under any circumstances. It had its origin in remote and comparatively barbarous ages, and has for its object rather the plunder of the bandit than honorable warfare. The cruisers being private vessels, fitted out for speculation, and officered and manned generally by unscrupulous and unprincipled men, it is impossible for the government which commissions them to have them under proper control. Bonds and penalties, forfeiture of vessel, etc., are entirely powerless to restrain the passion of cupidity and revenge when once fairly aroused. From the nature of the materials of which the crews of these vessels are composed—the adventurous and desperate of all nations—the shortness of their cruises, and the demoralizing pursuit in which they are engaged, it is next to impossible that any discipline can be established or maintained among them. In short, they are little better than licensed pirates; and it behoves all civilized nations, and especially nations who, like ourselves, are extensively engaged in foreign commerce, to suppress the practice altogether.”

EARLY SPANISH MISSIONARIES IN TEXAS.

—I find, in a curious account, mention made of the following Texas missionaries: Father José del Río, 52 years on the mission, chiefly in Texas and Sonora; F. Cayetano Aponte y Lis (a native of Pontevedra, came to America in 1730, died May 25, 1791, aged 93), ten years in Texas; F. Esteban de Salazar, a native of Cascajares, a missionary in Texas and Sonora, died August 6, 1797, aged 77; Father Juan Saenz de Gumiell, a native of Mendavia, eight years in Texas, twice Guardian of the College of Queretaro, died March 11, 1807, aged 83; Father Antonio Perera died at Queretaro, April 16, 1698; Father Antonio Margil died August 6, 1726; Father Felipe Guillen, a native of Piles in the

kingdom of Valencia, came to America in 1770, two years in Texas, killed by the Indians in Sonora, April 27, 1778; Father Francis Casañas de Jesus Maria, born at Barcelona in 1656, entered the order at the age of 14; was one of the founders of the College of Queretaro; missionary in Campeachy, Texas, and New Mexico; killed by the Apaches in New Mexico in 1696; Father José Guadalupe Ramirez de Prado, born at the mission de las Palmas in the Sierra Gorda, near Mexico, 27 years in Texas, died at Queretaro, August 19, 1777, aged 72, having been 65 years in the order; Father Juan Salvador de Amaya, sent to Texas about 1728, remained 24 years; died there November 17, 1752. J. DE C.

SLAVERY IN NEW YORK.—It is somewhat curious to find slavery recognised as existing in New York, in the ordinances revised in 1846, and in force till 1859, yet such is the fact; and a fine of \$25 imposed upon any pawn-broker, dealer in second-hand articles, or keeper of a junk shop, dealing with a slave.

MICHEL GAUVIN.—In his tour from Hartford to Quebec, Professor Silliman says:—

“Our driver (to the Falls of Montmorency) was Michel Gauvin, a very intelligent and obliging young man, a French Canadian, who spoke both English and French; and his horse (an iron grey) was one of that small but hardy breed which, being in this country left in their natural state, are extremely stout and courageous, and carry the heavy calash and three men apparently with more ease than our horses draw our chaises and two grown persons.”

Mr. Michel Gauvin, who is now advanced in age, is one of the most respectable citizens of Quebec. He has fully realized the good prognostics of the worthy professor, has been at the head of a large livery stable for many years, and is still one of the proprietors of the winter stage line between Quebec and Montreal, on the north shore, a concern which is r

however, so flourishing since the opening of the railroad on the north shore.

P. C.

QUERIES.

BROTHERS-GERMAN.—Capt. John Campbell petitions for a grant of land for his "brothers-german," Archibald and Alexander Campbell. I do not find the word in Webster's Dictionary. Is it synonymous with step-brother?

O'C.

PATER VAER.—A suit was brought in the court at New Amsterdam in 1646 by Pater Vaer for the possession of a negro wench he had purchased from one John Wilcox. The judgment of the court was that Wilcox should satisfy the Swedish Governor and Pater Vaer. In what sense is *Pater* used here, and who was he?

O'C.

WEBSTER AND SMITH'S JOURNAL OF THE VOYAGE OF THE HANKEY.—In 1796 or thereabout, Noah Webster and Dr. E. H. Smith published at New York a journal of the voyage of the ship Hankey from Bulam to Grenada. Where can a copy be found?

S.

HORSEHEADS.—This is the name of a new town, erected in Chemung county in 1854. Can any of the readers of the *Hist. Mag.* explain its origin?

THARIOLIN.—The last Huron of pure blood at the mission of Lorette, near Quebec, bore the name of Thariolin. His portrait was painted about 1840 by Plamondon. Can any reader inform us where it is preserved?

BARBASTRO'S ACCOUNT OF SONORA.—The Franciscan Father, Francis Antonio Barbastro, who was one of the first Franciscans in Sonora after the expulsion of the Jesuits, and who died June 22, 1800, at Aconchi, among the Opatas, left a history of Sonora. Does it still exist?

KILLICK-KILLOCK.—In the Ordinances of

the City of New York (ed. 1845, p. 342, ed. 1859, p. 330), I find this word in this phrase: No person shall cast any anchor, grappling or killick (ed. 1859, killock) into or near any of the docks, &c. What does it mean, and what is its origin?

HENRY FRANCISCO.—In his interesting tour from Hartford to Quebec (New Haven, 1820), Professor Silliman has a chapter under the title the "Old Man of the age of Louis XIV."

When did Henry Francisco, the person referred to, die? Where, and in what manner?

When Professor Silliman saw him on the Salem road, two miles from Whitehall, he was said to be 134 years of age, and said he was born in France, in a place which he pronounced something like *Easer*.

Was Francisco (which is not a French name) his real name? Was it not rather a nick-name from his being French?

In that case, what was his real name, and where and when was he really born?

INTRODUCTION OF THE HONEY BEE.—When and by whom was the first colony of honey bees introduced into North America?

They evidently were cultivated in New Jersey as early as the year 1683 (*vide Hist. Mag.*, vol. vi., page 268); and, according to Peter Kalm, in 1748, they had become wild in Pennsylvania, but had not then extended their flights westward beyond the Blue Ridge, which is the eastern range of the Alleghanies.—*Vid. Kalm's Travels*, vol. i., page 228.

K.

CLEVELAND, O., January 8, 1864.

DOCTOR COWDREY'S JOURNAL.—A diary kept by Dr. Cowdry, Surgeon of the U. S. frigate Philadelphia during the captivity and enslavement of her officers and crew by the Tripolitans, from October 21st, 1803, to June 3d, 1805, was published in a series of numbers in the *American Mercury*, at Hartford, Ct., in the autumn of the last-named year.

Was it subsequently republished in a more permanent form, and has it been preserved?

CLEVELAND, O., January 8th, 1864.

K.

AUTHORS OF WHIM WHAMS.—In 1828, a collection of sketches in prose and poetry was published under the following title:—"Whim Whams. By Four of Us."

So prolyfick is our penne
Ye'll think therre be a score of us;
But, on ye wordes of gentilmenne,
There be only Four of Us.

We'll make ye smyle, or make ye sighe,
Thenna, what can ye want more of us?
Ye can't doe better than to buye
This littell Boke, by Four of Us.

Madrigals of Ancient Mynstrelsie.—Boston: Published by S. G. Goodrich, 1828. 18mo. pp. 204. I would like to ascertain the names of the authors or author of this volume.

About the same time that this book appeared, a volume of about the same size, and, if I recollect aright, of a similar character, was published by Bowles and Dearborn, of Boston, under the title of "Ps and Qs." This latter work is said, in the *Book of the Lockes*, p. 114, to have been the joint production of Charles H. Locke, Joseph H. Buckingham, Edwin Buckingham, and Siles P. Holbrook. All of these gentlemen, except the second, are now dead, I think.

BOSTON.

FILE OF THE NORTHERN WHIG.—Can any of your correspondents inform me whether a file of the "*Northern Whig*," or any other paper published in Hudson, N. Y., during the year 1814, is in existence, and if so, where can it be found? The knowledge of this is of great importance to the querist; and he would be much obliged for any communication throwing light upon this question.

W. L. S.

THE WONDERFUL HISTORY OF THE MORRISTOWN GHOST.—Can any one give a bibliographical account of the first edi-

tion of this little work? I have one published at Newark in 1826, by Benjamin Olds, and have seen a later one printed at Brooklyn, but desire an exact description of the first edition or account.

REPLIES.

CURIOUS HEXAMETERS (vol. v. p. 188).—The translation seems to be by supplying *est* in some places and *quod* in one. What was to be is what is; what was not to be, is what is to be; to be, what is not to be; what is, is not to be what shall be.

PECK ON UNIVERSALISM (vol. vii. p. 380).—We cannot give X. Y. Z. any information concerning the author, but the title of his work is as follows:

"A Short Poem containing a Descant on the Universal Plan," etc. *Second edition*. Keene, N. H. Printed by John Prentiss, 1802.

Also, *third edition*: Andover, N. H.: Printed by E. Chase, 1820.

Also, Boston. Printed for Nathl. Coverley, 1818.

It is intended as a satire on the doctrine of Universal Salvation, and the following extract will give an idea of the style of the author:

"Huzzah! brave boys—loud be our joys,
Your sins shall be forgiven;
O skip and sing, our God and King
Will bring us all to heaven.

* * * * *

O charming news to live in sin,
And die to reign with Paul;
'Tis so, indeed, for Jesus bled
To save the devil and all."

B. S.

KENTALENTON (vii. p. 380).—Will P. show from what book he makes his query? There is no place in Ohio having any such name, but the context may show where it was.

J.

BUTTERNUTS (vii. 122, 197).—The explanation on page 122 is correct as to the application of the name, but wrong as to the

reason. Household manufactures have been preserved at the South to a much greater extent than at the North, and hence the source of supply for clothing. The bark of the black walnut tree, but more generally the hulls of the nuts, are used for coloring brown; the butternut is not much used; for making a yellow color the bark of the hickory is used.

In 1822, when it was still a common thing for farmers and country laborers to go down to New Orleans in flat-boats with their own crops, or on a trading voyage, it was easy to tell from what State the boatmen came, by the color of their linsey. Ohio was blue and white; Kentucky, blue mixed with black and white, and twilled; Indiana was yellow; Illinois and Missouri were not so much known.

When the Northern soldiers saw the brown color of the Confederate dress, they supposed that it was butternut, and so called them.

J. H. J.

URBANA, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1864.

"JO DAVIESS" (viii. p. 38).—In December, 1831, I was at Baltimore, as a member of the Clay Convention, and sitting with Col. Samuel W. Davies, who was a delegate from Cincinnati, he told me this: That the first time he ever went to New York, and the Eastern cities (I think he said Philadelphia), he was sitting alone in his room at the Hotel; a man entered his room and said, "You spell your name Davies?" "Yes, that is the way my father always spelled it, and I follow him." "By God, I almost knew that I was wrong. I was sure that it ought to have an e in it, but I have got it wrong." This was Joseph Hamilton DavieSS; this was the beginning of an acquaintance between them which continued during the life of that eccentric genius.

J. H. J.

URBANA, Ohio, Jan. 1864.

"OLD HOSS" (vii. p. 98).—J. F. J. asks if this word is really a corruption of the word *horse*. The pronunciation was very common at the South, and was and is still preserved in the epithet "Old Hoss," which may have been applied to Washington, but not to him peculiarly. It

is not exactly a term of endearment, though that feeling may sometimes enter into it. The term denotes power, trustiness, and something more. Of a man who is vigorous and efficient, it will be said: "*He's a hoss*"—"he's all hoss." It enters also into the common phrase of the Mississippi Boatmen in old time: "*half horse, half alligator*."

J. H. J.

URBANA, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1864.

Retrospective,

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN.

PATRONS OF LITERARY ENTERPRISES IN NEW YORK, ETC., ABOUT ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The return of Captain James Cook from his first famous voyage of discovery, in 1771, caused as great a stir among the curious as almost any event since the return of Sir Francis Drake from his voyage of circumnavigation. The whole world was impatient to learn the events of the great expedition, and means were at once taken to gratify so laudable a curiosity. In Colonial America there was quite as much anxiety to learn the details of the great voyage as in the mother country, and we might venture to say even more. It was very important that a man qualified should be employed to draw up the account. Dr. John Hawkesworth was then enjoying considerable literary reputation; from making watches he turned his attention to study, and soon acquired an extensive reputation by the "Adventurer," and Archbishop Herring had conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was applied to to write the history of the voyage, and he undertook it for the snug sum of *six thousand pounds*. We think it was a *snug sum*, because he had every aid from the well-kept journal of Captain Cook, with the help of the papers of the learned Joseph Banks, afterwards Sir Joseph Banks, F.R.S.

How well Dr. Hawkesworth executed

his task does not come within the scope of this paper to consider; but our impression is, that it did not come fully up to what was expected; and that after a few years it found but few readers. However, it was full and minute, and that was what was at first desired. Therefore, no sooner had a copy of Dr. Hawkesworth's two ponderous quartos reached the hands of the well-known publisher, James Rivington, than he made preparations for reissuing the work in New York. Mr. Rivington at once issued his proposals to print the work by subscription, in two moderate sized octavos. A copy of his edition is now before us, as evidence that he carried out his intention. There is further evidence that Mr. Rivington was pretty well patronized in the undertaking, for his list of patrons' names, published immediately after the title-page, occupies *seventeen* pages. This brings us to the main object of this paper, which was to say something upon the patronage of literary enterprises about one hundred years ago.

The imprint of Rivington's edition is simply "New York: Printed by James Rivington, 1774." The first four pages of subscribers' names are taken up with those "living in the city and vicinities of New York, and in New Jersey." This part of the list is of great historical interest, as indeed are the names on all the seventeen pages; but to an old resident of New York, those at the commencement of the list must be peculiarly so. Some one might do good service by preparing notices of them for the *Historical Magazine*. There are one hundred and fifty-six names on the four pages, a few of which follow:—"The Rev. Myles Cooper, LL.D., President of King's College; Capt. Anthony Rutgers, Isaac Ogden, Esq., of New-Ark; the Honourable Charles Apthorpe, Esq., Mr. Richard Deane, Capt. John Montresor, Mr. Peter Keteltas, Capt. Cornelius Haight, Mr. Theophilact Bache, Mr. Samuel Verplank, Mr. Nicholas Hoffman, Mr. Jacobus Van Zandt, Rev. Charles Inglis, Dr. Mitchell, of his Majesty's Hospital; James Delancy, Esq., Mr. Bernard Romans, Mr. John Andrew Johnston, of Perth Amboy; Mr.

William Smith, printer; Mr. John Serjeant, of Stockbridge; Mr. James Havens, of Shelter Island; Capt. John Freebody, of Rhode Island; John Livingston, Esq., the Rev. T. B. Chandler, D.D., Mr. Okey Hoogland, of Bordenton; Mr. Benjamin Ledyard, Mr. Francis Allison, Practitioner of Physick in New London; Dr. John Sparhawk, of Philadelphia; Lindley Murray, Esq., the Rev. John Ogilvie, D.D., Capt. Alexander Grant, commanding his Majesty's vessels on the great Lakes; John Tabor Kemp, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney General for the Province of New York; Ensign John Blennerhassett, of his Majesty's 10th Regiment; Dr. James Montgomery, Surgeon to ditto; Mr. Commissary McLean, at Niagara; Mr. Ephraim Van Veghton, of Albany; Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Niagara; Mr. John Stedman, of ditto; Mr. Philip Stedman, of ditto; Elisha [Elias?] Boudinot, Esq., of New York; Jacob Le Roy, Esq., John Foxcroft, Esq., his Majesty's Post Master General; Col. Cleveland, commanding his Majesty's Royal Artillery in North America; Abraham Ogden, Esq., of Morristown; the Hon. William Axtell, Esq., Mr. Vivian Davenport, Mr. Abraham Beekman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Sterling, Dr. Ogden, of Long Island; Mr. Henry Cuyler, Col. Barnard, commanding the Royal Regiment of Welch Fusileers; Mr. Thomas Udall, of Islip; Nicholas Gouverneur, Esq., at Mount Pleasant, New Jersey; Hector St. John, Esq., of Orange County; Richard Washington, Esq." These are all we have space for. Of course many passed over have as good claim for notice as these. Those will, doubtless, at some time receive due attention.

We next have "List of Subscribers' Names at Philadelphia and its Vicinities," occupying two pages. Then "Names at Newbern, North Carolina," in number fifty-seven. This list looks much like one made up at random in N. C. a few years past. Then comes a long list of four pages "from Kingston, in Jamaica." Then a short list "from Westmoreland, in Savannah Le Mar, in Jamaica." Next a list "at Antigua," of about thirty. A small list of

five from Pensacola. Then a list "in Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts, and its Vicinities." It would, doubtless, gratify many if we could give the list entire, but we can only say it consists of forty-two names, the first of which is "Honourable John Adams, Esq." We see, also, Mr. Lewis Deblois, Tristram Dalton, Esq., of Newbury Port; William Tudor, Esq., Captain Jabez Hatch, Mr. William Burbeck, Col. John Erving, Col. Phips, Cambridge; William Witmore, Esq., Salem; Rev. Aaron Whitney, Northfield; Josiah Quincy, Esq., Braintree; Rev. Zabdiel Adams, Lunenburg; Hon. James Humphreys, Esq., Weymouth; Mr. Nathaniel Waterman.

Among the Connecticut subscribers we notice the names of Silas Deane, Esq., of Weathersfield; Christopher Leffingwell, Esq., of Norwich; and the Rev. Simon Waterman, of Wallingford.

"At Quebec" there was a goodly number of patrons, as also "in the Great Nine Partners." On the seventeenth and last page of the subscribers is a list "at Dominica," among which are some well-known surnames, as Trench, Tyson, Bernard, Cameron, Fowle, and Wentworth. The "Rev. Mr. Zubly lived then in Savannah, Ga. He subscribed for 'six sets.'" "Mr. John Anderson, Printer, New York," and "Mr. Thomas Updike Fosdick," close the list. It may be difficult for readers in general to locate the "Great Nine Partners," as modern Gazetteers do not mention such a place. It was in the Province of New York, adjacent to Connecticut, extending to the Hudson river, in which were afterwards the towns of Amenia, Clinton, Stanford, and Washington.

Nothing has been said about the subscribers in several places. It may be well to remark that the list of Philadelphians is quite respectable, and would probably considerably out-number the present list of subscribers to the *Historical Magazine*. The first name is that of "His Excellency William Franklin, Esq., Governour of New Jersey." The next is "the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq.," then "Joseph Gallowsay, Esq., Speaker of the Honourable

House of Assembly." Oddly enough we find among the "Kingston, Jamaica" names, "Benjamin Franklin, Esq."

In this connection we will inquire what is the earliest work published in this country containing a list of its patrons? G.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—January 19, 1864, the regular monthly meeting was held, the President, W. L. Newberry, Esq., in the chair.

The additions to the Library for the past two months (2,289, of which 206 were bound books) included extensive publications from Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., of Massachusetts, from Mr. Consul Eastman, of Bristol, England, in behalf of members of the Society of Friends, in Great Britain, embracing comprehensive serials and pamphlets of religion, benevolence, and reform; and numerous other sources.

To the cabinet, among others, were contributed a piece of canvass, believed to be a relic of the disastrous expedition of Sir John Franklin, brought by Mr. R. Kennicott, from a scientific tour in the extreme North. Mr. J. A. McAlister obligingly presented a copy of the print entitled "Congressional Pugilists," Philadelphia, 1798. Mr. Consul Eastman forwarded specimens of seaweeds from "Bristol Channel," and a beautiful piece of carved wood from the "Screen" separating the choir and the chancel of the parish church in Wrington, Somerset, England, where Hannah More worshipped—believed to be 500 years old.

Files of the "Deseret News," vol. 2 to 12th inclusive, bound, were received from Great Salt Lake City; also the Mormon Bible, first edition, Palmyra, 1830.

The correspondence for two months (49 letters received, and 128 written) was submitted. Mr. A. J. Hill, U. S. A., announced his intended publication of an exclusively "aboriginal" map of Minnesota, designating mounds, Indian villages, trails, &c., with a complete restoration (as far as possible) of aboriginal names of localities, etc.

W. H. Smith, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., forwarded for the Society's collections, two original letters of Andrew Jackson; in one of which

the writer freely expressed (in 1845) his impressions of a late President of the United States.

A letter was read asking aid to an intended history of the "Kankakee Valley," in Illinois.

Hon. H. S. Baird, of Green Bay, presented to the Society manuscript copies of two papers prepared by him, one on the Settlement of Green Bay, the other on the North American Indians.

A monograph on the "Siege and Capture of Island No. 10," prepared by Mr. G. P. Upton, an eye-witness, was obligingly presented by that gentleman. It gives a complete view of the principal operations resulting in the reduction of that formidable post.

The Hon. J. B. French, of Lowell, Mass., forwarded the annual report for 1863, of the monthly and yearly rain-fall at Laconia, at the outlet of Lake Winnipiseogee, N. H., also at Lake Village, four miles south, on the same stream. The yearly aggregate was at the former 52.35 inches; at the latter, 48.31 inches. (Blodgett gives the mean annual rain-fall at Chicago, at 30 inches.)

The Treasurer's report for the last year submitted, exhibited a total expenditure for the year of \$1,363.94, leaving a balance in hand of \$172.61. Outstanding indebtedness would probably be met by the balance in the treasury and the collection of unreceived dues.

The Society's "Investment Fund," recently commenced, now amounts to \$1,800.

George F. Rumsey, Esq., was elected Treasurer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Mass., January 7.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, and was very well attended. Several donations were received, and the annual reports of the officers were presented. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of money to the credit of the Society, and the Curator stated the number of coins and medals to be about one thousand, among which are several rare pieces. A committee was appointed to present a list of officers for the present year; they reported the former board for re-election, which was the pleasure of the Society. The officers are therefore as follows: *President*—Dr. Winslow Lewis. *Vice-President and Curator*—Jeremiah Colburn. *Treasurer*—Henry Davenport. *Secretary*—Wm. S. Appleton.

Mr. Seavey exhibited a small parcel of very choice and valuable American coins. Among them were a silver dollar of 1794, the finest

known; a half-dime of 1802, one of five, the whole number believed to exist at present, or rather known to collectors to exist, and a New York copper of 1787, with the head of George Clinton, which is by far the finest of the half-dozen known. The collection also contained other rare varieties of New York coppers, unusually perfect specimens of early dimes, and rare patterns prepared at the U. S. Mint, but never adopted for the coinage. Mr. Seavey also showed the two half-eagles by the acquisition of which he had completed his series of the issues of gold of the United States. Other gentlemen exhibited coins of less value and interest. The meeting was an unusually pleasant and successful one.

DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Dorchester, Jan. 22.*—At the twenty-second annual meeting of this Society, on Friday, officers were elected as follows:

President—Edmund P. Tileston. *Curators*—Edmund J. Baker, Charles M. S. Churchill, Samuel Blake. *Corresponding Secretary*—Ebenezer Clapp. *Librarian*—Edward Holden. *Assistant Librarian*—Samuel Blake. *Chronologist*—Nathaniel W. Tileston. In the increase of the library and cabinet and in finances, the Society was shown to be in good condition.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Jan. 6.*—The annual meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon, at the Society's rooms, No. 13 Broomfield-street, President Lewis in the chair.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary showed that since the last meeting letters accepting membership had been received from Charles O. Whitmore, of Boston, D. P. Corey, of Malden, Augustus Thorndike Perkins, of Boston, as resident members; and Hon. Wm. M. Wilson, of Greenville, Ohio, Buckingham Smith, of New York, as corresponding members.

The report of the Librarian showed that since the last annual meeting there had been received 327 volumes, 1192 pamphlets, and 44 manuscripts, maps, and charts.

The report of the Treasurer showed that during the past year the ordinary receipts have paid the ordinary expenses, leaving the Society entirely free from debt, and a balance in the treasury of \$45.25. The permanent funds during the same period have been increased \$2500, all of which has been or may properly be placed in the hands of trustees, and the income thereof only annually expended.

The Committee on Lectures and Essays reported that there had been fourteen papers read before the Society at its monthly meetings dur-

ing the past year, seven of which have been published, and most of the others will soon appear in print, all of which were read by members of the Society.

The Committee on Life Memberships reported that thirty-four life members have been added during the past year, and proposed that the proceeds thereof be made a permanent fund, the principal and interest and any additions to be devoted to procuring a permanent location for the Society.

The Trustees of the Bond Fund reported that the property remained much the same as last year.

The Trustees of the Barstow Fund reported that the Society during the past year had again been indebted to the liberality of John Barstow, Vice-President of this Society for Rhode Island, for a donation of five hundred dollars. The prudence and foresight of the donor have been such that no change in the investments has been made. With the income of this fund, which is devoted to the preservation of the library, 150 volumes have been bound during the past year, a fact of real value to the society, and there is now a balance unappropriated of \$21.81.

The committee appointed to prepare biographies of deceased members reported that the work was progressing favorably, and that in the course of the present year the society would probably have within its archives properly prepared memoirs of all or nearly all its deceased members.

The report of the Historiographer showed that during the past year there had deceased fifteen members of the society; of these the memoirs of fourteen had been read before the society.

The report of the Finance Committee showed the society free from debt and its finance, in a flourishing condition.

A donation of \$1000 was received from William B. Towne, of Brookline. Whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Wm. B. Towne, Esq., for his liberal donation of one thousand dollars, and that in accordance with his request this money be funded.

Resolved, That this fund be called the Towne Memorial Fund, and that the proceeds be applied in the manner suggested by the donor. The Trustees of the Barstow Fund were made Trustees of this fund.

Appropriate resolutions were offered by Frederic Kidder, and adopted by the society, to the memory of the late Lieut.-Governor H. W. Cushman, of Bernardston, who it is understood

has made a bequest of his library and the balance of the edition of the Cushman Genealogy to the Society.

On motion of Mr. Whitmore, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, with full power to solicit, in the name and in behalf of the Society, information in regard to the early settlers of New England, to arrange and preserve such information, and to mature a plan for its publication by the Society; also, that the committee be empowered to fill all vacancies and to elect additional members.

Wm. H. Whitmore, Wm. B. Trask, Rev. F. A. Whitney, Abner C. Goodell, and John W. Dean, were appointed a committee by the Chair for that purpose.

The President, Dr. Lewis, then delivered an elaborate and very interesting address, which will probably be published.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Winslow Lewis, A.M., M.D., of Boston. *Vice-Presidents*—Massachusetts, Rev. Martin Moore, A.M., of Boston; Maine, Hon. John Appleton, A.M., of Bangor; New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, LL.D., of Manchester; Vermont, Henry Clark, of Poultney; Rhode Island, John Barstow, of Providence; Connecticut, Rev. F. W. Chapman, A.M., of Ellington. *Honorary Vice-Presidents*—New York, Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL.D., of Buffalo; New Jersey, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., of Newark; Pennsylvania, N. Chauncey, A.M., of Philadelphia; Maryland, S. F. Streeter, A.M., of Baltimore; Ohio, Hon. Elijah Hayward, A. B., of McConnellsville; Michigan, Hon. Lewis Cass, LL.D., of Detroit; Indiana, Hon. Ballard Smith, of Terre Haute; Illinois, Hon. John Wentworth, A.M., of Chicago; Wisconsin, Hon. I. A. Lapham, LL.D., of Milwaukee; Iowa, Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D.D., of Davenport; District Columbia, Hon. G. P. Fisher, of Washington. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A.M., of Roxbury. *Recording Secretaries*—Edward S. Rand, Jr., A.M., of Boston; H. Alger, Jr., A.B., of Cambridge. *Assistant Treasurer*—William B. Towne, of Brookline. *Historiographer*—William B. Trask, of Dorchester. *Librarian*—John H. Sheppard, A.M., of Boston.

Directors—Rev. Martin Moore, A.M., of Boston; Joseph Palmer, A.M., M.D., of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston; John Barstow, of Providence, R. I.; Rev. H. M. Dexter, A.M., of Boston. *Committee on Lectures and Essays*—William Reed Deane, of Brookline; Rev. F. W. Holland, A.M., of Cambridge; Rev. Washington Gilbert, A.M., of West New-

ton; Hon. C. Hudson, A.M., of Lexington; Rev. E. F. Slafter, of Boston. *Committee on Finance*—Frederic Kidder, of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston; John M. Bradbury, of Boston; J. W. Candler, of Brookline. *Committee on the Library*—Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston; Rev. Abner Morse, A.M., of Boston; E. R. Humphreys, LL.D., of Boston; G. Mountfort, of Boston.

THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Boston, January 15.*—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held this afternoon, the President, Dr. Jarvis, in the chair.

Mr. Walley made some statements relative to the condition of the banks in the United States during the past year, and concluded with a few remarks upon the probable working of the new National Banking System.

Mr. Walker spoke of the value of diagrams in illustrating statistics, and exhibited some that he had prepared himself to show the bank statistics of this country in the year 1856.

Mr. Mason, the Treasurer, made his annual report, by which it appeared that the receipts for the last year had exceeded the expenditures by \$83.90, and that there was a balance in the treasury of \$297.03. This does not include the legacy of George C. Shattuck, M.D., LL.D., formerly president of the Association, which remains invested as when received.

The following gentlemen were then chosen as officers for the current year:

President—Edward Jarvis, M.D., of Dorchester. *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. Amasa Walker, A.M., of North Brookfield, and J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., of Boston. *Corresponding Secretary*—Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D., of Cambridge. *Recording Secretary*—John Ward Dean, of Boston. *Treasurer*—Lyman Mason, A.M., of Boston. *Librarian*—David Pulsifer of Boston. *Counsellors*—Hon. Samuel H. Walley, A.M., of Boston; Ebenezer Alden, M.D., of Randolph; and George S. Hale, A.M., of Boston.

After the adjournment of the Society, the Board of Directors held a session, at which Edward Jarvis, M.D., J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., and Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., were chosen the Publishing Committee for 1864.

THE OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Taunton, January 4.*—At the annual meeting of the Society, reports were presented, by the Corresponding Secretary of the acceptance of membership by several gentlemen, and by the Committee on the Library of the completion of a catalogue of its books, pamphlets, and MSS., and of the donations of several valuable volumes.

Officers for the year were chosen as follows:

President—Hon. John Daggett, of Attleboro. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. Mortimer Blake, and Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, of Taunton. *Directors*—Abijah M. Ide, Esq., Hon. Horatio Pratt, of Taunton; John S. Brayton, Esq., and Hon. P. W. Leland, of Fall River; Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton, Col. Ebenezer W. Pierce, of Freetown. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Charles H. Brigham, of Taunton. *Recording Secretary*—Edgar H. Reed, Esq., of Taunton. *Treasurer*—Hodges Reed, Esq., of Taunton. *Librarian*—Ezra Davol, Esq., of Taunton.

Rev. M. Blake presented a paper on "The Ante-Hollandic History of the Pilgrims," in which were discussed the recent contributions to that history by Rev. Dr. Waddington, of London, H. C. Murphy, the late George Sumner, and others. The topic received a lengthy and interesting consideration.

After arrangements for the next meeting, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, November.*—At the meeting for November, M. Fillmore, President in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, Mr. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, made a written report:

The deaths that have occurred during the past month in the families of old residents, are as follows: Oct. 7th, Mrs. Mary Mulford Mills, aged 74, widow of Rev. James H. Mills. In 1818, she accompanied her husband to his field of missionary labor, in the infant settlements of Western New York. Oct. 29th, James G. Hoyt, aged 58, a Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge H. was a member of this Society, and the third that has deceased since its organization. Nov. 7th, Charles Howland, aged 63.

There have been 500 copies of the amended constitution and by-laws printed, with a list of the officers and names of the members of the Society, which are ready for delivery to the members, who can procure them of Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, at its rooms, No. 7 Court street.

Dr. Jas. P. White, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of resuming the weekly Club meetings of the Society, submitted a report recommending that such meetings be held at the residence of some member, on every Monday, except the Monday preceding the second Tuesday of each month. The President, Vice President, or a Chairman *pro tem.*, to pre-

side at each meeting, and the Secretary to keep a brief record of its proceedings, with a list of members present, and preserve the papers read for the archives of the Society. The regular business to commence at 8 o'clock, and consist in the reading of papers, by appointment at a previous meeting, or voluntary written communications, by any member, of which notice shall have been given at the last previous meeting, and in such discussions as may be elicited by such paper or communications. There is also to be, at each meeting, some subject, appropriate to the objects of the Society, named for consideration and discussion by the Club, at its next meeting—religious or political topics being expressly excluded. Every member is desired and expected to attend all the meetings, and any member may invite to any of the meetings a non-resident friend. The report of the committee was adopted, and on motion of O. G. Steele, the first meeting of the Club was appointed to be held at the residence of M. Fillmore, on Monday evening, Nov. 16.

At the request of Mr. Fillmore, Lewis F. Allen consented to prepare a paper to be read at the first meeting of the Club, on the Rise and Fall of the Great Lakes. Mr. Fillmore suggested as a subject for discussion incidental thereto—"Did those Lakes ever empty their waters into the Mississippi; and what are the evidences as to such fact?"

The President mentioned that Peter Force, at Washington, had a very large and important collection of papers and documents relative to the history of public events and national affairs, which, not being in a fire-proof depository, are liable at any time to be destroyed, and the destruction of which would be a public loss, wholly irreparable. He thought it would be proper for the Historical Societies of the country to unite in a petition to Congress, that this collection be purchased by the Government, if Mr. Force could be induced to thus dispose of it.

On motion of L. F. Allen, the President of this Society was requested to address a letter to Mr. Force on the subject, and report his reply, when received.

The President made some remarks on the importance of obtaining additional subscriptions from fifty members, for a term of five years, to ensure adequate funds for the objects of the Society. On a resolution, introduced by Mr. Fillmore, the subject was referred to a committee of three, to report at the next monthly meeting. The President named as such committee Dr. Jas. P. White, G. G. Steele, and Dennis Bowen.

N. K. Hall, from the committee to which was referred the subject as to the time when the

annual dues of members shall commence, reported that the payment of the initiation fee should be deemed sufficient for the calendar year in which the member is elected, and his dues should therefore not commence until the January next succeeding such election; and when a member is elected after the 1st of October, his initiation fee shall be in full for the next calendar year.

On motion of L. F. Allen, Mr. Fillmore, Geo. W. Clinton, and Jno. B. Skinner were constituted a committee to procure the Annual Address to be delivered before the Society on the second Tuesday in January next, as required by the Constitution.

December.—At the meeting for *December*, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings had:

Mr. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, made a written report.

There have been recent applications made to the Secretary for copies of the Constitution and By-laws of this Society, from the cities of Schenectady, Oswego, and Cleveland, at which places it is contemplated to organize similar institutions.

It is a fact now scarcely known, that as early as 1844, an Historical Society was initiated in this city, by a few spirited young men, who had weekly meetings, and kept the Society alive for a year and a half. Alexander J. Sheldon, who was the first President of the "Red Jacket Historical Society," as it was styled, has deposited with the Buffalo Historical Society the record book of this earlier institution, containing its Constitution and By-laws, the names of its members, the proceedings had at its meetings—presenting matters of much interest. Among the names of its members, who are yet living and residing here, are—A. J. Sheldon, Wm. H. Walker, Edward Bristol, DeWitt C. Weed, Wm. C. Sweet, Chas. R. Walker, Geo. Truscott, Jas. G. Dudley, Robert Williams, Wm. T. Wardwell, Bronson C. Rumsey, Henry Bristol, Dexter P. Rumsey, Franklin Williams, Stephen D. Caldwell, George B. Webster, Everard Palmer. A committee was appointed by the "Red Jackets" to write up a history of Buffalo, but no progress was reported.

The first of the weekly meetings of the Historical Club, for the present season, was held at the residence of the President, Mr. Fillmore, on the 17th of November, at which Lewis F. Allen read a paper on the "Rise and Fall of the Great Lakes." The second meeting was at O. G. Steele's, November 23d, when a paper was read by C. F. S. Thomas, entitled "Reminiscences of the Press of Buffalo from 1835 to 1863." The

third meeting was at Thomas C. Welch's, November 30th, when Guy H. Salisbury read a paper on the "Early History of the Press of Erie County."

The President reported that he had addressed a letter to Peter Force, Esq., of Washington, in reference to a sale of his Historical Collection to the Government, but had received no answer.

The President also, reported that Rev. Dr. Hoemer had kindly consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Society, on the 12th of January next.

N. K. Hall, from the committee to whom it had been referred to consider what measures should be taken to obtain a Local History of each town in the county, submitted a report, recommending that suitable efforts be made to procure the organization of such Societies. The report was accompanied by the draft of a circular, to be signed by the President and Corresponding Secretary, which the committee suggest be sent to a number of the prominent citizens of each town in the county, with copies of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society. The report and circular were adopted.

The President suggested that the map made by the late Judge Augustus Porter, of the "Pheips and Gorham Purchase," should be procured for the Society, and, on motion of L. F. Allen, the President was requested to address Hon. A. S. Porter, of Niagara Falls, for the purpose of obtaining such of the papers, etc., of Judge Porter as may be properly preserved by this Society.

On motion of L. F. Allen, Judge Clinton was requested to endeavor to procure for this Society the stone intended by Major Noah, in 1825, as the corner-stone of his proposed city of "Ararat," on Grand Island.

The President thought that Mr. Allen should write a history of the stone, and matters connected, for the Society; and, on motion of Judge Clinton, Mr. A. was requested to prepare such a paper.

On motion of L. F. Allen, the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the delivery of the Annual Address, and the election of officers, on the 12th of January next.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, January 7, 1864.*—At a regular meeting of the Society held at its rooms, the Rev. Dr. West presided. The Librarian, Dr. H. R. Stiles, announced the receipt of 79 works, and a portrait of Gen. Meade. The paper of the evening was an interesting one on "President Monroe, his Administration and Doctrine," by Rev.

Joshua Leavitt, D.D. The officers of the Society are, *President*—James Carson Brevoort. *First Vice-President*—John Greenwood. *Second Vice-President*—Charles E. West. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—Henry C. Murphy. *Home Corresponding Secretary*—John Winslow. *Recording Secretary*—A. Cook Hull. *Treasurer*—Charles Congdon. *Librarian*—Henry R. Stiles.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, January 5.*—The annual business meeting of the Society was held in its building on Second Avenue. As usual, the reports were made by the different officers and by the Executive Committee. The treasurer's report showed receipts during the year to the amount of \$13,000. The Society is thus seen to be in a highly flourishing condition, the number of resident members, who pay the annual fee of five dollars, and life members, being 1800; of correspondent and honorary members there are 3803 more.

During the year 1400 books and pamphlets were added to the library.

The annual election then took place, and the following officers were chosen:

President—Frederic De Peyster. *First Vice-President*—Thomas De Witt, D.D. *Second Vice-President*—Benjamin R. Winthrop. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—George Bancroft, LL.D. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel Osgood, D.D. *Recording Secretary*—Andrew Warner. *Treasurer*—Benj. H. Field. *Librarian*—George H. Moore.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held at the Cabinet, the President in the chair.

The reports of the Cabinet Keepers of the Northern and Southern Districts were presented, read, and placed on file.

A letter relative to the exhumation of Indian bones on the line of the Newport Railroad was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The annual report of the Treasurer was presented and ordered to be placed on file.

Upon motion of the Rev. Mr. Stone, the thanks of the Society were presented to J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston, for a donation of original manuscripts relative to the privateer Yankee; also, to the Second Employment Society, for a manuscript history of that institution from its commencement, and to Miss Eva Owen for the beautiful manner in which the manuscript is presented.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Albert G. Green. *First Vice-President*—Samuel G. Arnold. *Second Vice-President*—George A. Brayton. *Secretary*—Sidney S. Rider. *Treasurer*—Welcome A. Greene. *Cabinet Keeper and Librarian for the Northern District*—Edwin M. Stone. *Cabinet Keeper and Librarian for the Southern District*—Benj. B. Howland. *Committee on the Nomination of Members*—E. M. Stone, Wm. Gammell, J. A. Howland. *Audit Committee*—Amherst Everett, Wm. H. Helme. *Committee on Buildings and Grounds*—Albert G. Green, S. W. Lothrop, John A. Howland. *Committee on Lectures*—Sidney S. Rider, Thos. A. Doyle, R. P. Everett.

Notes on Books.

Sketch of Education in Upper and Lower Canada, 1864. By J. George Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S.

A *very* valuable sketch; comprises much in a small space. Of recent matters it furnishes many valuable tables and statements well worthy the examination of those interested in the history of education here. In Canada religious schools have been maintained, and have answered well. Late revelations in New York, and more extensive suppressions, seem to show that we have excluded Christianity to introduce paganism.

On page 12 we find the following: "The Franciscans had a good many elementary schools for boys before the conquest." What is the authority for this?

Rhode Island in the Rebellion. By Edwin W. Stone, of the First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery. Providence: G. H. Whitney, 1864. 120, 398.

WERE we to be critical, we should object to this title for the sake of the State, for we believe that Rhode Island had no part or lot in the Rebellion, and has, as Mr. Stone shows, given the said Rebellion pretty hard knocks for so small a state.

The work is mainly a series of letters, from December, 1861, to the summer of 1863, comprising a full account of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and especially of the Rhode Island regiments. The introduction, which is extremely well written, embraces a succinct history of the services of Rhode

Island down to the period when the letters commence.

The whole work is most creditable, written with grace and spirit, and, to all appearances, as impartial as it is dignified. It is one of the most interesting personal narratives of the war, and reflects great credit on Mr. Stone.

The value of the work is enhanced by an index.

The appendix contains an abridged history of all the R. I. regiments, prepared with great care.

The Annals of Iowa; a Quarterly Publication, by the State Historical Society at Iowa City. No. V. January, 1864. Davenport.

THIS periodical opens its second year, still continuing, however, the first volume. It contains a sketch of Colonel D. J. Wilson, 8th Iowa Cavalry, and of Brig.-Gen. B. S. Roberts, a hero of two wars; a continuation of the history of Scott County; a portrait and sketch of Hon. Hiram Price; and many other interesting articles. We are happy to see that Iowa is sustaining this creditable record of its history.

Miscellany.

THE house of Dr. J. S. M. Ramsey, at Mecklenburg, near Knoxville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire recently, and with it the only collection of materials from which a complete history of Tennessee, from its earliest settlement, could be written. Dr. Ramsey made the collection with great care.

MR. CHARLES S. FELLOWS, of Bangor, Maine, is preparing a Genealogy and Biography of the Fellows family, and invites correspondence from all who bear the names of Fellows, Fellowes, or Felloe, and especially copies of family records, monumental inscriptions, etc.

A HISTORICAL SOCIETY has been formed at Yankton, in Dakota Territory, under the name of the Dakota Historical Society. We hope to receive its charter and issues to announce to our readers.

WE were recently surprised to find an article from our columns translated into a periodical printed at Rome, *The Chronicles of the Franciscan Missions*.

WE are indebted to the new and superior literary paper, *The Round Table*, for the article on the Hessians, and to *The British American Magazine* for an article on Earthquakes.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

MARCH, 1864.

[No. 3.]

General Department.

LONG ISLAND.

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Read before the Long Island Historical Society, November 5,
1863.

It may seem almost an act of presumption to attempt an historical sketch, much less a detailed account, of Long Island, topographical and statistical, within the ordinary limits of a lecture,—as a full consideration of any one of the numerous topics of this paper would exhaust the time and patience of the most complaisant audience. Anything like copiousness of detail or thoroughness of treatment is, consequently, quite out of the question. Our utmost endeavor will be to aim at presenting a very brief, very rapid, and yet tolerably comprehensive, sketch of the notabilia, men and things, of Long Island,—a portion of the Empire State far too little known, except to native Long-Islanders, residents of long standing, or those who, from business connections, social ties, or pleasure excursions, have become somewhat acquainted with her varied resources and manifold attractions.

It is, moreover, with no affectation of modesty, that we undertake this task (a labor of love though it be), when we reflect on our avowed incompetence, compared with certain gentlemen here present, who, from birth, ampler information, and the nature of their researches, are far better fitted to treat this subject, and yet whose favorable suffrages we should be most anxious to gain. Since no one has, however, thought it expedient to present such a mere summary as we propose to give—unwilling,

perhaps, to be at the pains to condense within a sketch, what might be so much more attractively amplified into a volume—we beg the forbearance, and deprecate in advance the criticism, of any student, historical or antiquarian, who might complain of the very superficial and discursive nature of this essay.

Though a native New-Yorker, yet, as the descendant of Long-Islanders, we take a special pride and interest in the Island, and all that relates to it. On this ground, too, we seem to feel a certain claim on your kindness, and confess a desire to connect our name, again, with the home of our fathers.

The historical importance of Long Island has never been overrated. Next to the city of New York, it is the oldest portion of the State that had been visited and settled by Dutch and English. Previous to the Revolution, Long Island constituted the oldest and most important part of the colony. A century ago the population of Long Island (says Prime) was more than that of the city of New York, and more than one-third that of the province. At the commencement of this century, Long Island was still a most important part of the State.

To the student of political history, the antiquary, the humorist, the sportsman, the invalid, and the traveller for pleasure, Long Island holds out many and various attractions.

Her history, colonial and revolutionary; the Indian tribes (her original proprietors); the settlement of her towns; their quaint nomenclature; her old churches and houses; the manorial grants of the Suffolk and Queens County patentees; the quaint English reminiscences of the east end, and the

picturesque relics of the Dutch, in the western; the romantic hardships of the whale fishery, and the bold race of men it nurtures—are all topics of interest.

The celebrated men, too, who first drew breath in this favored region, and those who in later life retired here to enjoy a calm and happy old age, are worthy of being recorded.

We shall attempt, concisely enough, to touch upon all these points,—for we can do little more,—and we must again declare that the present paper is but introductory to the historical course that will follow, and is intended to bear the same relation to it as a preface to the volume of history.

On the arrival of the European colonists, thirteen tribes of native Indians were found in possession of the Island. At present a mere handful of half-breeds remain (more negro than Indian) of the once powerful and predominant Montauks, and but a meagre remnant of the Shinnecock tribe, settled on a Government reservation at Shinnecock. The only skirmish of any consequence between the Indians and the white inhabitants occurred in 1653, at Fort Neck (the seat of the Floyd Jones family), the famous Captain John Underhill being the victor.

The colonial history of Long Island to the period of the Revolution is occupied (in its earlier records) with Indian difficulties; afterwards with civil protests of the Dutch against the Duke of York's government; with party politics and local disputes. On the establishment of the English colonial dominion on Long Island, the Duke's laws (which tradition declares to have been drawn up by no less a personage than Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the great historian) were promulgated for the government of the province, and became the established code. The Dutch had previously governed the western end for nearly half a century.

During the era of the Revolution—throughout almost the entire war—the Island was held by the British. It contained many patriotic citizens, however, who secretly gave "material aid" to their fellow-countrymen, in nearly its whole extent;

and on its soil at least one important action was fought—the Battle of Long Island, at Gowanus—from which the masterly retreat to New York was conducted with such signal success.

The principal towns on Long Island were settled almost contemporaneously by the Dutch and English, at either end of the Island, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Southold was the first town settled on Long Island—1640. Memorials of the original colonists are to be found in the very few old houses and churches still remaining—antiquarian relics of that early period.

The principal of these (so far as we can learn) are the Cortelyou house at Gowanus—the headquarters of Lord Stirling at the Battle of Long Island; the old stone house at New Utrecht, in which General Woodhull died; the Bowne house at Flushing; the Young's place at Southold; the old stone cottage at Ravenswood; and the Fort Neck mansion, built by Judge Thomas Jones, the loyalist, just previous to the Revolution.

In Flatbush and in Brooklyn were standing, at the commencement of the present century, and even later, houses of equal or greater antiquity, not to omit the old brick house built by Major Thomas Jones, at Massapequa, 1696, and removed 1835,—the property, at that time, of Hon. David S. Jones. At South Hampton and at East Hampton several very old houses are yet standing.

A few quite ancient houses of worship are still to be found. The Presbyterian meeting-house at East Hampton; the Caroline Church at Setauket (the oldest Episcopal church on Long Island); and the Quaker meeting-house at Flushing—the oldest house of worship on Long Island, built 1690—are the principal.

The Long Island Historical Library is still limited. Its history and antiquities have, to be sure, been explored and discussed, compiled and commented upon, but not as they should be. A brief yet comprehensive, a classical but yet familiar, narrative remains to be written. Thompson's volumes contain the material for a

history, and disclose the sources for further research; but they do not present history in the high and strict sense. They include an ample store of facts, not philosophically digested, nor yet skilfully arranged. The compiler, as the historian always modestly calls himself, transferred too many documents and records, valuable as evidence, or illustrative of the text, but burdensome to the reader. He is, perhaps, too, in his biographical sketches, which form a sort of Long Island family history (by far the most interesting portion of his work to all interested in the details), too much of a genealogist, and not enough of a biographer. With these obvious defects (and notwithstanding other defects of style and manner), full of matter as it undoubtedly is, and the work of an honorable man and zealous inquirer, it is thus far the best—the accredited history of Long Island.

Wood's *History of the Settlement of the Towns of Long Island*, and Furman's *Notes on Brooklyn*, both of which tracts preceded it, are truly valuable sketches, careful in research and clear in style. Dr. Strong's *History of Flatbush*, Mr. Riker's *History of Newtown*, Judge Benson's *Memoranda*, and occasional historical sermons, afford useful material for local history.

The earliest printed account of Long Island is to be found in Denton's *Description of New York*, of which Long Island was then the part best known and most compactly peopled, after the Island of Manhattan itself. It has been reprinted by Gowans, the well known bibliopole of New York City, with interesting notes by Judge Furman. It is a quaint and curious description of the city and the Island, very literal and very bald as to style, written in a vein of remarkable naïveté. The author of this pamphlet of twenty pages, published in 1670, was the son of the first clergyman of Hempstead, who came to this country in 1644. It is a literary and historical curiosity.

Dr. Dwight, in his journal (a little prolix, yet generally sensible, and valuable as a faithful picture of manners at the beginning of this century—1804), gives some pleasant descriptions of places and customs.

Cobbett's *Year on Long Island*, as might be expected, is fresh and racy in point of style and sarcasm; most readable for agricultural remarks and general observations on character and manners. He saw comparatively little of the Island; chiefly the neighborhood of North Hempstead, where, at Hyde Park, the seat of the Ludlows, this book was written, 1817, as well as his *English Grammar*, the most popular work of its class ever published.

The late Wm. P. Hawes, a lively writer and a genuine humorist, has left capital Long Island sketches—local, sporting, and familiar. His biographer, the late Wm. Henry Herbert, the accomplished scholar, litterateur, and sportsman, has left, in *Notes on Fishing to the American reprint of the Complete Angler*, some pleasant references to Long Island, as well as in his larger works on fishing, shooting, and the horse.

The Rev. Mr. Prime's compilation is chiefly important as an outline of the ecclesiastical history of Long Island, though it also presents the fruit of antiquarian research. This work is replete with important facts, and is drawn up with accuracy in a compact form.

Mr. Onderdonk's valuable book of cuttings, the "*Incidents of the Revolution on Long Island*," may be regarded as interesting MSS. for the future historian, if indeed that classical scholar and loving chronicler of the past does not himself perform a duty to which he is fully competent—that of condensing his vivid facts and historical illustrations, running through three or four compact historical chapters, into a succinct narrative.

Mrs. Sigourney has essayed a poetical flight, we believe, off Montauk—a species of spirit-of-the-cape episode—and with her we conclude the list of literary and historical illustrations of Long Island. From time to time, newspaper correspondents send a letter up to town from their summer retreats, but into this extensive class of literature we want both time and inclination to enter.

A topographical sketch of the Island will present a general picture—a bird's-eye view of a most interesting country.

Suffolk County occupies nearly two-thirds of Long Island, the county of so-called "pine barrens" (1) and sand, yet abounding in rich "necks" on both sides of the Island, and teeming trout streams. It is the county of the great patents of the Nicolls, the Smiths, the Gardiners, the Floyds, the Lawrences, the Thompsons, the Lloyds, and other leading families—estates equal in extent almost to some of the great old North River manorial grants; as, for instance, the Nicoll patent of originally nearly a hundred square miles; Richard Smith's patent of 30,000 acres; Fisher's Island; Gardiner's Island; Shelter Island; Lloyd's Neck—the county containing the two greatest natural curiosities of Long Island—Ronkonkoma Pond and Montauk Point. Ronkonkoma is a lake three miles in circumference, with the peculiarity of a sand beach, although an inland lake—itself the very Omphale of Long Island. For a long while it was supposed to be unfathomable, because no plummet had sounded its depths—in this respect similar to Success Pond and other sheets of water—claimed in part by four towns, Smithtown, Setauket, Islip, and Patchogue. According to Judge Furman, the Indians refused to eat the fish of Ronkonkoma, regarding them as superior beings, placed there by the Great Spirit, like the enchanted lake of the Arabian Nights.

Montauk, a vast common, as well as a bold promontory, with its shining light, has its 9000 acres, owned by a company, who hold its pasturing privileges as stock, and buy and sell it in shares.

Suffolk has the healthiest air (2) on Long Island, especially in its extreme eastern portion. We speak from experience of frequent visits, of from weeks' to months' duration, some years since. More old persons, we believe, are to be found there than in any county in the State—even if a fatal case of tetanus (3) and of chorea does occasionally occur. According to Prime, Suffolk, in 1846, could show *one in forty* of her population *over seventy years of age*. The father, we believe, of General Halleck, died lately, a centenarian.

It was an old slander against Suffolk,

that her people were a benighted race, because they preserved much of the primitive habits of the original settlers; yet if statistics are to be credited, more of her population can read and write than that of any other county in the State. The very first academy in the State—Clinton Academy—was established at East Hampton 1784-7, and since the commencement of the century she has had her fair proportion of schools and academies.

She has another just boast—that of producing the handsomest women of the State. On this point it would be invidious to discriminate; but, from personal observation, I can honestly declare that, if the wives and daughters of Kings and Queens are equally beautiful, they cannot be more amiable or intelligent.

We cannot leave Suffolk without a few remarks on the whale fishery, forming its most characteristic feature. Whaling, from the earliest period of her annals, has been one of the chief sources of wealth to the hardy islanders; and a bold, manly occupation for the inhabitants of the eastern end of the Island in particular. From some of the towns on the north side, and early settlements on the shore of the South Bay (on a smaller scale), vessels have been from time to time dispatched; but Sag Harbor may be properly recognised as the headquarters of the whaling enterprise of Long Island,—a port, too, ranking (after New Bedford and one or two other places), in former days, as one of the most important whaling stations in the country. For this hazardous business the Hamptons furnished both officers and men. Of late years, since the use of gas as a means of illumination, the whale fishery and oil trade have materially decreased.

In contemplating the venturesome toils incurred by the vigorous race of men nurtured in this manly pursuit, we are forcibly reminded of Burke's vivid description of the hardy pioneers of the New England whale fishery as literally applicable to that of Long Island, with which in spirit, and, in a less degree, in extent, it is identical. After many, and dangerous, and profitable voyages, the daring navigator, and no less

daring fisher, returns to his native place with a moderate independence, revives in middle life the youthful occupations of the farmer, and settles down into the domestic character of a *pater-familias*. Originally a farmer's boy, a third of his life perhaps spent at sea, he never loses a certain amphibious character readily noticed in his dress and demeanor, his walk and talk, habits and feelings. A more kindly, intelligent, frank race of men cannot be found anywhere than the better portion (and that a prominent majority) of the sea-faring men of Suffolk County. Simple-hearted but clear-headed, ingenious, industrious, and upright, they make excellent neighbors, true friends, and valuable citizens. Their mode of life is eminently republican, almost universal social equality existing in their towns, based upon a pretty uniform equality of pecuniary condition and intellectual acquirement. The whale fishery is the most democratic of employments; every man has his proportional share of profits, and a few voyages raise the competent sailor and skilful hunter of the seas from the condition of an ordinary seaman to the post of captain. It is a pleasing sight of a Sunday to remark, at meeting, the number of truly respectable, sometimes patriarchal, men, whose venerable locks are whitened by the frosts of many winters, as their honest faces are embrowned by the salt air and a tropical sun. As we have said, they make good farmers, but never lose their nautical ideas. Thus, in ordinary speech, they never *throw*, but always *heave*; a pail is always a *bucket*; the reins are *lines*; they go *east* or *west*, instead of up or down a street; they *head* or *steer* north or south, whether on foot or in a vehicle, as if on water; they love to live near the sea, to have plenty of sea-room and space about them—to go a-fishing and breathe their native air.

The Hamptons are the towns where you find most of this race. J. Howard Payne, the dramatist, whose immortal song is as cosmopolitan as the English tongue, wrote, many years ago, an admirable description of East Hampton in one of the magazines. South Hampton is in much the same style,

with its quaint old houses and their diminutive windows, their immense chimneys and massive timbers, its wide street, and wind-mill, and meeting-house. These are towns more than two centuries old, with something of Old England, and a great deal more of New England, in them.

The names of places are often queer and outlandish, sometimes significant, but often selected without any apparent good reason; *e. g.* Hardscrabble (now Farmingdale), Hoppogues, Greenland, Mount Misery, Old Man's, Rum Point (Greenwich)—the scene of Dr. Valentine's richly farcical description of a fête—Commock, Buckram, Wolver Hollow, Canoe Place, Good Ground, Bedlam, Drowned Meadow, Fire Place, and Fire Island; Scuttle-hole, Wamstead, North Sea, Speonk, Moriches, Mastic, Crab Meadow, Cow Neck, Cow Bay, Musquito (Glen) Cove, Plandome, Dosoris, Bating Hollow, Quoque, Wading River, Hashmommock, Flanders, Upper Aquabogue or High Hockabook. Most of these are in Suffolk. A few scripture names occur in Queens and Suffolk; *e. g.* Jerusalem, Jericho, Babylon, Bethpage, Mount Sinai.

The English settlements were chiefly in Suffolk and Queens during the civil war and the Protectorate, as the names of places show—Hampton, Huntington, Hempstead, Islip, Gravesend, for example.

The Dutch settlements were almost wholly in Kings, adjacent to the city of New Amsterdam, as names of places there evince—Breuklyn, Midwout (Flatbush), Amersfort (Flatlands), New Utrecht, Gowanus. The English settled but one town in Kings—Gravesend. In Queens, the Dutch also settled Vlissengen (Flushing), in 1645, and Rusdorp (Jamaica), but went no further east than Oyster Bay.

The national characteristics are still preserved, in some respects, and to this day the towns of Kings retain something of the aspect of Holland, and a great deal of her thrift and quiet industry; while East Hampton, in particular, has a good deal of the air of an old English village. In fact, except in New England, there are few or no places in our country resembling the

old-fashioned English villages of a past date (of which we read in the English classics of the eighteenth century—neat and comfortable, pretty and picturesque), save, in a comparatively slight degree, some of the oldest villages on Long Island, where time and cultivation, the presence of gentry and the possession of wealth, have done a good deal to refine the face of the country as well as the manners of the people.

The distinguishing features of Queens County are the strait at Hell Gate, immortalized by the classic description of Irving; Hempstead Plains; and the Great South Bay,—the last entrenched behind a great bar or beach, nearly 100 miles long, a natural breakwater and sure barrier against the fury of the Ocean, forming a bay five miles wide; while the second, a species of prairie and heath combined, includes some 25,000 acres of uncultivated ground, without a tree growing naturally upon it, forming a common for the town. It is twelve miles long, by five or six in width. Long previous to the Revolution, in early colonial times, a race-course, called after the celebrated (English) Newmarket, was established here, by Gov. Nicolls, 1665—nearly two centuries ago. It is thus described by Denton: "Towards the middle of Long Island lyeth a plain sixteen miles long by four broad, upon which plain grows very fine grass, that makes exceeding good hay, and is very good pasture for sheep and other cattel; where you shall find neither stick nor stone to hinder the horses nor to endanger them or their races; and once a year the best horses on the Island are brought hither, and the swiftest rewarded with a silver cup—two being annually procured for that purpose." Hence the origin of racing on Long Island—a favorite sport, especially at the Union Course, within the memory of most of us rendered classic by the historical contests between Eclipse and Henry; and, still later, between Boston and Fashion,—the North always victorious. The last great race was between Fashion and Blue Dick,—a most exciting scene, which we had the pleasure of witnessing. Trotting and

trotters now appear to have superseded, in a great measure, racing and racers.

The shore of the East River, from Ravenswood to Flushing, famous for its gardens and schools (the nurseries of education), especially at and in the neighborhood of Astoria, and also at Newtown (celebrated for its orchards), and Jamaica, in the interior, is thickly set with delightful country places and rural retreats, in some instances of retired merchants and professional men, but, in most cases, of active business men engaged during the day in town.

The north side of the Island, especially at Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, and indeed throughout its whole length, is certainly superior in natural beauty and picturesque scenery; but the south side has the advantage of fine roads, being remarkably level, and is far richer in all kinds of game, fish, and fowl. Dr. DeKay's List of the Birds of Long Island shows that she is uncommonly rich in this particular.

The highest ground on Long Island is Harbor Hill, 319 feet above the sea, at Hempstead Harbor, now Roslyn—a romantic spot, the Summer abode of Bryant, P. Godwin, and Mrs. Kirkland. At the same place was the first paper-mill in the State, erected and managed by a member of the Onderdonk family, which has given two bishops to the church and many worthy members to society. On both sides, the sound (her Mediterranean) and the Ocean, the Island is rich in watering places; and after Newport, and superior to all of the New Jersey resorts for salt bathing, comes Rockaway, which is followed in an inferior degree by Coney Island, Bath, and a number of other places, to the very land's-end of the Island, at Montauk. As a fashionable resort, Rockaway, of course, stands at the head of the list, and is very accessible to the denizens of the city; but old Ocean is to be seen in his more primitive aspects, with none of the artificial accompaniments of great hotels or brilliant society, with a ruder beach and a rougher surf, at the Hamptons and Montauk, and along the less visited shores of Suffolk County.

Kings County, in its rural portion, retains a good deal of the old Dutch character of the early settlers (Gravesend being the only English settlement). Flatbush is the chief village—a quiet, clean, most comfortable-looking place, with its pleasant houses, and gardens, and farms. Erasmus Hall, established contemporaneously with East Hampton Academy, bears witness to its Belgic origin, immortalized by President Duer in his interesting *St. Nicholas Address*, 1848.

Coney Island is supposed to have been the first landing-place of Hudson and his men, 1609.

Forts Hamilton and La Fayette are most respectable fortifications, and important to the safety of New York City.

Brooklyn deserves a lecture, or a volume, rather, to herself, in place of a paragraph—the rival or rather the suburb of New York. This is said with no idea of disrespect to her; as, though a dependency on New York, much of the city of Brooklyn is very far superior to very much of the city of New York;—with her numerous places of religious worship, some of them of very considerable architectural pretensions; with her many fine streets of elegant, and, in very many instances, magnificent, private residences; her noble City Hall and Navy Yard, with its admirable dry-dock, and, crowning feature of all, with her beautiful Greenwood Cemetery, a peerless place of public sepulture.

We believe all of the antiquities of Brooklyn are gone. Duffon's Military Garden and Parmentier's Botanical Garden were great places of resort in my boyhood, but have made way for the city improvements.

Long Island may justly boast of the eminent jurists and statesmen she has produced, and equally of the distinguished advocates who have, by residence, naturalized themselves, as it were—become adopted citizens of her insular republic.

Samuel Clowes, an Englishman, is commonly reported the first lawyer settled upon Long Island, at Jamaica, 1702. His grave is to be seen in the burial-ground of the Episcopal church. His descendants

are among the most respectable of the many respectable old Long Island families.

Jamaica appears to have been either the birthplace or favorite retreat of gentlemen of the first rank, either in the legal profession or in the political world, among whom may be mentioned Benjamin Kissam, Egbert Benson, Rufus King, Melancthon Smith; Genet, the French minister sent from the Republic by the Directory, 1793. Newtown claims the well known legal Riker family; Flushing, the able Cadwallader D. Colden (whose father, Governor Cadwallader Colden, had an elegant country seat at Spring Hill, near Flushing; as had Francis Lewis, the Signer, at White-stone). DeWitt Clinton, too, enjoyed his rural leisure, at one period of his life, at his pleasant place at Maspeth, in the town of Newtown. South Oyster Bay has given birth to perhaps the oldest and most distinguished legal family of the State,—including, in four generations of able lawyers, two judges of the Supreme Court of the colony; and, since the Revolution, the two Samuel Joneses, father and son, at different epochs the patriarchs of the New York bar; and a younger brother of the latter, a worthy and generous compeer of the best, well known to many of you as such, and whose name and fame are gratefully cherished in the history of his native county. The celebrated Judge Radcliff was a resident of Brooklyn; and the eminent advocate, Elisha W. King, neither a native nor a resident, yet a descendant, of a Long Island family, should not be forgotten. Perhaps no part of the State can pride herself with more justice on her able lawyers, of whom we have mentioned only those of the first class. To this brief catalogue should, in justice, be added the names of two of the worthiest of the sons of Long Island, the admirable brothers Sackett, than whom we have never known purer or more honorable characters. They were able and intelligent lawyers, high-principled and kindly men, liberal and accomplished gentlemen, filled with all the virtues of the manly character; devoted to duty and to each other in life, and not separated in death—a rare example of

brotherly love and of genuine goodness. As connected, too, with the old and respectable families of Onderdonk, Titus, Kissam, and Tredwell; and united, by the ties of birth, and long residence, and partial affection; by political bias and professional pursuits, their names should never be omitted in a list of those of whom this community ought to be proud.

Suffolk, too, has produced her liberal proportion of able lawyers and statesmen. Is it necessary to do more than recapitulate the names of Wm. Floyd, the Signer; Mr. Stephen Sayre, a native of Southampton—in 1778, Sheriff of London—an elegant gentleman and sincere patriot; Judge Conckling; Chancellor Sandford; Silvanus Miller; Tappan Reeve, of whom Dr. Beecher remarked, in his funeral sermon, "I have never known a man who loved so many, and was by so many beloved;" and John Wickham? We must pause, in this rapid enumeration, at this last name, better known at the South, perhaps, than in his own county. Mr. Wickham, of Southold, went, early in life, to Virginia, where he became endenized, and made for himself a most enviable legal and social reputation. He is best known in legal, or rather political history, for his defence of Aaron Burr in the celebrated trial for treason, and in which he had the elegant, classic Wirt opposed to him. John Randolph, that acute judge of men, has left his weighty testimony to the worth and merits of our great Long-Islander. In his will, dated January 1, 1832, he bequeaths "to John Wickham, Esq., my best friend, without making any professions of friendship to me, and the best and wisest man I ever knew, except Mr. Macon, my mare Flora and my stallion Gascoine, together with two old-fashioned silver tankards, unengraved; and I desire that he will have his arms engraved upon them, and at the bottom these words: 'From John Randolph, of Roanoke, to John Wickham, Esq., a token of the respect and gratitude which he never ceased to feel for his unparalleled kindness, courtesy, and services.'" One of Mr. Wickham's daughters married Mr. Benj. Watkins

Leigh, one of the political worthies of the Old Dominion. Mr. Wickham took a Virginian's and a Long-Islander's pride in the horse, and he had a heavy stake in the Eclipse and Henry race. Boston, the greatest Southern racer since Henry, was bred by Mr. Wickham.

Well known and popular names of an inferior professional grade might be added; we have enumerated only the foremost, and of these none now living. If we have omitted any name or names at all equal to the foregoing, it is wholly through inadvertence, and by no means from design.

The faculty is as well, if not as numerously, represented. There was the celebrated *Dr. Mitchell*, immortalized by Halleck, whom the late Dr. Francis, and equally competent judges among his contemporaries, were never tired of praising for his learning, his simplicity of character, his benevolence, and his eccentricities; of whom Cobbett wrote, "A man more full of knowledge and less conscious of it, I never saw in my life;" the able *Wright Post*; *Valentine Seaman*, father of the great doctors of the past generation, of whom we find mention in a foot-note of Ferriar's Illustrations of Sterne, to the effect that "the practice of whipping in medicine was revived by Dr. Seaman in North America, who applied a horse-whip to a patient who had taken an overdose of opium. The method succeeded." *Valentine Mott*—one of his pupils—the peer of Liston, and Cooper, and Dupuytren, and confessedly the first surgeon of his age and country; *Dr. Moore*, of Newtown; *John Jones*, one of the founders of the New York Hospital, and of the medical faculty of Columbia (King's) College, "ever to be remembered," to quote the language of Dr. Francis, "as the physician of Franklin and the surgeon of Washington," the ablest operator and professional writer of his day. These were all natives of Long Island. *Dr. Kissam*, and *Dr. Ogden*, who is said to have been the first practitioner of his day, who introduced the use of mercury as a specific, became residents of Jamaica. *Dr. DeKay*, more particularly eminent as a man of science

and traveller, located himself near the delightful village of Oyster Bay.

The Episcopal church has at different times stationed some of her ablest sons on Long Island. Four, among the very foremost of our bishops, had parochial charges here at different times—Seabury, Benj. Moore, Hobart, and B. T. Onderdonk. Bishop Moore and Bishop Onderdonk (of New York) were natives.

Four successive generations of the first honored name have had charges on Long Island. Samuel Seabury, father of the bishop, was rector of St. George's, Hempstead, and after him succeeded in the same parish Rev. Lambert Moore, then Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Hobart. At Jamaica, Bishop (then, too, Mr.) Seabury was settled for twenty years. His son, the Rev. Charles Seabury, a clergyman of the Vicar of Wakefield and Parson Adams stamp, was missionary at Setauket (the Caroline Church) for many years; and his son again, the Rev. Dr. Seabury, of New York, certainly the ablest polemic, and one of the most eminent divines of the Episcopal church, was rector, for a year, of St. George's Church, Astoria. Four generations of clergymen, all able, and two pre-eminently so, are not readily to be paralleled.

Celebrated preachers of various denominations have made Long Island the favorite scene of their religious labors.

Elias Hicks, a native of Jericho, the Unitarian Quaker (if the phrase be not tautological), in his peregrinations, is said to have travelled 10,000 miles and to have delivered 1,000 discourses. In 1672, George Fox, the rural patriarch of Quakerism (Penn was the *courtier* of the society), visited Long Island and preached under the noble old trees at Flushing, near the Bowne House, where he lodged. Whitfield, one of the two great Methodist leaders, also made an ecclesiastical tour, 1764, at the east end of the Island. Traditions abound in Suffolk, especially in the most eastern towns, of the quaint peculiarities of the early Presbyterian clergy, a vigorous race of intellectual, humorous, and most devoted pastors. The old Dutch

Church in Kings, too, has her peculiar history.

In the naval and military glories of the country Long Island may claim to participate: in Commodore Truxton (of Jamaica), the gallant sailor and true man; in the lamented Gen. Woodhull (of Mastic); and the spirited Col. Benj. Birdsall (of Hempstead); Col. Tallmadge (of Setauket); General Ebenezer Stevens (of Astoria), Capt. Norton (of Brookhaven), and Capt. Brewster, revolutionary heroes, are not to be forgotten.

Art, too, can point to her votaries, some of them natives, others residents, of Long Island. *Mount*, the first comic painter of the United States, and his brother Shepherd, the portrait painter, natives of Setauket; and a new name, Davis, of Port Jefferson, rapidly becoming the peer of Mount; Rogers, the celebrated miniature painter, of Bridge-Hampton. Hackett, the excellent comedian, is, we believe, a native of Jamaica; and Dr. Valentine, the admirable comic lecturer and mimic. Byram, the self-taught mechanical genius, was a native of Southampton; and Symmes (of Riverhead), author of the well known theory of the earth. We recollect the name of but one brilliant instance of native authorship among the dead—Robert C. Sands, the scholar and wit. Brooklyn has always had her fair share of literateurs and a highly cultivated society, most of which belongs properly to New York City, or to New England, or to the native and resident members of the legal profession.

The population of Long Island is equal to that of some of our largest cities, or some of the smaller States of the Union. On this score alone she might claim to become an independent State and a distinct diocese, to have her own governor and her own bishop. But would it be wise to separate herself from the parent State (if, indeed, such a course could be allowed), to forego the glory of remaining a most important portion of the Empire State, and, instead, to set up a political independence of her own? As the son, the grandson, and the great grandson of Long-Islanders, whose first American ancestor was among

the early English patentees of Queens County, I say, for myself, distinctly, it would not.

The future of Long Island appears to us (so far as we may cast its horoscope) to resolve itself into becoming the garden, the orchard, and the farm of New York City. Assuming Brooklyn (though the third city of the United States for population), with her dependencies, to be considered as a part of the metropolis; the rural portion of Kings might fitly be formed into gardens, kitchen and floral; while Queens might be in part devoted to both gardens and orchards (as is even at present, with both counties, much the case), and leaving the rest of her soil, with much that is excellent in the soil of Suffolk, for purely agricultural purposes, and farming on a large scale. Or, admitting secession (which we are as unwilling to countenance in this instance as in the disruption of our glorious Union) Long Island may virtually become an insular State with far better reason than some of the Southern States, —Delaware, for instance. From geographical position, her internal resources, her varied products, the possession of a capital city worthy of the name, she might derive a strong ground for separation. Interest and good feeling would still ally her strongly to New York, and the divorce might be but partial. This, however, we merely glance at as a speculation; fervently trusting that no such consummation may ever happen, but that Long Island will hereafter be known as the richest jewel in the crown of the Empire State, and that her sons and daughters may, while indulging in a most laudable local pride, not only never forget, but boast with proud satisfaction, that they are loyal citizens of the Empire State of New York.

NOTE.—The writer of the present paper is indebted to Mr. J. W. Carrington, who kindly read it in his absence, to the Long Island Historical Society; and from whose admirable elocution much of its immediate success was derived, for the following judicious remarks:

(1) These so-called "barrens," by the way, are being rapidly developed, year by year, into thrifty, promising farms

GENERAL AND MRS. WASHINGTON.

IN the year 1853, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania published its first and only volume of "Collections." In it were a letter from Miss H. Morris, the daughter of the distinguished financier of the Revolution, to Mr. John F. Watson in relation to General Washington, the information being derived from her mother, and some notes by Mr. Watson of conversations with Mrs. Morris, upon the same subject. As a very small edition of this volume was printed, the following extracts from these papers will be new to most of the readers of the Historical Magazine:

"In his temper he was usually mild and slow to anger, but when he was roused, which was seldom, those who had been the cause of it would take good care never to give like cause again. He was amiable and easy of access, though rather reserved, not very conversible, sometimes playful, but never jocular; his deportment was always dignified, but not austere; always friendly, gentlemanly, and respectful to his intimates and family; and was a kind master and a consistent one to his servants. He did not pay much attention to children, yet he was fond of ladies' society. He was not fond of music, nor did he play or sing, although he occasionally, but seldom, danced; he never played cards or any games. With regard to his reading, we

The "*Bushy Oak Plains* (not *Scrub Oak*, as they are generally called) in a pamphlet by Winslow C. Watson, among the State Agricultural Transactions for 1859—are shown to be anything but "barren." They would fit out many a baron with a most noble barony.

(2) It might be added, too, that Suffolk County lies wholly within that very small portion of the earth's surface described by Baron Humboldt (in his "*Cosmos*," I think) as being emphatically the healthiest region in the world.

(3) It is but just to Suffolk County to say, here, that one of her own physicians has robbed her of this terror. Under the treatment discovered and introduced by Dr. Benjamin D. Carpenter, of Cutchogue, tetanus is of scarcely more consequence than a severe attack of toothache. Practising in a circuit of twenty-five miles in diameter, he assures me that in sixteen years' residence he has only averaged one case a year; and of cases that were his own, he has not lost one.

cannot say, only that he passed a great part of his time in his study. Of his religious character we know nothing, except that he was regular in his attendance on divine worship on the Sabbath, and we never knew him to express any opinion regarding the different sects. He belonged to the Episcopal Church.

"He was very fond of riding on horseback, also of fine horses, of which he had a favourite. He never engaged in athletic exercises. No man was more attentive to his professional duties, and no man more prompt to determine and pursue the proper course. Whatever time or leisure he had was principally spent in his study."

"He was particular and remarkably neat in his dress, which during his presidency usually consisted of black velvet, with silk stockings, and shoes. His form was very commanding and remarkably dignified, particularly on horseback; he was indeed a complete horseman, and on his entrance into Philadelphia after the surrender of Yorktown was acknowledged by the British officers present on that occasion, to be the finest and most heroic looking man they had ever beheld. His teeth were bad, but he had a fine complexion. He laughed but seldom; he never made use of any exclamations or oaths; he did not indulge in anecdote and never spoke of himself.

"He was extremely fond of a farmer's life, and when on his farm dressed very plain but neat.

"He was a moderate liver both in eating and drinking; he was an early riser, and consequently went early to bed. He at one time resided in my father's family more than two months, and there never was a person who gave less trouble.

"He never felt or indulged any bitterness against the English, and bore the reproaches of our own prints with the most perfect equanimity. He was very graceful in his address and courteous to his guests.

"He always spoke of his mother with marked respect and affection. Mrs. Washington, though not possessing much sense, was a perfect lady and remarkably well educated for her situation.

"Mrs. Morris told J. F. Watson of the deep impression made upon her mind by seeing General Washington make a public entry into Philadelphia, after the surrender of Yorktown. As the procession entered High Street, the General stopped before the door and saluted. His manner on that occasion was remarkably elegant and dignified. His manner of sitting on horse was peculiarly elegant; his horse was entirely white and very superior; he paid great attention to his horse and always had his hoofs blacked before riding abroad.

"Some British officers of high rank had previously solicited a place at Mrs. Morris's house to get a view of the General, and they all expressed high admiration of his dignity and demeanor. As they expressed a great desire to be in his company and hear him converse, they were invited that evening to take supper with him. On that occasion he was remarkably polite and affable to them. They one and all said they should never forget the satisfaction they felt and the honor they deemed done to themselves, thereby.

"One of the officers was remarkably like the General and had often been told so. On said occasions he used to affect to deem it a disparagement, but to Mrs. Morris he had said 'to be indeed like such a man was indeed a distinguished honor.' General Washington was very polite to this officer.

"They all particularly spoke of his marked elegance as a graceful horseman, saying that he and his horse moved as but one.

"Mrs. Morris died soon after relating the above, namely in January, 1807.

"When he was a young man, he was seen at the Philadelphia Coffee House by old Rees Meredith, a considerable merchant, who, being pleased with his appearance, asked him home with him (without any introduction or knowledge of his character). There he gave him a venison dinner. Washington remembered and told this in later life, and when in Philadelphia inquired for the family, and in consequence of that incident, sought out his son whom

he made the Treasurer of the United States. (Told me by Dr. Griffith.)

"Mrs. Deborah Logan has seen General Washington's mother at Fredericksburg when she was eighty-five; she had the stateliness and dignity of her son, and was familiar too. She told Mrs. Logan that she had formed the minds of her children with great care, and expressed her great trouble to find adequate schools, and said she sent her son George forty miles to the best she could get. She lived in a one story cottage and declined to live at Mount Vernon.

"General Washington was extremely punctual. His cabinet councils were appointed to meet him precisely at eleven o'clock on set days. On such occasions General Hamilton was usually the latest and after the time; then he would bustle, and drawing out his watch exclaim it had deceived him. This occurred a number of times when the General effectually prevented it, by rising and looking firmly on General Hamilton and saying: 'Sir, you must provide yourself a new watch, or I a new secretary.' I had this from Col. Pickering, who was present.

"On an occasion of one of these meetings, the General was likely to be detained by the shoeblack beyond the exact time. The secretaries, in proceeding to the appointed room, had to pass a small chamber where the General's boots were to have been placed. When Col. Pickering entered he found the General holding the servant and belaboring him with his boots. Col. Pickering hurried on, and no remarks were made.

"He was accustomed to rise at daylight, and always went into the stable to see his horses, of which he was very careful. On one such occasion he found that the coach-horses, which had come home late, had not had their legs rubbed down, the mud being still on them. The General was seen by one who told me, to seize his German coachman and to fisty-cuff him in the yard with a good drubbing! I have understood he was passionate.

"Houdon's bust of Washington at the close of the war, when his face was full

and without a wrinkle, was the best likeness that ever was exhibited, and no artist will ever err that will copy it, especially as a military character. (W. Rush.) Houdon's bust is invaluable for the truth of its proportions. He was an artist celebrated for the fidelity and natural character of his busts. (Rembrandt Peale.)

"Stuart's portrait is heavily exaggerated (Peale), although it is the one from which most of the portraits are since made. It was done in 1775. Stuart executed two, and called his first a complete failure. His second one is unfinished. Stuart used to say that Washington was the broadest between the eyes of any man. His nose then is very thick. Gen. Washington weighed at West Point, in 1782, two hundred and nine pounds. In later life he grew, I believe, still heavier and more corpulent.

"Mrs. Washington, in the time of the war, boarded in the present ordinary-looking small three-story house at the northwest corner of Arch and Front street. The wives of many tradesmen would now disdain to live in the same. It is now a grocery store.*

"Gen. Washington was the first person of *distinction* among us who left off hand ruffles. Then Gen. Dickinson and others spoke of it and followed the example.

"The Secretary of State told, in the hearing of Mrs. Logan, how very deeply Gen. Washington was wounded in his feelings when he first saw the severe strictures on his administration in Freneau's paper.

"Col. McLane told me that when Washington and his army lay at Valley Forge, in 1778, some of the Pennsylvania Germans made a *Paddy*, and displayed it on St. Patrick's day to the great indignation of the Irish in camp. They assembled in large bodies under arms, swearing for vengeance against the New England troops there, saying they had got up the insult. The affair threatened a very serious issue; none of the officers could appease them. At

* This house has been pulled down within the last few years. (Note, in 1864.)

this time Washington, having ascertained the entire innocence of the New England troops, rode up to the Irish and kindly and feelingly argued with them; and then, as if highly incensed against the perpetrators, requested the Irish to show the offenders and he would see them punished. They could not designate any one. Well, said Washington, with great promptness, I too am a lover of St. Patrick's-day, and must settle the affair by making the army keep the day. He therefore ordered extra drink to every man of his command, and thus all made merry and were good friends.

"After the surrender of York Town, while the Continental troops were preparing to receive the British, who were to march forth from the garrison and deliver up their arms, the Commander-in-Chief was heard to say, addressing himself to the division of the army to which he was attached, 'My brave fellows, let no sensation of satisfaction for the triumphs you have gained induce you to insult your fallen enemy; let no shouting, no clamorous huzzaing increase their mortification. It is sufficient satisfaction for us that we witness their humiliation. Posterity will huzza for us.'

"Washington possessed great muscular strength of arm, and it was of unusual length. When young, he threw a stone across the Rappahannock, and at the Natural Bridge he threw a stone higher than any person has since. An instance of his strength in this way occurred at the Palisades up the North River, in 1789.* General Washington being at that post on a temporary call with his staff, saw the officers attempting to throw stones from the high bluff (which, to the eye, seemed almost perpendicular) into the river below, but none were able to effect it. Washington alighted from his charger and, seeking for a stone to his liking, took two or three quick steps, and giving it a jerk (called the 'Douglass cast' among the Virginians), he lodged it in the sounding water at

least one rod from the shore. All the troops were so astonished and rejoiced that they gave three cheers."

THE ADAMS AND CUNNINGHAM CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENT.

A Copy of the Original in my possession.

H. W. B.

PORTLAND, Feb. 64.

DEAR SIR,

My son W^m. informs me that he has a large number of Letters from the hon^{ble}. John Adams. Should these letters be made public he thinks it would blast his, Adams' character and be advantageous to the public. W^m. sayeth he has had a conference with your Honour The Honble Messrs Cabot & Lowell &c and that the project is approved. That you write him that you have a packett directed to him of so much consequence that you dare not trust it by the mail. Are you sure they would be safe in his hands? I understand Mr. Adams' letters were confidential. The public good is dear to me. I cannot approve treachery, that your steps may be directed by unerring wisdom is my sincere wish. If you have not sent on this packett for the want of a safe conveyance Mr Haskell the bearer of this will take charge of what you may think proper to commit to his care. I will be answerable for his fidelity. My Mrs Cunningham and her daughter Lois are not very well all the rest of our respective families are in good health hope that you and your connections enjoy the same blessing. If your good Daughter is a florist and will be so obliging as to send me a few of her curious flower seeds it will be esteemed a favor. Expect to go to Boston early in the Summer with the dear partner of my Joyes and sorrows when we intend to do ourselves the pleasure of making you a visit. In the mean time I am with much esteem your friend and humble serv^t.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM

Luxemburg March 19th 1810

* So in Mr. Watson's MS. Was not 1779 meant?

GENERAL RICHARD BUTLER'S JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

RICHARD BUTLER was a native of Ireland, but came with his father to Pennsylvania prior to 1760.

We have not ascertained when he first joined the American army, but Lee, in his memoirs of the war, etc., in his biographical sketch of General Morgan, says: "In the spring of 1777, a select rifle corps was formed, *out of others in the army*, commanded by Colonel Morgan, seconded by Lieut. Col. Richard Butler of Pennsylvania, and Major Morris of New Jersey, two officers of high talents and specially qualified for the enterprising service to which they were assigned."

From this it appears that Butler had been in the army prior to "the spring of 1777," and he must have displayed considerable enterprise and ability to have entitled himself to the distinction thus conferred upon him.

In this rifle corps he served during the campaign which was closed by the surrender of Burgoyne.

Col. Lee, in his account of a gallant action in which Col. Butler was engaged on the 26th June, 1781, used the following language: "The American General (La Fayette) detached Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, of the Pennsylvania line, *the renowned second and rival of Morgan, at Saratoga.*" At that time (1781) Butler was a full Colonel, having been promoted to the command of the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment, in Dec. 1777, soon after the surrender of Burgoyne.

In 1791, General Butler was second in command under General St. Clair in his ill-fated expedition against the Indians, and fell in the unfortunate action of the 4th November, 1791.

We give this brief notice of his services as an introduction to the extract from his Journal.

The extract which we give will be found highly interesting, giving as it does an account of the first landing of the French troops in Virginia, of which Col. Butler and Col. Stewart happened to be the witnesses.

The account of the arrival of Washington, of the cordial reception given to him by both the American troops in Virginia and the French army, the delightful compliment paid to him by the French band of music, all form pleasant passages in the journal.

The passage, however, in which Colonel Butler expresses his warm and ardent affection for Washington, and his honest indignation against the base conspirators who endeavored to destroy him, always excites in our bosom a thrilling sensation of pleasure.

Those expressions of feeling were written in his private Journal, kept for his own satisfaction, never intended for publication.—They therefore afford the best evidence of the honest and ardent affection of Butler for his commander, and the deep and sincere reverence which the virtues of that commander had inspired.

Colonel Butler was in Wayne's Brigade, and Steuben's division, and had encamped the evening previous to the date of the beginning of our extract at Cabin Point.

"*September 1st.*—This morning an express, from Col. Gammel to the Marquis, passed us at sunrise, with certain accounts of the arrival of Count de Grasse, with Maj. Gen. Marquis de St. Simon, and a fleet of 28 sail of the line and 4 frigates, being in the bay of Chesapeake, with 7000 troops, ready to act in conjunction with the American army. Marched at 9 o'clock for Surry Court House, 12 miles, arrived at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Encamped on good ground, and had very good springs on our right, left, and front. Met a number of the militia collecting. Went from Surry Court House to reconnoitre Cobham Point, and to see if any of the French ships had got up, having heard of five appearing below Surry church.—Found very good ground and fine water. This is directly opposite to Jamestown and Island—the river a league wide from this—is a very good prospect up and down the river. About 5 o'clock, P. M., myself and Col. Stewart went down to the Isle of Wight

to Col. Burril's, where we were overjoyed to see the Experiment, a French 40 gun ship, and 4 frigates at anchor;—also, 3 prize vessels, taken on their way to this coast. We had, also, the additional pleasure of seeing 40 large boats, with near 4000 troops, coming up the bay; these were from on board the grand fleet which they left in Hampton Roads. Col. Stewart and myself were fortunate in being the two first American officers that received them, and took the Marquis de St. Simon and all his officers by the hand as they landed at Col. Burril's on the beach. The General and some of the officers went to Mr. Burril's house to rest, but returned to their troops about 8 o'clock, P. M., having expressed much pleasure at seeing us. We then set off for camp, and arrived at Gen. Wayne's quarters at 12 o'clock with these pleasing accounts, all of which was immediately communicated to the officers, whose joy was great and their happiness expressed by every mark of joy and pleasure.

Sept. 2d.—The troops marched for Cobham Point, 6 miles, where we encamped; and about 1 o'clock saw, with pleasure, the boats come up and land on James Island, covered by the three prize vessels above mentioned; all was done in the most perfect order and regularity. This was a mortifying and surprising sight to two British flag-ships that lay at this place; who never heard the least whisper of this great event until the troops and vessels were among them. Gen. Wayne, Cols. Butler and Stewart, with a few other officers went across, and were very politely received by Maj. Gen. de St. Simon and his officers. We requested boats for the crossing of our troops, which were given with the greatest cheerfulness, and after mutual compliments passed, we re-crossed, all but Gen. Wayne, who went by appointment to meet the Marquis de Lafayette, and was very unfortunately shot in the thigh by a sentry just as he arrived there: the wound is not dangerous, but is very mortifying to this good officer and the troops he commands, who love him, and wish his presence on the field on all occasions.

Sept. 3d.—The boats attended very punctually, both for us and the militia, who crossed from Swan's Point, at the same time, the Pennsylvania troops crossed from Cobham Point. The troops crossed with great ease in the boats, but the want of proper crafts, and some neglect in the few there was, not being brought down in time, Col. Gaskins, of Virginia, and his troops were left to cross and guard the baggage. The troops moved to Green Spring for shelter, it being very wet, stormy weather.

Sept. 4th.—Marched at 3 o'clock, A.M., for the City of Williamsburgh, where we halted to cover the general officers while they looked for a post; but a good dinner being got by Colonel Finney and other inhabitants, the Generals and part of the field officers dined together at Col. Finney's, and other squads went into other houses; the afternoon was spent in so much happiness that it was too late to examine the ground much, therefore the French General said from what he had seen he would take the position on my recommendation, and that General Du Portail and one of his engineers would attend me to-morrow, in order that they might be informed of the advantages and disadvantages of the position, and then he rode off with the Marquis for the Green Spring. It being likely to rain, had the Pennsylvania troops posted in the College, which shelters them very well. The Marquis ordered me to call up the light infantry from the lines, in order to refresh and join their battalions; these arrived about 11 o'clock, P.M., under Maj. Reed.

Sept. 5th.—I went out to examine the ground; began at Mr. Powell's on the left; found the creek on which is the capitol landing impassable, except in one place just below the bridge, and this place very difficult; another branch secures the left and rear, leaving only one pass for many miles, this pass is at a mill two miles from the mouth, the other branch leads near the college, and secures the whole front, by a ravine which forms a creek at Mr. Powell's. The right flank and front is secured by the College creek, which heads at that build-

ing also, and runs into the James river; on this creek is the College landing, and on the other which runs into the York river is the capitol landing; this is a very remarkable and strong pass, there being not more than half a mile of hard ground between the two creeks, which may be guarded by a few good works against an attack in front, either from or to the city. About 11 o'clock the two Engineers of the French army and Gen. Du Portail arrived, went down below the city about two miles, found good camping ground but no water, went then to Mr. Powell's and examined all the ground which I had fixed on for an encampment, which the Engineers liked well, and approved of as military and well chosen. Dined at Mrs. Vobes', where a number of militia gentlemen and others dined also. Col. Steward and self paid for the French officers, after dinner examined the ground about the mill on the Jamestown road and parted.

Sept. 6th.—I went to visit Gen. Wayne and to see if the baggage was over, found the French had taken the company's team horses which I recovered and sent on with provisions, the Pennsylvanian troops were ordered to Burril's mill, three miles below Williamsburgh, this is a remarkable strong pass, took post here and served the troops with provisions and liquor.

Sept. 7th.—A party of dragoons were sent down towards the half way house to reconnoitre, Capt. Herd, who commands the party was informed of a body of horse and foot, supposed to be 1500 in number, having passed up the road toward Harrod's mill, he sent a small party across the country to ascertain this fact, pushed for the forks of the road at the church near Mr. Burril's mill, lest the enemy should push a party in his front, which they really attempted and which he and his party narrowly escaped, having met them at the very spot, he pushed and gained the pass, and retired before the horse to the sentrys of the advanced picket, which allowed him and his party to pass by and fired on the enemy who had previously ordered them to surrender, the enemy then pushed on to the pickets, who had lain perdue and gave them a full platoon, which made them re-

tire very precipitately, and leave behind some bloody cloaks and other furniture which they dropped in the flight.

I had the troops formed, and artillery placed in such a manner as to make an opposition that would have convinced them of their folly had they attempted crossing the pass, or even to take possession of the side they were on, but they presently withdrew. I then went to reconnoitre the country; I found one of the most advantageous posts, the head of Burril's mill-creek, and some draughts that fall into the James river, which are impossible to pass but near the road; at this spot I placed the militia battalion, commanded by Col. Randolph, and some rifle men of Col. Lewis' at a breach of the James river, where a road from Harrod's mill to Burril's ferry comes in; having thus secured all these posts, I went with Major Hamilton and one Mr. Burril to Burril's point, where I had a good view of the shipping at York; this spot is on a point of land formed by the York river and Burril's mill-creek, which is impassable (except at one place) all the way to the mill. Several sailors having deserted from the ships, I obtained an account of their naval force which I sent to the Marquis de la Fayette, viz:—

<i>Name of ship.</i>	<i>No. of Guns.</i>	<i>Pounders.</i>
Charon,	44	18 and 12
Guadaloupe,	32	12 . 9
Old Foway,	24	9 . 6
Bonnetta, aloop of war, 16	16	6
Brig Defiance, with	16 carronades	18 .
" Spitfire,	12	12 .
Sloop Formidable,	10	12 .
" Rambler,	10	4 .
" Susannah,	14	4 .
" Tarleton,	10	4 .

Four of the above named small vessels were ordered two miles up the river to cover a working party who were building a redoubt; they have four other redoubts on the land side, and two on the water side, one of which has twenty-four eighteen pounders and four twelve pounders on it complete at the old flag staff. Had two or three fifty gun ships been passed up, on the arrival of the French fleet, it would have so far accelerated our approaches and

secured the river carriage of provisions, &c., that matters would have been rendered very easy and all their shipping would have fallen, also, these very heavy guns with which they have covered the river, and will thereby impede the passage. There are several small vessels in the Pamunkey or York river, which I advised the General to have fitted out and manned in order to protect the provision boats; which could then come within seven miles of us very safely, but whether the torpidity of this sleepy state, or whether he thought it difficult to get it done, was the cause of this advice not being adopted, I don't know; however, it was neglected and the carriage of the river lost, and the whole being in a manner starving, and there still appears no more industry or endeavor to supply the troops, and collect a magazine of provisions than if the enemy was in Europe, and no army of our own in the country.

Sept. 8th.—Received orders to march for Williamsburgh to join the allied army; arrived at our ground at 11 o'clock, had some difficulty in getting our baggage as we had to let the allied army have our wagons to bring on their whole train and camp, therefore had to lay in bough huts, on very dusty ground, for this day and night; the French army, the Pennsylvania and light-troops made a very elegant appearance in passing through the city.

Sept. 9th.—Obtained our baggage, pitched our camp. Lay by without any accounts of the enemy stirring on the eighth, the British fleet passed Cape Henry and came into the bay, and were gallantly engaged by the French, who drove them to sea, and pursued them, but leaving six ships of the line for the security of the bay. The Baron de Steuben arrived in camp with his suite.

Aug. 11th.—Accounts by a Frigate that the French were left in full pursuit of the British, who were flying before them, and that in about six hours sailing they must come up with eighteen sail of victuallers which the British intend for Lord Cornwallis' relief and support, which they had abandoned in their flight. Still no

flour or meal, and the beef supplied is very bad, in short there is yet no exertions made to supply the troops who have been supplied with only three days' bread out of seven, and not the least likelihood of being better supplied.

Sept. 12th.—Several cannon heard down the river; no account from the fleet. This day Governor Nelson sent Mr. Nichols to give me an order to retain a mill, and to impress corn carriages, boats, or any thing to facilitate the collecting of provisions; sent off Lieutenant Collier with a party for this purpose.

Sept. 13th.—An account of the Commander-in-Chief having arrived at his own seat at last. He has not been within his own door for seven years, indeed not since he was first a member of Congress in the year 1775, all which time he has been a most faithful patriot and servant of his country, from the citizen he was a counsellor, then a General, and in reality the Father of the people, he has nobly shared in all their misfortunes, shewing the utmost fortitude and regularity of conduct; indeed the able statesman has appeared in all his actions. Some malign shafts have been shot at him by a small insignificant tribe whose falsely and ill directed arrows always reverted to their own bow and wounded themselves.

Sept. 14th.—The Marquis Lafayette still continues ill of the ague. Yesterday the Marquis de St. Simon, and a number of his officers, paid a visit to our line, and the Baron Steuben and our good friend Gen. Wayne, whose wound and gout still continue ill. About 3 o'clock an express arrived, announcing the approach of our great and good Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Washington, and the Count de Rochambeau, the commander of the allied armies of France, now joining. At 4, P. M., the guns fired a royal salute as the General approached the camp, on which the two armies turned out on their battalion parades;—his Excellency and the Count De Rochambeau, with their suites, attended by the Marquis de Lafayette, Maj. Gen. and commander of the American, and Maj. Gen. Marquis de St. Simon, commander of the allied army (lately arrived),

and all their suites, visited the allied army first, and then the American army, and were saluted according to custom; these ceremonies finished, the whole of the officers of the French army attended at the Marquis de St. Simon's quarters and were introduced to the *Illustrious Hero*. The field officers of the American army all attended to bid him and the other Generals welcome. These ceremonies over, an elegant supper was served up, and the following great personages and officers supped together in the utmost harmony and happiness, viz: His Excellency, the Count de Rochambeau, commander of allied army; Maj. Gen. Marquis de Lafayette, commander of the army in Virginia; Maj. Gen. Marquis de St. Simon, commander of the allied army in Virginia; Maj. Gen. Baron de Steuben, Inspector General of the American army; Count Dumas (an officer of distinction in the French Guards, and one of the aids of Rochambeau); Count de Damas, another of his aids; Count——, aid to Marquis de St. Simon; Brig. Gen. Hand, Adj't Gen. of the American army; Col. Butler and Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Col. Trumbull, His Excellency's secretary; Col. Cobb, one of his aids; Lt. Col. Smith, another of his aids, with a number of other officers; also Col.——, commanding the Regiment Gatinais, and many other Cols. and Lt. Cols., and other officers of the allied army. To add to the happiness of the event and evening, an elegant band of music played an introductory part of a French Opera, signifying the happiness of the family, when blessed with the presence of their father, and their great dependance upon him. About 10 o'clock the company rose up, and after mutual congratulations and the greatest expression of joy, they separated.

Sept. 15th.—An officer arrived from Count de Grasse's fleet, with certain account of the arrival of his and Count de Barras' fleet, from Rhode Island, with the French troops on board, and heavy artillery and large mortars, also of the capture of the famous *Iris* Frigate, and the Richmond frigate, which with the *Romulus* of

44 guns, are sent to Baltimore, and head of Elk, to bring down all our troops and apparatus for a siege; the storm seems to thicken fast about Lord Cornwallis, whose people desert fast, which is a certain symptom of despondency in all armies. This day, his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, dined with the Marquis de Lafayette, also Marquis de St. Simon, Baron de Steuben, Count de Rochambeau, Dumas, and Desandrouins, a number of American and French officers of distinction, and passed the afternoon in the greatest happiness and harmony. Several officers of the Navy, among whom is the captain of the Experiment of 40 guns.

Sept. 18th.—His Excellency Gen. Washington, Counts de Rochambeau, de Chastellux, and a great number of Generals and other officers dined with Baron de Steuben; we spent the afternoon in great harmony and retired.

Sept. 17 to 27.—Has been spent in debarking the troops and trains from the shipping the whole being arrived, the troops having taken their proper stations and every thing arranged, and the Commander-in-chief and principal officers returned from on board the *Ville de Paris* where the Generals have been fixing a plan of co-operation with the Admiral, orders issued for the whole army to move at 5 o'clock.

Sept. 28th.—The Army marched according to orders, and took post three quarters of a mile from the town of York, and in open view of the enemy, on our approach Lord Cornwallis at the head of his Dragoons turned out to reconnoitre us, some riflemen and two pieces of artillery moved towards them, and with a few shots made them scatter and move off into their works. The General reconnoitred them and ordered the heavy artillery which landed at Harrod's landing below Burril's ferry to be moved up as fast as possible. The French army have the left fronting the British right—the Americans the right facing the British left. The British General seems determined to stand a siege having prepared in the best manner possible.

29th.—Small scattering fire both from

the artillery and small arms, the principal officers reconnoitering and fixing a position. This night, the enemy abandoned their camp and out-works with precipitation, the advanced redoubts entire, which shows the want of a fixed resolution.

30th.—The American and Allied army took possession of the abandoned redoubts in proper military form. The engineer began to lay out work for the artillery, &c., and every thing goes on with spirit; 1,200 men for fatigue, forming fascines, &c. The enemy very busy all day at the works around the town. This morning Col. Scammel was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner when reconnoitering too close to the enemy.

Oct. 1st.—Last night a good deal of firing between the patrols and pickets; two works were traced out and carried on with great vigor. The enemy began to cannonade at daybreak, and also a few shells, which did no damage till evening, when two men were killed on the works; these happened not to be men on business, but idle spectators. General Wayne's brigade were ordered as the covering party; this evening marched to our ground at sunset, the Maryland 4th Regiment as picket in advance. They kept up a fire of three pieces of cannon at half hour periods all night.

Oct. 2d.—The fire of the enemy more severe this morning about 10 o'clock, A.M.; they brought up two 18 pounders in addition to what they brought yesterday. They fired severely all day, the shot expended amounted to 351 between sun-rise and sunset. Wayne's brigade ordered to camp for convenience, but still the covering party till sun-set. The fire of the enemy continued all night. About 10 o'clock, P.M., a heavy firing of the ships in the bay. I reconnoitered the post at Gloster and the shipping, which I compute at 10 sail, the Gloster post not strong, I think by the size of the camp, 1,000 men; their works not regular, they have one good water battery, on the York side; I observed a good work close by the bank with four embrasures, the ground very good for approaches; in general our works go on slow, the heavy

artillery hard to get up; not one piece of cannon as yet fired at them; indeed, I discover very plainly that we are young soldiers in a siege; however, we are determined to benefit ourselves by experience; one virtue we possess, that is perseverance.

Oct. 3d.—The enemy ceased firing at sun-rise; four men of the picket belonging to Capt. Ray's company were killed by a cannon shot of the enemy in the night. About 10 o'clock began to fire single shot. The ruffian Tarleton, with a body of troops, went to Gloster yesterday; after killing all his poor horses and mounting men on the officers' horses, (who Lord Cornwallis ordered to part with them) pushed out to forage, but fell in with the Duke de Lauzun and his legion, who treated them very roughly, and obliged them to retire to their lurking places with the loss of above fifty killed, wounded and taken. Tarleton himself was rode down by his own men, whose hurry caused them to be very impolite to their commander.

The loss of the Duke was few, not more than six men killed and wounded, with 8 officers wounded. Tarleton had one Captain killed, and several officers wounded. Two of the Reg't Deux Ponts deserted to the enemy, also one Jersey and one Maryland soldier! The Pennsylvania troops for fatigue who finished the redoubts.

October 4th.—Very little firing all day. Wayne and Colonel Butler went to reconnoiter on the York river side, the enemy very busy forming new works. Two deserters from the enemy, who report that Cornwallis' army is very sickly to the amount of 2000 men in the hospital, and that the troops had scarce ground to live upon, their shipping in a very naked state and their cavalry very scarce of forage. 2000 French marines landed on Gloster side from Count de Grasse at 9 o'clock P.M., a smart firing of small arms, which brought a very heavy cannonade all night.

October 5th.—Cannonading all morning, our part increases fast, and things go on well, to-day about 4 o'clock P.M., Corporal Organ, a brave and honest soldier, was unfortunately killed by a cannon shot; a great deal of firing through the night. Pennsyl

vania and Maryland Militia for gabion making to-morrow. Confirmation of General Green's success came to the Commander-in-Chief.

October 6th.—Pennsylvania and some other troops went to gabion making; finished a great number and carried them to the right near the York river, 400 paces from the enemy. The first parallel and other works being laid out by the Engineer; a body of troops ordered under Generals Lincoln, Wayne and Clinton, to break ground and form works, the materials being got ready and brought previously to the spot. The enemy kept up a severe cannonade all night, it began on the left of the allied army, who lost some men killed and one officer and several men wounded; their intention was to possess the enemy's advanced redoubt on the York river, but one of the dragoons having deserted the enemy discovered the intention, which caused the enemy to keep up an (almost) incessant fire that way through the night; the allied army finding the enemy too well apprized, contented themselves with going on with their work. The American part of the army on duty made great progress in forming lines and batteries without the loss of a man.

October 7th.—The whole continued at work, notwithstanding the enemies fire through the whole day and night. About day light, a very sharp fire of small arms commenced, succeeded by artillery, they go on well, and our loss as yet very trifling, indeed the siege appears to be no more than an experimental movement.

Oct. 8th, 1781.—The division of Steuben for the trenches to-day. This is composed of the Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania troops. The enemy continued to cannonade, mounted at 12 o'clock. The enemy kept hard at work, and fired incessantly on our fatigue parties, who really wrought hard, and completed one large battery on our extreme right, on the bank of the river, on which three 29 pounders, three 18 pounders, two 10 inch mortars, and two 8 inch howitzers were mounted. The Marquis de St. Simon had a battery completed on the extreme left, of eight 18

and 12 pounders, two 10 inch mortars, and two 8 inch howitzers, both which batteries were made ready to open at the same instant.—A very fine battery of twelve 32, 24, and 18 pounders, six 10 inch mortars, and six 8 inch howitzers, was forwarded, with small batteries on the right and left of this grand centre battery. The enemy seem embarrassed, confused, and indeterminate; their fire seems feeble to what might be expected, their works, too, are not formed on any regular plan, but thrown up in a hurry occasionally, and although we have not as yet fired one shot from a piece of artillery, they are as cautious as if the heaviest fire was kept up.

9th.—Relieved by Major General Lincoln's division. This day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the batteries of Lamb and the Marquis de St. Simon opened with great elegance, and were quickly followed. The Commander-in-chief paid the allies the compliment of firing first. The shot and shells flew incessantly through the night, dismounted the guns of the enemy, and destroyed many of their embrasures.

10th.—Another grand battery in centre of the line of contravallation, consisting of four 32 pounders, four 24 pounders, and four 18 pounders, six 8 and 10 inch mortars, with two 8 inch howitzers. Opened at dawn of day, and played incessantly, and destroyed houses, works, and everything before it. About 12 o'clock, Secretary Nelson came out with a flag, and informed the Commander-in-chief that Lord Cornwallis and the chief officers were burrowed in the ground, and that our shot and shells did great execution; he also says Majors Cochran and Gordon, of the British army, arrived from New York in a whale-boat, who brought accounts that Admiral Digby had actually 30 sail of line of battle ships, and was resolved to relieve the garrison by an attack on the French fleet, and sending in a reinforcement which Sir Henry Clinton had embarked. He adds that Tarleton and Simcoe have killed above 1000 horses, and that they were both unwell and inactive; that Duke de Lauzun kept them entirely in, and very frequently alarmed

them; that the town was quite cut to pieces with works of different kinds. About 12 o'clock some of our shot took effect among, and sunk several of their shipping, which set them to work to scuttle and sink several more. Our fire was kept up with unremitting fury all day:—after dark the shell made a very beautiful, though at the same time dreadful appearance. About 9 o'clock, P. M., a fire broke out among the shipping—three were burned, among which was the *Charon*, of 40 guns. The sailors got them towed towards the *Gloster* shore, in doing which two others took fire, so that the total loss is five burnt.

11th.—The chief part of their ships taken over towards *Gloster*, out of the range of our shot and shells which annoyed them much—the chief of the remainder sunk, or hauled close in shore, the garrison kept up and much fatigued. This night Colonel Richard Butler had the command of 600 men, and opened about 700 paces of the second parallel within about 250 yards of their works; in many places this was done so secretly that the enemy did not know of it till day; when they commenced a very heavy fire, though they did but little harm.

12th.—A constant fire of shot and shells from both parties, many men killed and wounded on our side, and deserters say we made great havoc in town with our shells.

13th.—Several deserters out of town, who say the enemy are in confusion the whole of the army on duty or fatigue, making saucissons, fascines, stakes, gabions, and palisades, to make good the daily consumption, several men killed and wounded.

14th.—Steuken's division for the trenches, mounted early, in order to relieve the light-infantry. At sunset the infantry, under the Marquis de Lafayette, and a part of the Regiment Deux Ponts and the French Grenadiers, under de Viomesnil, moved out at 7 o'clock, P. M., made an attack on two of the enemy's redoubts that had prevented us running our second parallel. The Marquis de Lafayette, with his detachment, attacked the small redoubt

on the river side, and the enemy's extreme left, and the Baron de Viomesnil the redoubt on a line with this, more to the enemy's right, 300 paces. The two attacks commenced almost at the instant, and were conducted with spirit and bravery, the dispositions military, the redoubts were both carried in ten minutes, with trifling loss on all sides. The British officers taken are Major and Capt. Campbell, and—*

The prisoners were secured, and immediately the second parallel was completed from these redoubts to the place where Col. Richard Butler left off on account of these redoubts, which if left in their possession, would have impeded the progress of the siege, which rendered them of more importance to both parties. The British defence was very faint to what might have been expected, from the consequence they were of to them, in keeping us at a distance. After these were carried, an alarm was spread around the British line in order to ascertain what weight of fire they could produce, which proved very faint,—this is a measure highly proper, as it puts the besiegers power to proportion their attack in case of storm, and should be guarded against by the besieged, and the greatest care taken never to expose their strength unnecessarily. Again daylight the second parallel was closed and the lines of communication formed, which, from the immensity of the work, must have surprised the enemy, as it advanced us 700 yards in some places, and put us within 250 yards of their works generally. The allies are a fine, steady, persevering people, and our confidence in each other seems mutual. Batteries are laying out—and the materials collecting so fast, that the enemy must be surprised at our facility and execution.

15th.—Col. Butler and part of the two Pennsylvania Battalions relieved part of the fatigue. The batteries were laid out early, and the materials brought to the spots assigned. The enemy sent out an improper flag, which was detained till the Marquis de la Fayette sent one in to Lord Cornwallis, to inform him of the impropriety of his conduct in sending a flag and

firing at the same time; his Lordship sent an aid to our flag to assure us he was sorry he had given an unintended offence, and requested he would point out the place for the reception of flags in future. On the return of the respective flags hostilities commenced very warmly. General Washington, Count de Rochambeau, Gen. Chastelux and many other general officers, visited the lines. Capt. de La Touche, of the *Hermione* frigate, and several officers of the Navy, came up to visit the lines, and seemed highly pleased at our approaches, which really appear very judicious.

The Commander-in-Chief returned thanks in general orders to the Marquis De Vismesnil, the Marquis De La Fayette, and all the officers and troops concerned in the late attack; it is observed that very little blood of the enemy was spilt, although the national prejudice is so great. The enemy have an amazing number of sick in town, and are obliged to send their wounded to Gloster, where Col. Dundas commands. All the enemy's cavalry and about 1,000 foot compose this garrison. Steuben's division were relieved by General Lincoln's about 1 o'clock, P.M. The enemy's shells have wounded several of the militia.

The batteries were opened and fired with great success, which silenced the chief of the enemy's batteries; many of their men were killed, and the whole of the garrison thrown into confusion. About 12 o'clock at night, Maj. Abercrombie, of the British, with a party of the Light Infantry and Guards, made a sally, and passing between two small redoubts that were unfinished, and where (by the parties being moved in another post to work,) the line was weak, got possession of the trench; thence they pushed rapidly to a French battery, and spiked the guns and drove out the people, having killed four or five: Thence to the covert way or communication leading from the first to the second parallel, where they halted. They then discovered a battery commanded by Capt. Savage, of the Americans and challenged, What troops? The answer was French—on which the order of the British Commandant was "Push on,

my brave boys, and skin the b——rs." This was heard by Count De Noailles, who had the command of a covering party, which he ordered to advance, and was guided by the Huzzas of the British. He ordered grenadiers to "charge bayonet and rush on," which they did with great spirit crying "*Vive Le Roy*," and to use the British phrase skivered eight of the Guards and Infantry, and took twelve prisoners, and drove them quite off. The British spiked Savage's three guns with the points of bayonets, but our smiths and artillery men soon cleared all the guns, and in six hours chastised the enemy for their temerity with the same pieces. Our loss was very trifling, though the British really executed the sortie with secrecy and spirit.

16th.—This day employed in cleaning the trenches, filling up the banquettes, and completing our batteries with the different kinds of artillery, and using those briskly that had been placed yesterday. We lost a few men by small shells and shot, as our lines are close.

17th.—Major General de Steuben's division mounted the trenches at 12 o'clock; at 10 o'clock, A. M., Lord Cornwallis sent out a flag, requesting a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours, and that two Commissioners shall be appointed, to agree on a capitulation for the ports of York and Gloster, with the troops and shipping. Gen. Washington sent no answer to the first request. About 4 o'clock, P. M., another flag, requesting a cessation for four hours. The General agreed that a cessation should take place for two hours. Reasonable proposals were made, and only some small alterations, necessary for the satisfaction and accommodation of parties, therefore no more work or firing.

18th.—The troops in the trenches being entitled to the honor of closing the siege, we therefore remained unrelieved in the trenches. This day the whole army were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any service requisite. Two Commissioners from the American and two from the British army, to draw up the capitulation in form, these were His Excellency Lieutenant General the Chevalier de Chas-

tellux and Col. Laurens for America, and
* for the British.

Col. Butler, with 200 of the American troops, were ordered to take possession of one of the enemy's works, and the Marquis Laval, with 100 Grenadiers of France, to take possession of another. This being a day of negotiation, every thing appeared to be in suspense. After the troops were ready to march, they were ordered to remain on their arms.

19th.—About 11 o'clock last night, the British commissioners returned to York, they not having completed the capitulation, and the truce continued till 9 o'clock this morning. About 11 o'clock, A. M., all settled, the capitulation was signed, and the two parties under the Marquis Laval and Col. Butler reduced to 100 each, to be commanded by a Major, who marched immediately, and took possession of the works at 12 o'clock; then the two armies were drawn up opposite to each other, on the road leading from York to the country, and at 2 P. M., the British army marched out, to the great satisfaction of the whole American army and all spectators. Their number as follows:—1 Lt. Gen., 1 Br. Gen., 2 Cols., 8 Lt. Cols., 11 Majors, 52 Cpts., 89 Lts., 36 Ens., 2 Chaplains, 12 Adjs., 10 Qr. Masters, 12 Surgeons, 22 Mates, 295 Sergeants, 121 Drummers and Fifers; Rank and File fit for duty 3293, Sick present, 90 Sergeants, 44 Drummers and Fifers; Rank and File 1741—total 5821—70 pieces brass Ordnance, (this is the post of York only.)

20th.—Two divisions of the British army were ordered to march under the care of the militia, for Staunton and Winchester. All this day spent in collecting public stores.

21st.—Gen. Choiseul went to the post of Gloster, and disarmed and dismounted the garrison, both horse and foot, agreeably to the capitulation. This day the British and German troops marched for their destination. The Commissaries still busy collecting the stores of all kinds.

22d.—The French Frigates and Com-

missaries were up to take account of the Marine Department; the stores still collecting. I observe the greatest villainy practised by the British; they don't appear to have an idea of honor in any of their actions. They have completely plundered every thing in their power, and do not pay the least regard to any treaty. I also find the greatest of abuses committed by persons who pass into the town, and instead of the army being benefitted by any sale of goods or privilege to purchase, the stores are kept shut, which answers an excellent purpose for all speculations by the rascals who take advantage of such times.

We have been particularly happy in good weather during the whole siege. We had but one wet night, that of the 15th. The army in good spirits, and seem ready for any other service.

23d.—Fine weather. This day a Council of war was held at Head Quarters. The sloop of war Bonnetta fell down the river, with her iniquitous cargo of deserters, stolen negroes, and public stores that the British officers had secreted, in violation of treaty and in breach of honor. Lord Cornwallis visited the General officers in return for their visits. Col. Tarlton was dismounted by a man from the country, whose horse he had stolen some time ago. The American Commissioners are still collecting and taking account of stores of all kinds.

24th.—Still fine weather. This day went into town with General Wayne. Observed great irregularity in collecting public stores. The French artillery conductors very busy in embarking their stores. Eight fine frigates, and one 40 gun ship in the harbor. Their intention is to weigh the vessels sunk during the siege.

The following noblemen are this afternoon embarked for France, viz:—Count Laval, Viscount Wm. Deux Ponts (brother to Count Bernard Deux Ponts, who commands the elegant regiment Deux Ponts), and Captain Montesquieu, with their attendants, on board the Hermione frigate, with duplicates of the surrender of the army under Lord Cornwallis.

* A blank in the original.

25th.—The Count de Rochambeau visited Gloster. The stores still collecting by the Commissioners, and the British and country people stealing. The merchants and sutlers of the British army are this day met with the Quarter Masters, to devise some plan to dispose of the property to the officers of the army.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.—(From the Royal Gazette and the New Brunswick Advertiser (St. John's, N.B.), January 20, 1789.)

Pro Bono Publico or Charles Loosley is no dead, (*Laus Deo*) is not dead, as reported, but lives at Grinross Neck, in the royal county of Queen's, in a good stately looking house, rather unfinished but comfortable. By him the hungry can get the best food, the athirst, good drink, and the weary, beds; and for their horses, warm stables, oats and English hay, at moderate prices, *as usual*.

Pro Bono Publico also informs all those gentlemen who are indebted to him (for the fourth and last time) that unless they discharge their arrears in *fourteen* days from the date hereof, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them without discrimination in a common cage or go in one himself.

FACTS WHICH ARE NOT FACTS.—The *Evening Journal Almanac* for 1864, a very useful and convenient manual of political information, has the following compend of State history, which seems worth transferring to the pages of the *Hist. Magazine*:—

"CONNECTICUT was settled at Windsor, in 1633, by English Puritans from Massachusetts, and continued under the jurisdiction of that province until April 23, 1662, when a separate charter was granted,

which continued in force until a constitution was formed, September 15, 1818."

Now, considering that Connecticut was *not* first settled at Windsor; that it was not settled before 1635, though the Dutch had built a fort at Hartford, and Plymouth a trading-house at Windsor, two years earlier, but no "puritans from Massachusetts" were at either place; that Connecticut did *not* continue more than *one year* under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; that Massachusetts was *not* a "province;" and that the Connecticut charter of 1662 gave way to the present constitution when the latter was adopted by the electors in *October*, and *not* when it was framed by a convention in September, 1818;—considering all this, it may be doubted whether other six lines can be found, even in a "book of reference," embodying so many *new facts* as do these.

It is true that the *Almanac* is not entitled to the exclusive credit of the compilation. Its editor was largely indebted to Colonel Hickey's *Constitution of the United States*,—a standard authority,—for two most important items; to wit, that Connecticut was "embraced under the charters of Massachusetts; and continued under the same jurisdiction until April 23, 1662, when a separate charter was granted" (p. 399; 3d edition).

Where an author gives two or three octavos to the history of a State, an occasional error of fact or date is excusable; but when such a history is condensed, for ready reference, into a half a dozen lines, it seems unnecessary that these should contain, year after year, half a dozen misstatements. T.

"THE CELEBRATED LATIN LINE ON FRANKLIN" (vii. 354).—The H. M. for Nov., 1863, has a note that Mr. Sumner has settled the authorship of the celebrated Latin verse, written under the picture of Franklin:—

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannia."

That Lord Brougham had erred in ascribing the verse to Claudian, and that Mr. Sumner, in a scholarly review, shows that the verse was written by Mons. Tur-

got, and he finds its model in a verse of the Anti-Lucretius of Cardinal Melchior de Polignac.

The authorship of that line was settled more than ten years ago. The whole matter may be found in the English Notes and Queries, 7th Feb., 1852 (v. 140), just as Mr. Sumner gives, and the detail there given had been copied into American newspapers.

URBANO, OHIO, JAN. 26, '64.

J. H. J.

THE PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES IN THE OLDEN TIME.—The copy of a document in my possession.

PORTLAND, Feb., '64.

H. W. B.

WALTHAM June the 10th 1748

Then Received of Josiah Brown the sum of Forty Pound old tenor as his sum for going in to his Majesties service to the Eastward frontiers to be improved in hiring a man to go in his room.

Received Pr me

SAMUEL LIVERMORE Cap^t.

REMINISCENCES OF BURR'S LATER DAYS.—Among the recollections of the wife of a navy officer we find the following:—

Aaron Burr came to Staten Island an invalid, which he had been for some years previous, and as near as one who knows little of his pecuniary resources but all the surroundings of his situation at that time can judge, this spot was selected as being healthful, contiguous to the city of New York, near his then acting guardian, and at the same time within the limits of his apparently small means. The hotel where Aaron Burr spent his last summer, and in which he died, still stands, beautifully situated on the borders of the "Kill van Kull," about eight miles from the city of New York. It is a frame building, two and a-half stories high, with large upper and lower piazzas and spacious rooms, and though since degenerated, it was at that time accommodating summer boarders from the city. It was plainly but comfortably furnished; and during the summer of 1836 accommodated several fam-

ilies of Government officers who were employed on surveying duty around the island. I am thus particular, because by those less faithful or less familiar, it has been described as not more than a shanty. The Port Richmond Hotel at that time had as its proprietors the son-in-law and daughter of the former representative in Congress from Richmond County. During the summer of which I write, Matthew L. Davis (and his chère amie) was also a boarder at the hotel, and as afterwards developed, was employed to write the Biography of Aaron Burr, which was doubtless a faithful political history, without detailing his domestic life. His age was eighty years, and he was a petulant old man, who had outlived the sunshine and buoyancy of his nature, and was jealously sensitive to a slight or neglect, and evidently unhappy from remorse or present discomforts of mind. This he constantly evidenced to his only attendant, a female nurse, to such a degree that again and again she protested that she could endure such impatience and profanity no longer.

I well remember Burr especially coveted society, which, as he had become exceedingly egotistical, was not always willingly granted him; he would lie on his bed, with his door open, and call those who might be passing to or from their opposite rooms and implore them to come and sit and converse with him. He indignantly reproached many of his friends for their neglect of him, often naming them, and would become impatient beyond control when his usual ride was omitted.

Just previous to his death, and when informed that the event could not be very distant, he requested of his attendants that when the time for his dissolution drew so near that none could mistake it, a courier should be sent to a certain street and number in New York city, and there summon a little girl to his bedside. But the messenger sent was too late; the child, a girl of twelve years, arrived just after his spirit had taken its departure for another world, and the child returned as she came, without a revelation or why or for what purpose she had been summoned. And thus and

ed the life of this brilliant but unprincipled personage who, for thirty years, has served as a melancholy illustration of talents and education uninfluenced by moral or religious considerations.

PLYMOUTH ANNIVERSARY DISCOURSES.—A list of the Anniversary Discourses, delivered at Plymouth, and designating such as have been printed (before 1820), may be found in the Appendix to Daniel Webster's Discourse, delivered Dec. 22nd, 1820.

FORT STEVENS.—In the summer of 1851 (perhaps 1852), in grading a lot of land in Astoria, Long Island, a slight elevation was dug down. The lot is the one next west of the late residence of Albert C. Whittemore, now of Havana in this state, and belonged to Josiah Blackwell. While digging, a number of human bones were found. It was at first supposed that the place might have been the family burial ground of some previous owner of the land. Upon subsequent inquiry, I ascertained from Henry Blackwell, a native of the village and always a resident there, that the few soldiers who died at Fort Stevens (the ruins of which still remain at the point of land close to Hurl Gate) during its occupancy, were buried where these bones were discovered. The workmen collected the remains and buried them at the foot of a small tree about sixty feet west of Mr. Whittemore's west line, and about forty feet from the shore of what is called Pot Cove (East River). The spot is about twenty-five feet N. E. from the original place of interment.

JOHN M. EAGER,

NEW YORK CITY.

STRANGE SUPERSTITION.—In 1856 a breach of promise case occurred in New Amsterdam, in which the man, being defendant, excused his refusal on the ground that the plaintiff was able "to kill any man who happens to know her, as she hath a white lung" (vermits un witte longh heeft). The parties were, as Dr. O'Callaghan states, both French.

AN EARLY CANAL.—The County of Orange, in this State, probably contained the first canal made in America. Lieut. Governor Colden, of Coldenham, in that county, had the honor of constructing it and putting it into practical operation. At what precise time it was built I have been unable, as yet, to discover, but Colden located his patent to Coldenham Manor in or about 1728, and continued to reside upon it until 1760, at which time he was appointed Lieut. Governor, and removed to New York City. The canal was built in the interval between his location and removal. He could not, in all probability, have taken a hint for its construction from the similar work of the Duke of Bridgewater, who built the canal of ten miles (about) from his coal measures in Worsley to Manchester, for the Act of Parliament in his favor was not passed until 1759, which was only a year before Colden removed to New York.

The reason and circumstances of the construction of this early and rude work were these: Before Colden's Patent and near his residence (a large stone house still standing and in good repair, on the north side of the Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike, and about five miles east of Mongomery) there was a streak of bog meadow, stretching for about a mile and a half, and running south from the house. It contained (and yet does) valuable deposits of peat fully ripe to be used as fuel. The peat was discovered upon the drainage of the meadow, and Colden (always practical) converted the main ditch into a canal by widening and deepening it beyond the necessities of mere drainage, and placed upon it boats, and with horse power transported the peat to that point of the canal nearest to his residence, whence it was taken for his own family use and that of his tenants. Portions of this work are still visible upon the meadow, now one of the best and most valuable portions of grazing land in that county. Why Colden should have incurred the expense and trouble of such a work for the procurement of an inferior species of fuel, when his large patent was amply wooded with

timber, can only be conjectured. He evidently had his reason for this, as he had for all his other prominent acts. His public services, at least, show him to have been an eminently practical man.

JOHN M. EAGER.

NEW YORK CITY.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. LEE'S FATHER AGAINST REBELS.—Enclosed herewith I send you an exact copy of a Proclamation issued by Gen. H. Lee at Elizabethtown in this (Allegheny) county, in 1794, towards the close of the "Whiskey Insurrection." It is not uninteresting to contrast the men and events of that day with those of the present. Then, as now, a Virginian Lee Commander-in-Chief of an army; then for the purpose of upholding the Government and its laws, although but a particular law was resisted. Now, a Lee heads the chief army of the rebels, seeking to destroy the Government itself. Again, we have an excise on whiskey, but it is cheerfully submitted to; and none the less, that the money so raised will aid in suppressing the present gigantic insurrection.

Yours &c.

WM. N. DARLINGTON.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15, 1844.

By HENRY LEE, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Maj. General therein and Commander in Chief of the Militia Army in the service of the United States.

Proclamation.

By virtue of the powers and authority in me vested, by the President of the United States, and in obedience to his benign intentions, therewith communicated I do, by this my Proclamation, declare and make known to all concerned, that a full, free, and entire pardon (excepting and providing as hereafter mentioned) is hereby granted to all persons resident within the counties of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and in the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia, guilty of Treason, or misprision of Treason against the United

States, or otherwise directly or indirectly engaged in the wicked and unhappy tumults and disturbances lately existing in those counties; excepting nevertheless from the benefit and effect of this pardon all persons charged with the commission of offences against the United States, and now actually in custody or held by recognizance to appear and answer for such offences at any judicial court or courts; excepting also all persons avoiding fair trial by abandonment of their homes; and excepting moreover the following persons, the atrocity of whose conduct renders it proper to mark by name for the purpose of subjecting them with all possible certainty, to the regular course of judicial proceedings, and whom all officers, civil and military, are required to endeavor to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended and brought to justice, to wit: Benjamin Parkinson, Arthur Gardner, John Holcroft, Daniel Hamilton, Tho. Lapsley, William Miller, Edward Cook, Edward Wright, Richard Holcroft, David Bradford, John Mitchell, Alexander Fulton, Thomas Spiers, William Bradford, Geo. Parker, William Hanna, Edward Magner Jr., Thomas Hughes, David Lock, Ebenezer Gallagher, Peter Lyle, John Shields, William Hay, William M'Elhenny, Tho. Patton, Stephenson Jack, Patrick Jack, and Andrew Hilands, of the state of Pennsylvania, and William Sutherland, Robert Stephenson, William M'Kinley, John Moore, and John M'Cormick, of Ohio county in the State of Virginia.

Provided, that no person who shall hereafter wilfully obstruct or attempt to obstruct the execution of any of the laws of the United States, or be in any wise aiding or abetting therein, shall be entitled to any benefit or advantage of the pardon herein before granted: and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the remission or mitigation of any forfeiture of any penalty, incurred by reason of infractions of, or obstructions to, the laws of the United States for collecting a revenue upon distilled spirits and stills.

Given under my hand, at Head Quarter-

in Elizabethtown, this twenty-ninth day of November, 1794.

HENRY LEE.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
G. K. TAYLOR, *Aid-de-Camp*.

QUERIES.

WOOLLEN SNOW.—Cotton Mather, in his *Christian Philosopher*, published in London, 1721, says, in the course of his Essay on Snow:

We read of Heaven giving Snow like Wool. I have known it give a Snow of Wool. In a Town of New-England, called Fairfield, in a bitter snowy night, there fell a quantity of Snow, which covered a large frozen Pond, but of such a woollen consistence, that it can be called nothing but Wool. I have a quantity of it, that has been these many years lying by me.

What explanation shall we give of the above?

B. F. D.

THE DUKE'S LAWS.—When and where did the idea originate that Clarendon drew up these laws? Was not "scissors" more properly the author?

Q.

A CONFEDERACY.—In a discourse delivered by the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng at the "Church of the Covenant," Philadelphia, July 5, 1857, the Southern States are spoken of as a "Confederacy."

—Is this the first instance of the Slave holding States being called "A Confederacy?"

PHILADELPHIA, Feb., 1864.

COSART AND HOOGHLAND FAMILIES.—Elizabeth Hooghlant was married in the Dutch Church, New York, Sept. 16, 1730, to Dr. Joris (or George) Cosart, perhaps the same person who was made a freeman of the city in 1745. Tradition states, however, that he left an only child, Jane, and was lost at sea about 1733 while proceeding to Europe in order to settle some estate. What is known of this Cosart or Cazourt family?

Sarah Hooghlant's marriage bond with Jacob Janeway, of New York, bears date

June 26, 1738; she was mother of George and William Janeway.

Mrs. Janeway and Mrs. Cosart (whose second husband was probably a Fisher or Vischer) were sisters; were they daughters of Joris and Caterin Hoglandt of Staten Island?

I. J. G.

THE FATHER OF ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.—Richard Fraunces, a preaching or black friar, was the author of the first English and Latin Dictionary, according to William Herbert, published in 1499, in which are many old English words, nowhere else explained. It is very desirable to have some information of this author and of his great folio volume.

SHAWMUT.

AUTHENTICITY OF AUTOGRAPHS.—A writer in the London Notes and Queries sneeringly called upon Canon Dalton to prove the authenticity of an autograph letter of S. Teresa which the Canon mentioned as belonging to him. It opens a new field of discussion, and it will be well for some of our collectors to draw up rules for testing autographs.

INDIAN BURIAL PLACES.—The readers of the Historical Magazine will confer a favor by transmitting to me any information they may have—either traditional or otherwise—as to the location of Indian Burial Places in the States of New York and New Jersey. A large amount of information not yet preserved in a permanent form may then be gathered, which, in a few years, may not be attainable, or if so, but unsatisfactorily.

JOHN M. EAGER, *New York City*.

KEWLEY ON METHODISM.—The Rev. E. Allen, in his list of Episcopal clergymen in Maryland, says that the Rev. John Kewley, prior to his ordination by Bishop Claggett in 1803, had been a Methodist preacher. Can any reader of the H. M. tell when he became a Methodist clergyman, and where he preached? What was the title of his work on Methodism? Mr. Kewley was,

though Mr. Allen omits the fact, for a time pastor of St. George's Church, New York.

B.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—What foundation is there for the statement that Mr. John Quincy Adams was the author of the doggerel verses respecting Mr. Jefferson which appeared during Mr. Jefferson's presidency. Some of them are too broad for quotation here, but whoever has read them will remember the two lines:

"And let the mountain all of salt,
Be christened Monticello."

and these also:

"And if we cannot alter things,
By — we'll change their names, sir."

They appeared before Mr. Adams left the Federal for the Republican party.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. H. C.

THE RIGHT OF NEW YORK TO THE HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.—Some twelve or more pamphlets were published upon this controversy between the years 1780 and 1784. They were by John Henry Lydius of Albany, James Duane, Jonas Fay, Ethan Allen, Stephen Bradley, and others.

Six of these are referred to as in the N. Y. State Library. (Doc. H. N. Y., vol. iv.; p. 1026.) Where can the others be found?

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Has a list been compiled and printed of the Sermons and Orations delivered before the New England Society of New York?

REPLIES.

THE WONDERFUL HISTORY OF THE MORRISTOWN GHOST. (Vol. viii.; p. 79).—An aged gentleman recently presented the New Jersey Historical Society a 12mo. pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "The Morristown Ghost; or Yankee Trick. Being a True, Interesting and Strange Narrative. This circumstance has excited considerable

laughter, and no small degree of surprise. Printed for purchasers, 1814."

The Librarian of the Society has in his private collection the same work, doubtless of the first edition. He met this, "The Morristown Ghost," in 1807. It vanished until 1826, when it again appeared to him, unexpectedly, in the garret of a deserted building in the centre of Newark. It was secured, and has remained in his custody ever since, except when for a short time it was permitted to visit Morris County. There, in its old garb, it seemed a great stranger. It is imperfect; the two last leaves, or four of its 28 pages, are missing. The title is "An Account of the Beginning, Transactions and Discovery of Ransford Rogers, who seduced many by pretended Hobgoblins and Apparitions, and thereby extorted Money from their Pockets. In the County of Morris, and State of New Jersey, in the year 1788. Printed for every Purchaser—1792."

David Young's revision, published in 1826, was given to the world because, as he says, "the very inaccurate and apparently headlong manner in which it was executed, rendered a revision highly necessary." He, "however, very scrupulously followed the sense of the original." That the style of the anonymous writer of the "Account" may be seen, a clause or two from the first paragraph of his "Preface" is presented the curious.

"I am convinced that it is impossible for one person to please all mankind, for there is such a variety of opinions predominant, that no one system or pamphlet will meet with universal approbation; but it appears to me requisite, that something of this kind should appear in public—and, as I have been solicited by numbers to attempt a brief narration, with particulars relating facts concerning many occurrences that happened in the county of Morris, and State of New Jersey, in the year 1788.—As I am convinced that many erroneous ideas have been propagated, therefore the generality of people are destitute of real facts.—I am sensible that it is natural for men to censure each other with burlesque, and say they had not sagacity," &c. "I

shall therefore be as brief as possible, as it is my intention to eradicate many capricious notions from the minds of many, who have imbibed witchcraft and the phenomina of hobgoblins."

In concluding his work the writer expresses himself thus:—"It is not from malevolence or any antipathy against any person or place, that induced me to write the above mentioned transactions, but purely to enlighten the minds of the simple, and free them from the imaginary fear of witches, apparitions and hobgoblins which do not exist. And as this relation proceeds from one that wishes happiness to all mankind, and the author, although unknown, hopes that no one person or persons will be offended at the relation of facts, when there are no names mentioned, providing they had an active part with the anticipating fire-club.

This Pamphlet is chiefly intended for the perusal of the good Economists in Morris County.

Gentlemen, yours in amity,

PHILANTHROPIST."

The aged gentleman first mentioned, gives us, as related by his father, a native of Morristown, these facts concerning Rogers. He had got up an evening exhibition of his school in the old red court-house, which stood formerly on the north side of the Green in Morristown, with a pillory near its front. A temporary stage, with a curtain, was erected in the courtroom for the exhibitions. During the performance the audience, from some cause, became noisy, which displeased Rogers, who appeared before the curtain and told the company that he had read in the Book of Revelations that on one occasion there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour; and he thought the audience there assembled might be quiet for at least as long a time. In a written invitation, sent to the Rev. John Joline, of Mendham, to attend the above-mentioned, or some other exhibition of his school, he several times introduced the Latin phrase, "*Ego scribo*," and in such way as to render the whole ludicrous.

Mr. Young, in his preface to the "Wonderful History," says: "Very probably it was written by one who had some concern in the transactions; perhaps by Rogers himself, who must have been better acquainted with particular circumstances than any other person could pretend to be." Again, he says: "Being pursued he was a second time apprehended; when he acknowledged his faults, and confessed that for his conduct and the declarations he had made in the prosecution of his schemes, he deserved punishment." *Ego scribo*, I think Rogers did not write it. c.

GREENBACKS (xii. 122).—The United States Treasury notes are so called, and the name is thus derived. When the State Bank of Ohio was created (1845), their new circulation had an ornamental device printed on the back in red, a mark so distinctive from all other circulation in the West, that they got the name of Redbacks. When the Treasury notes appeared with the ornamental back in green, they readily took the name of Greenbacks.

J. H. J.

COPPERHEADS (vii. 122, 166).—The origin of this name will perhaps remain in doubt. The Copperhead Snake is reputed the most venomous of our serpents. And before this war commenced the name of Copperhead was sometimes applied to persons to denote their bitterness and virulence. In the same way it applied to Secessionists of the most determined cast. Next it was applied by the Government party to their party opponents, and it is now coming into common use by them as equivalent to Democrat. Of course, it will grow into use, and be adopted by the party to which it is applied, as the names Democrat and Locofoco have been previously, and at first they were both meant to be offensive.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Augusta, Jan. 27, 1864.*—This Society held a meeting at the time and place thus indicated, for the purpose of receiving and reading communications. In the regretted absence of the President, the Hon. William Willis of Portland, the chair was taken by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess of Gardiner, who made an address, alluding to the members deceased during the past year, namely, Messrs. Goodenow, Vose, and Tappan, the last of whom, in his clerical relations, had long been identified with the religious history of the State, and a constant attendant on the meetings of the Society.

The Secretary presented a collection of documents, copied from the archives of Massachusetts, relative to the history of the eastern part of Maine in the war of the Revolution, in connexion with Col. Jonathan Eddy, Col. J. Allan, and the Indians of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Several of these papers were read. He also presented a letter from Frederic Kidder, Esq., of Boston, presenting copies of three Indian Treaties, one of which was read, offering 600 Indians as soldiers to be under Gen. Washington. The Hon. Jos. Williamson, of Belfast, presented a neatly executed copy of the Journal of Rev. Joseph Baxter, of Medfield, Mass., who accompanied Gov. Shute in his voyage to Georgetown to make a treaty with the Eastern Indians in 1717. He also read a paper on "Slavery in Maine," which was followed by remarks from the Hon. Mr. Bourne, of Kennebunk, on its prevalence and cessation in the county of York.

The Rev. Mr. Cushman of Warren read a paper on "The Clam-Shell Deposits" on the coast of Maine, in illustration of the marvellous deposit of Oyster-Shell at Damariscotta. This was followed by a discussion, in which several of the members took part. Judge Williamson also presented a paper on "The Northernmen on the Kennebec," founded on certain ante-Anglican appearances of occupation, and dwellings with bricks, near Gardiner, whose origin was unknown to the first English settlers. The Vice-President read a paper on "Vital Statistics," communicated by the President, containing much important matter, and urging legislative action to secure a full and accurate registry of births, deaths, and diseases terminating in death.

A letter was read from the Hon. W. P. Haines, of Biddeford, giving to the Society the Powder Horn of Michael B. Goldthwait, which was used

at Fort William Henry, on Lake George, in 1756. It is well preserved, and bears on it an engraved sketch of the Fort, and a part of the Lake, made at the time; perhaps the only sketch of the Fort now in existence.

The Hon. E. E. Bourne read a paper in "Vindication of the Commemoration of the Colony at the mouth of the Kennebec, under George Popham." This paper was prepared with special reference to a speech, with notes, by J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston; after which, on motion by the Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. E. E. Bourne, for his successful vindication of the commemoration of the Popham Colony from the unwarrantable attacks of Wm. Thornton. On motion of the same, the thanks of the Society were presented to the other gentlemen who had presented papers. The members of the Society and other invited guests shared, between the afternoon and evening sessions, the plentiful and elegant hospitality of the Recording Secretary, the Hon. Wm. Bradbury.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb. 11.*—A stated monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held yesterday at their rooms, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual business, the President paid a tribute to the memory of the late Frederick Tudor. We copy the closing portion of the eulogy:

As a cultivator of fruits and flowers, and trees too, at Nahant, he not only placed himself in the front rank of horticulturists, but he gave a signal instance of how much could be done by ingenuity, perseverance, and skill, in overcoming the most formidable obstacles of soil and climate, and obtaining a victory over nature herself.

It has been said that New England is a region of rocks and ice. Mr. Tudor seemed willing to accept it as such, and to be resolved that rocks and ice should be the main ministers to his own fortune, and through him to the health and happiness of others.

I may not omit to add that while New England was his chosen and constant home, he was a man of enlarged and earnest patriotism. Taking pride in his father's Revolutionary services, and inheriting his place in the Society of the Cincinnati, he stood fast to the Stars and Stripes and to the Union cause, of which they are the honored emblem, in adversity as well as in prosperity;

and nowhere has our National banner been more frequently or more eagerly displayed, on every fit occasion during the past three years, than from the windows of his beautiful residence in Bacon street. He was of a spirit to have borne it bravely to the battle-field, had an occasion occurred before age had impaired the vigor of his arm.

Nor did he fail to observe and to honor true heroism in other parts of the world as well as in our own. It is an interesting fact that when the tidings came to us from the far East of the noble endurance and brilliant achievements of the lamented Havelock, Mr. Tudor, without calling any one to his counsel, or allowing any one to share the cost, caused a magnificent sword to be made at Springfield, and prepared it with a suitable inscription, to be presented to that great Christian hero. It was unhappily too late to reach him before his death.

It only remains for me to offer in behalf of the Standing Committee the customary resolution:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Historical Society have learned with deep regret, the death of their valued associate, Frederick Tudor, Esq., and that the President be directed to name one of our members to prepare a memoir of him for our proceedings.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Hon. Emory Washburne read an elaborate paper on villanage and slavery in England, which was followed by an interesting discussion on this subject, in which Horace Gray, Jr., Esq., Hon. James Savage, and Hon. G. T. Davis took part. The Society then adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb. 3.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, the President, Dr. Lewis, in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from James B. Richardson, of Boston, accepting resident membership.

A letter from the widow of Hon. Henry Cushman, of Bernardston, to the Recording Secretary, was read, and was referred to a committee of three, with full power, to act in relation to the donation under the will of Mr. Cushman, and Wm. B. Towne, John W. Dean, and Frederic Kidder were appointed on that committee.

The Librarian reported the following donations: number of volumes, 25; pamphlets, 40; of manuscripts, 100. He also called the attention of the Society to the following donations of William Appleton: an old Hebrew manuscript of the Book of Esther, written on a parchment roll and inclosed in a gilt case; it contains 20 pages without points, chapter, or verse, and is

executed in a very neat hand, the letters like those in Hahn's Hebrew Bible; the next is an elegant Arabic Koran in beautiful handwriting, with an introduction in illuminated letters; and the last is a handsome copy of the Prayers of St. Nerses, the Patriarch of the Armenians, ed. 1837, a polyglot volume in 24 languages. The two first were purchased at Damascus in Syria, the last at the Island of St. Lazare, by Mr. Appleton in his travels in 1854-5.

On motion of Frederick Kidder, it was voted that the thanks of the Society be tendered to our members Thomas Waterman and William Appleton, for their donations, viz.: about fifty volumes of the *Boston Transcript and Daily Advertiser* from the former, and from the latter the treasures already described.

The Historiographer read an interesting account of Charles Moses Endicott, a corresponding member of the Society, who deceased at Northampton, Dec. 15, 1863, aged 70 years and 9 days.

Rev. Dr. Hoppin, of Cambridge, read a carefully prepared paper on the Court of the Star Chamber, touching upon the following topics: 1. Its name. 2. The persons who composed it. 3. Its functions. 4. Its high antiquity. 5. Lord Bacon's and Lord Coke's encomiums upon it. 6. Its late abuses and abolishment. 7. The modern mythical conceptions of the Star Chamber.

Rev. Martin Moore, of Boston, read a biographical account of Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., the editor of the first volume of the Society's publication, who died at Gilmanton, N. H., April 18, 1850, aged 62. Copies of both papers were requested for the use of the Society.

A new by-law, creating a standing committee on heraldry, was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the committee: William Henry Whitmore, of Boston, Abner C. Goodell, jr., of Salem, Rev. William S. Bartlet, of Chelsea, and Augustus Thorndike Perkins, and William Sumner Appleton, of Boston.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Trenton, January 21, 1864.*—The New Jersey Historical Society, in accordance with its By-Laws, held its annual meeting to-day in this city, the Rev. John Hall, D.D., of Trenton—one of the Executive Committee—and subsequently the Hon. Richard S. Field, one of the Vice-Presidents, presiding. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the correspondence since the last meeting.

Mr. Congar, the Librarian, reported a long list of donations received. Many of these donations were of great historical value and interest.

The Treasurer, Mr. Alofsen, reported the receipts and expenditures of the past year, showing a balance in the Treasury of \$463.44, of which \$27.62 belonged to the Library Fund. The value of the Society's publications on hand was estimated at \$969.11, and its real estate at \$3,500, making its total property, independent of cash, to amount to \$4,469.11.

Rev. Mr. Hammell presented the report of the Executive Committee of the progress of the Society during the past year. It had prosecuted its mission, like most useful instrumentalities, quietly, not intruding itself upon public notice nor claiming any undue consideration from those for whom it is laboring, and as is too frequently the case with unobtrusive merit, had failed to secure its fair meed of reward. The results attained, however, were sufficiently valuable to testify to its onward progress, encouraging its friends and giving assurance of continued and increasing service to the State. The only publication during the year had been one number of the Society's "Proceedings." No additions had been made to the Library excepting by donations, which had amounted to 110 bound volumes and 262 pamphlets. The Library now contains 3,098 bound volumes and 5,276 pamphlets, but there was a large amount of unarranged matter. Attention was drawn to the small number of members who had contributed to the funds in the course of the year, and the propriety of revising the roll suggested. No action had yet been taken in accordance with the request of the Society at the last meeting relating to measures for the construction of a fire-proof building, and the Committee closed their report with an appropriate allusion to the death of Miss Rutherford of Eastridge, near Newark, who had always proved so warm and liberal a friend to the Society.

The Committee on Publications reported the readiness for publication of another number of the Society's "Proceedings," and also of "The Town Records of Newark," which would form the sixth volume of the Society's "Collections." As the proceedings of the Society constitute its chief means for the dissemination of a correct knowledge of New Jersey History, the members were urged to interest themselves in increasing their sale.

Mr. Rutherford submitted the report of the Committee on the Library, stating the progress made in binding and arranging, and urging additional subscriptions to the Library fund. In accordance with the directions of the Society a

circular appeal had been issued to the members on the subject with little success. The Committee said: "It is not to be supposed that the members of the Society, or the public generally, are willing that its library and other historical treasures should become useless, and their preservation endangered through their neglect to provide proper accommodations for them. As an institution established for the public good, and, so far, eminently successful in perfecting the purposes of its organization, it can rightly claim from the patriotic citizens of the State, whether actually connected with it by membership or not, such countenance and support as will ensure the perpetuity of its usefulness." Particular reference was made to the continued generosity of Mr. S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, the Treasurer, in supplying the library with a copy of every valuable publication referring to the Rebellion, 350 different publications having been already received.

Several new members were elected and other nominations received.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees for 1864:

On Publications—Richard S. Field, William A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., and Rev. John Hall, D.D. *On Statistics*—Joseph P. Bradley, F. Wolcott Jackson, Rev. Samuel M. Hammill, Lyndon A. Smith, M.D., and C. C. Haven. *On Nominations*—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D. *On the Library*—Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Isaac P. Trimble, M.D., with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark.

A Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported the following, who were duly elected:

President—Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., *Vice Presidents*—Hon. James Parker, Hon. Richard S. Field, Hon. Henry W. Green. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark. *Recording Secretary*—David A. Hayes, Newark. *Librarian*—Samuel H. Congar, Newark. *Treasurer*—Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City. *Executive Committee*—Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Hon. Charles S. Olden, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D., N. Norris Halsted, Esq., Rev. John Hall, D.D., C. C. Haven, Esq., Rev. Samuel M. Hammell, and Lyndon A. Smith, M.D.

Mr. Walter Rutherford, referring to the suggestion contained in the letter from John R. Brodhead, Esq., of New York, which had been read, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Historical Society of New

Jersey, believing that the name and fame of the first discoverer of the shores of the State could not be more appropriately perpetuated, would express its earnest desire that the Fort, now being constructed at Sandy Hook by the United States, be named Fort Hudson.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate the above resolution to the Hon. Secretary of War, and to the Senators and Representatives of New Jersey in Congress.

Mr. Peter S. Duryee, in view of the dereliction of so many, nominally members of the Society, which had been referred to by the Executive Committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretaries and Treasurer be a committee to revise the roll of members, and adopt such means as they may think proper to ascertain who are now connected with the Society.

The Society then listened with much interest to sundry "Passages in the History of Ocean County," by Edwin Salter, Esq., which in the absence of Mr. Salter was read by the Corresponding Secretary, who stated that the passages read were but a small part of the materials collected and transmitted to the Society by Mr. Salter, evincing an interest in our history and an extent of laborious research eminently worthy of imitation. On motion of Mr. Hayes the thanks of the Society were directed to be conveyed to Mr. Salter for his valuable contribution to the history of the State.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May next.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY INSTITUTE.—*Albany, January 26, 1864.*

—At a regular meeting of the Albany Institute, held Tuesday evening:

In the absence of the President, George W. Carpenter, Esq., in the chair.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

John V. L. Pruyn, *President*. Andrew E. Brown, *Treasurer*.

First Department.—Richard V. DeWitt, President. John Paterson, Cor. Sec. Jacob S. Mosher, Rec. Sec. George W. Hough, Librarian.

Second Department.—Stephen Van Rensselaer, President. Peter Gansevoort, Vice-President. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Rec. Sec. Joel Munsell, Cor. Sec. Charles B. Redfield, Treasurer.

Third Department.—Alexander S. Johnson, President. John N. Campbell, Vice-President. Jacob I. Werner, Cor. Sec.

Curators.—James Hall, Howard Townsend,

Chas. H. Anthony, Amos Dean, Andrew E. Brown.

A very able and interesting paper was read by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, on the "Battle of Cedar Mountain," being an extract from his forthcoming work, "The History of Duryee's Brigade," now in preparation.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, January.*—At the meeting for January, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings had:

Being the Annual Meeting of the Society, an election of officers was held for the ensuing year, as has been previously published.

The Annual Report of O. G. Steele, Treasurer, was submitted, showing a total of receipts \$797.17, and of expenditures, \$681.08. The Secretary not having completed the Annual Report of the Board of Managers to the Society, was allowed further time to prepare it.

O. G. Steele, from the Committee for procuring from fifty members, a subscription of \$100 each, payable in five yearly instalments, for the purpose of securing additional means for carrying out the objects of the Society, reported that the list was full—having been signed by fifty-one gentlemen.

The Treasurer also reported that he had received cash donations, for the same object, of \$50 from F. H. Root, and \$20 from Sidney Shepard.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Fillmore, and adopted, that such of the above subscribers who elect to pay \$50 of their subscription in advance, so as to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, be constituted Life Members—subject to the payment of the balance of their subscriptions. The terms of the resolution have been published.

The President submitted a draft for Certificate of Membership in the Society, and was authorized to procure the same to be engraved and printed.

Guy H. Salisbury submitted his monthly report as Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, in which were mentioned the following matters:

Judge Hall, from the Committee on procuring Local Histories of the several towns in the County, has furnished a list of about sixty names of persons, in most of the towns, to whom the printed circular of the Committee, and also the general circular of the Society, with a copy of its Constitution and By-laws, will be sent by mail.

But few deaths in the families of old residents were noted for the preceding month. They

were—Dec. 24, Walter Joy, aged 53; Dec. 30, at Lancaster, Erie Co., Truman Luce, aged 76; Jan. 8, Sarah Brooks, aged 25, daughter of the late Wells Brooks.

The weekly meetings of the Historical Society Club have been held as follows. Dec. 14th, C. F. S. Thomas', when a paper was read by Chas. D. Norton, on "The Old Ferry, at the Black Rock;" Dec. 21st, at O. H. Marshall's, a paper being read by Geo. V. Brown, late U. S. Consul at Tangier, Morocco, entitled, "Diplomatic Controversy, occasioned by the visit of an American Vessel from Lake Erie to the Shores of Spain and Morocco;" Dec. 28th, at N. K. Hall's, where a paper was read by E. S. Prosser, relative to the enlargement of the locks in the Erie Canal; Jan. 4th, at Charles D. Norton's, at which the paper of the evening was read by E. P. Dorr, being a history of our Lake Commerce.

The list of donations reported by the Secretary, will appear on Monday.

The President stated that he had written to Hon. Augustus S. Porter, of Niagara Falls, as directed at the last meeting, with the view of procuring a map made by the late Judge Augustus Porter, of the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," and also such of his papers, etc., as could be obtained. A reply had been received from Mr. Porter, which was read, and in which he says, that he had not yet been able to find such a map among his father's papers, but should he succeed, on further research, would transmit it to the Society. He adds, that the principal historical incidents in the life of Judge Porter were embodied in a manuscript communication furnished by him in 1848, to the Young Men's Association of this city—a portion of which was published by O. Turner, in his History of the Holland Purchase, prefaced by a brief biographical sketch.

O. H. Marshall said he was present at the last meeting of the New York Historical Society, at which action was taken on a proposition that the Government continue the publication of the "American Archives," heretofore compiled by Peter Force, 9 vols. of which have been published, and the work then suspended when Mr. Marcy was Secretary of State. On his motion, the Board of Managers were requested to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing Congress on the subject.

At a meeting of the Historical Society, held Jan. 4th, O. G. Steele had remarked, that some action should be taken in regard to the recent death of Walter Joy, one of the members. On his motion, a committee of three had been then informally appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Society, which committee were O. G. Steele, Rev. Dr. Chester,

and Wm. A. Bird. Mr. Steele had therefore written some appropriate resolutions, which he submitted, and which were adopted.

Some remarks were made by L. F. Allen, on the previous decease of three other members of the Society—Silas Sawin, Edward S. Warren, and James G. Hoyt—and Judge Clinton offered a resolution in respect to those gentlemen, which was adopted.

On motion of N. K. Hall, a committee of two was directed to be appointed, to report as to what Standing Committees are needed, and what should be their duties. N. K. Hall and Chas. D. Norton were named by the president as such committee. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, committees on respective departments of the Society were constituted, as recommended in a report from Messrs. Hall and Norton, and the President appointed said committees as follows:

Finance—Millard Fillmore (Chairman *ex-officio*, as President), Jas. P. White, Chas. D. Norton. *Library*—Guy H. Salisbury, Geo. R. Babcock, Geo. W. Hosmer. *Papers and Property*—G. W. Clinton, O. H. Marshall, H. W. Rogers. *Donations, Subscriptions, and Collections*—O. G. Steele, L. F. Allen, Wm. Dorsheimer. *Publications*—Walter Clarke, N. K. Hall, G. H. Salisbury. *Membership*—H. W. Rogers, C. D. Norton, Wm. Dorsheimer.

On motion of N. K. Hall, the matter of rooms to be occupied by the Society, with fitting up and furnishing the same, was referred to the Committee on Papers and Property.

The Annual Address before the Society was delivered at American Hall, on the evening of Jan. 13th, by Rev. Dr. Hosmer, being entitled "The Physiognomy of Buffalo."

The following gentlemen were elected Corresponding Members: Hon. Horace U. Soper, of Batavia; Ex-Lieut. Gov. Simon Brown, of Concord, Mass.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, February 2.*—The regular monthly meeting of this society was held at the Society's Hall, on Second avenue, and notwithstanding the unpromising state of the weather a large audience was in attendance. Frederick De Peyster, President, in the chair. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee the society determined to commemorate by suitable acts and proceedings the two hundredth anniversary of the Conquest of New Netherland in 1664. The paper of the evening was read by Wm. J. Hoppin on "The Existing Portraits of Ancient Historical Personages," and was a beautiful production, full of learning and eloquence. It was received with great enthusiasm by the society. A suggestion

for a suitable memorial to John Howard Payne, presented at the last meeting, was renewed by Dr. Gardner, whose proposition on the subject was referred to the Executive Committee. The proceedings throughout were exceedingly interesting.

March 1.—The meeting of the Historical Society was well attended, President De Peyster in the chair. The remains of the old statue of Pitt, erected in Wall street, in 1770, recently a part of Mr. Riley's Museum, in West Broadway, were presented to the Society by Mr. Simon F. Mackie. Mrs. Spooner, widow of S. Spooner, esq., has given to the Society the plates of Mr. Spooner's two works, the Dictionary and the Anecdotes of Painters and Sculptors. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections presented to the Society, a very neat obelisk about a foot high, richly mounted, made of the stone of the balcony of the Federal Hall, Wall street, from which General Washington delivered his Inaugural, April, 30, 1789. President De Peyster made some interesting statements concerning the inauguration of Washington.

Mr. George Folsom moved a vote of thanks to the Commissioners, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, and by Dr. Wilson, a Chief of the Iroquois, who expressed the sentiments of veneration the Iroquois entertained for the memory of Washington.

Mr. Folsom made a motion that a committee be appointed to wait upon the delegates of the Six Nations who are daily expected here on their way to Washington. The motion was adopted, and Mr. Folsom, George Bancroft, and Dr. Osgood were appointed the Committee.

A. B. Hayes, esq., gave to the Society a portrait, by John Wesley Jarvis, of the Rev. John Stanford, D.D., a Baptist clergyman of usefulness and repute in the city in the early part of the century, and Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck gave some pleasant reminiscences of both Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Stanford. On motion of Mr. Thompson, a committee of three was appointed to consider and report whether measures can be taken to respond to the desire of Mr. Bryan, that the Bryan Gallery of Christian Art may be permanently placed in charge of the Society. Rev. A. C. Coxe offered resolutions in favor of a National Society of literary men, to maintain the purity of the English language, and a high standard of scholarship, to represent the common interest of American scholars, and to communicate with scholars abroad. The subject was referred to a committee of five, to consider and report. Mr. McCurdy moved for a committee to consider Mr. Jay's letter to Mr. Dawson, on the new edition of *The Federalist*; but, after a debate of some little warmth, the subject was laid on the ta-

ble, with much decision, as a too personal controversy for the official action of the Society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1864.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Athenæum Building. On motion of Dr. B. H. Coates, Col. Jas. Ross Snowden was called to the chair.

The Trustees of the Publication Fund presented their annual report, from which it appears that the subscriptions on 31st December, 1863, amounted to \$15,835. Owing to domestic affliction, our fellow-member, Mr. William C. Reichel, has been unable to complete the History of Bethlehem and the Moravian Settlements in north-eastern Penn.; a reprint of the first volume of the Society's collections has therefore been commenced.

Samuel Hazard, Esq., having, on account of the infirmities of advanced age, declined a re-election as Librarian, resolutions were passed expressive of the high appreciation of his services and regard for him on his retirement.

The monthly report of the Librarian was read. Among the valuable donations received, was a water-color *fac simile* of the original tombstone over the grave of William Bradford, Printer, erected in Trinity church-yard, New York. On motion of H. G. Jones, Esq., resolutions of thanks to Mr. Abraham Hosier, the donor, were then adopted.

Rev. Dr. Brainerd offered a resolution of thanks to Miss R. L. Bodley, of Cincinnati, for gift of a photograph and *fac simile* letter of Johanna Maria Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, Penn., known in history as the first white child born within the limits of the present State of Ohio.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll.

Vice-Presidents—J. Francis Fisher, George Chambers, of Chambersburg; Benjamin H. Coates, M.D., J. William Wallace.

Treasurer—Charles M. Morris.

Recording Secretary—Samuel L. Smedley.

Corresponding Secretary—Horatio Gates Jones.

Librarian—Samuel L. Taylor.

Library Committee—John A. McAllister, Richard L. Nicholson.

Publication Committee—Rev. Daniel Washburne.

Finance Committee—Edward A. Souder.

After the election, a discussion arose among

the members relative to the erection of a new hall for the use of the Society, when it was determined to place the matter in the hands of a committee.

The Society then adjourned.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brandon, January 28.*—The ninth special meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was held at Brandon, the Hon. Hiland Hall, President, in the chair. The Hon. E. N. Briggs, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, welcomed the Society in a brief speech, which was responded to by the Hon. Hiland Hall, President of the Society.

Henry Hall, Esq., of Rutland, then read a paper entitled "Indian Foot-Prints."

George Grenville Benedict, Esq., of Burlington, read a paper entitled, "The Battle of Gettysburg and the part Vermonters took therein."

The Rev. Samuel R. Hall, of Brownington, then read a memoir of the late Rev. Walter Chapin, formerly of Woodstock.

A paper was read by Albert D. Hager, Esq., entitled, "Ancient Mining on the Shore of Lake Superior."

After the reading of a letter of apology from Hon. David A. Smalley assigning severe sickness as a cause for his not being able to pronounce an address on the life and services of the late Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois,

Edward J. Phelps, Esq., of Burlington, read a commemorative sketch of the life and character of the Hon. Charles Linsley, of Middlebury.

The Rev. Daniel Tompkins Taylor, of Castleton, then read an original Poem entitled, "The Vermont Volunteer."

A number of persons were admitted to resident membership.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Edward J. Phelps, of Burlington, Henry Hall, of Rutland, and George F. Houghton, St. Albans, was appointed to revise the papers left for the Society by the late Hon. Charles Linsley, and present them at the next meeting of the Society at St. Johnsbury, in June, 1864.

The Hon. Stephen Royce, of East Berkshire, was urgently requested to prepare a paper embracing his Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of Vermont.

Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, of Boston, was requested to prepare and read before the Society, his Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of Vermont.

Prof. William H. Parker, of Middlebury, to

prepare a memoir of the late Hon. James Meacham.

Hon. Asa Owen Aldis, of St. Albans, to prepare a biography of the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps.

Rev. John B. Perry, of Swanton, to prepare a biographical sketch of the late ex-Governor Horace Eaton.

On motion, Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry, was requested to prepare biographical notices of the historians of Vermont. The Rev. Pliny H. White was formally invited to complete his Bibliography of Vermont, by adding thereto a complete list of the newspapers printed in Vermont. Mr. White, being present, accepted the invitation, conditioned that each member of the Society render such aid as may be in his power, to render the list as complete as possible.

The Rev. John B. Perry, of Swanton, then read a paper, "On the Geological Formation of Lake Champlain."

A paper on "June Trainings in Vermont" was then read by Luther L. Dutcher, Esq., of St. Albans, after which the Society took a recess until two o'clock P.M.

Many valuable donations were made, for which the thanks of the Society were, on motion, returned.

John McKesson, Esq., of New York City, through L. L. Dutcher, Esq., presented to the Society a parchment deed, dated in 1773, of lands owned by the proprietors of Middlesex, Washington County, Vt., and described in said deed of partition as belonging to *Middlesex, Albany County, in the Province of New York.*

Rev. Francis W. Smith, of St. Albans, presented a volume, entitled, "Trinity Church (N. Y.) Pamphlets."

A manuscript, being the original of two law lectures, by the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, Prof. of Jurisprudence in Middlebury College from 1816 to 1843, was presented by Mrs. Charles Linsley, of Middlebury.

A complete set of the "Brandon Monitor" Newspaper, and a Pamphlet containing a *fac simile* of the original Declaration of Independence in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, with biographical sketches of all the Signers, were presented by D. L. Milliken, Brandon, Editor of the "Vermont Record."

Mr. J. Holcomb, of Brandon, presented, through the editor of the "Vermont Record," five volumes of the "Voice of Freedom" newspaper, commencing in June, 1843. Through the same source, Rev. Bernice D. Ames, of East Greenwich, R.I., presented a volume containing a memoir of the late Hon. Anderson G. Dana, M.D., of Brandon.

A biographical notice of the Rev. George B. Manser, D.D., one of the corporators named in the charter of the Vermont Historical Society, and its first Secretary, was then read by George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans.

This was followed by the reading of a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Zimri Howe, of Castleton, by Henry Clark, Esq., of Poultney.

The exercises concluded by the reading of a commemorative notice of the late Rev. Stephen Olin, D.D., LL.D., by the Rev. Andrew Witherspoon, D.D., of Brandon.

The Hon. William M. Pingry, of Perkinsville, resolved, that the Hon. Norman Williams, of Woodstock, was requested to prepare a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Titus Hutchinson; and that the Hon. Carlos Coolidge be invited to prepare a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Jonathan H. Hubbars, of Windsor.

Dr. John L. Chandler, of St. Albans, was invited to prepare a paper comprising his Reminiscences of the most noted of the pioneer Surgeons and Physicians of Vermont.

The Hon. Jacob Collamer was requested to prepare and read before this Society a memoir of the Hon. Charles K. Williams, of Rutland.

The President then announced that the next special meeting of the Society would be held at St. Johnsbury, in the month of June, 1864. After remarks from the President of the Society, in which he alluded to the efforts made by the Committee of Arrangements and by the people of Brandon, to render this special meeting attractive and successful, and to the hospitality of the citizens of Brandon, which was bountifully as well as gracefully dispensed, the Society adjourned,—having, in the character of the exercises and in the number of persons in attendance upon them from far and near, given renewed proofs of increasing activity and usefulness.

Notes on Books.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion. No. 6.

THIS number, illustrated with a fine colored map of the States embraced in the original field of operations, and several very fine engravings on wood, begins properly the history of the war, the previous numbers having been devoted to an introductory portion, written with a dignity,

breadth, and judgment which were an earnest of the great value of the work so well introduced. In the present number there is no departure from the high character assumed. The work is in every point of view creditable, and far superior to any other that we have seen.

The Manufacture of Iron in Buffalo. A paper read by invitation before The Buffalo Historical Society, January 25, 1864. By John Wilkeson, Esq. Buffalo, 1864.

A valuable and readable sketch of the important iron manufacture that has grown up in Buffalo. It contains much information on iron generally that will repay perusal.

The United States Service Magazine, Vol. I. No. I. January, 1864. C. B. Richardson, New York.

THIS Magazine, appealing directly to the Army and Navy, enters on its career with every promise of success. In appearance it is certainly the prince of the American Magazines, being very well printed on fine paper. On testing the contents we cannot certainly be less pleased. The editor, Prof. Henry Coppée, formerly an officer in the U. S. Army and a graduate of West Point, brings to his task not only a thorough knowledge of the military profession, but the literary skill and ability which have won him such a high rank in the world of letters.

This number has a Word of Greeting, an article on Chattanooga, with a map; the Northern and Western Lakes; a few Facts about Artillery; a Modern Fable; a fine poem on the Burial at Gettysburg; a paper by Gen. Barnard on the Use of Iron in Fortification; one by Ch. G. Leland on War Songs; an article on Greek Fire, which will dispel some illusions; Modern War; Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburg, by Dr. Jacobs, etc., etc.

Three Months in the Southern States, April—June, 1863. By Lieut. Col. Fremantle, Coldstream Guards. New York, John Bradburn (M. Doolady's Successor). 1864. 12mo. 309 pp.

A NEAT and readable volume, which the publisher has done well to issue. We hope the author is not an average specimen of English officers of his rank; his hatred of the American government is natural and to be expected; his exultation at finding Americans filled with similar feelings equally so. He entered Texas from Mexico and ran across to our lines, which he reached in Pennsylvania after the battle of Gettysburg, which he saw. Disposed to see all in

the South with favor, his account is an admiring sketch; yet much of value is given.

Notice sur les Plantes de Michaux et sur son voyage au Canada et à la Baie d'Hudson, d'après son Journal manuscrit et autres documents inédits par l'Abbé OVIDE BRUNET. Quebec. 8vo. pp. 44.

This valuable tract will prove a treat to our botanists, as the range of plants is not entirely confined to Canada, and the life belongs as well to American as Canadian biography.

Miscellany.

PARTON'S LIFE AND TIMES OF FRANKLIN.—Mr. Parton, we understand, contrary to his original intention, has concluded to publish his work on the Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin, without waiting for the return of peace. It is now in press, and will appear about the first of June. It is remarkable that the great masses of material for a complete biography of Franklin should never before have been used for the production of such a work. The reason is, probably, that the fragments of autobiography left by Franklin stood in the way, no recent writer being willing either to discard or continue them. Mr. Parton, we are informed, overcomes this difficulty by using the autobiography as material only, and is thus enabled to incorporate into his narrative all the interesting information respecting Franklin's early life which modern research has brought to light. The public career of Franklin, particularly his services during the Revolutionary war, both as a member of Congress and as envoy to France, are related in the new work with a fulness of detail never before attempted. Among the important acquisitions of the author, is a perfect copy of the pamphlet written by Franklin in his nineteenth year, when he was a journeyman printer in London, which gave him at the time considerably celebrity, but which was long supposed to be lost. This will be given entire in an appendix. One of the engravings is a portrait of that infant son of Franklin whose untimely death he mourned for forty years. There will be in these volumes a great deal of matter of immediate interest, bearing directly on the events now occurring; for it is well known that the spirit of Secession began to manifest itself as early as 1778, in Paris, where the Northern and Southern servants of Congress were at

open war, and where their contentions paralysed the alliance between France and America. Nothing but the wisdom, the patience, and the indomitable good humor of Franklin prevented the Southern hot-heads from giving mortal offence to the French government. The new biography will form two volumes, crown-octavo, of about 650 pages each. It will be published by the Mason Brothers of this city.

AMONG THE MANY CURIOUS RELICS brought forward at a recent Sanitary Fair is a chip from the Beech Tree Forks, of Licking, showing the tomahawk marks of Daniel Boone, which was the corner tree and starting point for his claim to lands in Kentucky. The yearly growth of wood having covered this tomahawk mark, it was necessary, in settling the numerous law-suits in Kentucky, to produce the mark made by Boone. This was done by carefully scaling off the yearly growth, until the mark appeared corresponding with the year he made it, and the chip being in Court, and the tree proved from which it was taken, Boone's claim was established.

DEATH OF A RESERVE ANTIQUARIAN.—Mr. Joel Blakeslee, of Colebrook, Ashtabula Co., O., a venerable antiquarian and respected citizen, died Nov. 27th, aged 76 years. Mr. Blakeslee emigrated from Avon, N. Y., to Ohio, in 1819, and was the first settler of Colebrook, his family occupying a house which consisted of four wide boards for a floor, and five for a shelter from the weather. The nearest settlement was three miles, to which they went by marked trees. Hardships and privations were the lot of the Blakeslee pioneers, many of them unusually severe. Mr. B. in due time became locally famous as an Antiquarian, and gathered up the relics of the past, and the incidents connected with the early history of every township of Ashtabula county. All the Indian curiosities and history of his section of the Lake region were carefully collected and preserved, and his contributions to the press and the Historical Society at Jefferson were valuable and interesting. They will be more and more prized as generation succeeds generation.

ONE of the attractions of the late Fair at Cincinnati, was a selection of letters from the extraordinary collection of Lewis J. Cost, Esq., of St. Louis, whose contributions from his American treasures have often enriched our columns. Among the most remarkable there exhibited, were those of Pope Leo X., Luther, Henry VIII., of the period of the Reformation; Cromwell, Marlborough, Wellington, Napoleon, Murat, Ney.

among the military heroes; and a host of American worthies, Gov. Stuyvesant, Roger Williams, Gen. Oglethorpe, Washington, Franklin, Boone, Marion.

THE LEXINGTON MONUMENT.—The heirs of the late Wm. H. Carey, of Brooklyn, N. Y. (formerly of Boston), have purchased Belfrey Hill, in Lexington, containing about two acres, and having in the centre a rock rising up 40 feet. The price paid was \$3000. The lot has been presented by the said heirs to the Lexington Monument Association, as a site for their new monument. The rock is but a few rods distant from the old monument. The directors recently held a meeting and voted unanimously to accept the patriotic gift. Resolutions and a vote of thanks were unanimously passed, and a copy sent to the donors.

This is a noble beginning. It is hoped that other persons will give their aid towards erecting a National Monument in commemoration of the great event of the 19th of April, 1775. It will require two years to execute the work of the "Minute Man,"—a bronze statue of about sixteen feet in height. It is to be hoped that sufficient aid will be given the Association soon, so that work will go on and have the corner stone ready to be laid and dedicated to Liberty and Union again by the old soldiers, when they return from the war. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have subscribed \$1000, to be paid when the corner stone is laid.

Any person wishing to contribute money for the patriotic object of erecting this National Monument, can leave it with Mr. C. O. Whitmore, the Treasurer, in Liberty square, Boston; also those who wish to become members of the Association can do so by paying \$5 to Mr. Whitmore, when they will receive a diploma executed on a steel plate in the highest style of art, on which is the autograph of the President, Hon. Edward Everett, also the other officers of the Association, a design of the new monument and a battle scene in Lexington, April 19, 1775, the whole making a beautiful parlor picture worth the five dollars paid for it. Every American should have a copy placed in his house, to be handed down to future generations, informing them where American liberty had its birth.

Mr. ROBERT WRIGHT, 102 Great Russell st., W. C., London, solicits copies of autograph letters of Gen. Wolfe for a new and complete life of the great commander.

HON. SAMUEL F. CARY of College Hill, Ohio, is preparing a complete history or record of the

descendants of John Cary who landed at Plymouth in the *Mayflower*.

Kosciusko.—Marianna Lugomirska, said to be a descendant of the Polish patriot Thaddeus Kosciusko, has published in Germany a new historical romance, compiled from original letters and documents preserved amongst the family papers of the Polish hero.

THE VETERAN NEWSPAPER OF THE UNITED STATES.—The oldest newspaper in the United States is the "New Hampshire Gazette," published at Portsmouth, N. H. This paper completed the *one hundred and seventh year* of its publication on the 1st of October. This paper commenced its career in 1756, and consequently is the oldest newspaper in America.

VOL. I. MAINE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, is now in the printer's hand for republication. The demand has exhausted the first edition, and the Publishing Committee are taking advantage of this opportunity to enrich the work by the addition of about sixty pages, to be furnished out of the valuable stores of its Editor, the Hon. William Willis, President of the Society.

HISTORY OF PORTLAND.—This valuable production, of which the first portion is contained in Vol. I. of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, is soon to be issued in a new and attractive form, at the request of the Society. The author, the Hon. Wm. Willis, of Portland, will make additions to its pages, and intends to continue the narrative down to the present time. His resources for this purpose are abundant; and his ability to draw upon these has been fully tested in the many historical and biographical sketches in which he has preserved the facts of the past.

HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PAPER MONEY AND OF THE CONTINENTAL EMISSIONS.—Mr. Frank M. Etting is compiling historical sketches of the Paper Money of Pennsylvania and of the Continental Emissions. I understand that he has been engaged in this subject for several years, and has collected many original MSS., especially in regard to the Pennsylvania issue. As a person interested in the subject, and anxious to aid Mr. Etting, permit me to suggest to your numerous readers, many of whom may be possessed of valuable information of this subject, that they would contribute to accurate history by communicating with Mr. Etting, who, at present, resides in this city.

B. M.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23, 1864.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

APRIL, 1864.

[No. 4.]

General Department.

LETTERS OF GEN. JOSEPH REED TO
GEN. IRVINE.

I SEND you for publication a few letters from the then Executive of Pennsylvania, Gen. Joseph Reed, to Gen. Irvine, apposite to the present times, inasmuch as they relate, for the most part, to the difficulties experienced in recruiting the armies of the Revolution; the more creditable to those who did enlist, and, amid the discouragements that surrounded them, battled through the war, without the sordid incentives now so necessary to the recruitment of our present armies. Think of the State of Pennsylvania with a war on her hands, and only \$3000 in the Treasury! Respectfully,

W. A. IRVINE.

PHILAD., Nov. 16th, 1773.

DEAR SIR

Tho I am very much engaged in other Business I cannot let Gen. Armstrong go to Carlisle without acquainting you of the Steps I have taken upon your Claim. On my Return from Camp I made due Inquiry & found that Gen. Hand had been promoted in the Manner then suggested viz. upon the Nomination of North Carolina. Being satisfied of this in making Report to Congress & recommending General Officers in the Name of the Committee I stated the several Facts which the Delegates of North Carolina admitted were truly stated, but declared they could not consent to receive Gen. Hand as their Officer.—I then stated Col. Magaw & yourself as standing next in order of rank. That Col. Magaw being a Prisoner, if a

Brigadier was indispensably necessary at present as Gen. Washington intimates you stood intitled, but in this case Col. Magaw's Right should be saved either by Agreement between yourselves or by express Reservation, as it would be a great Injustice that a good Officer should lose his Right by the mere Fortune of War. The Generosity of your own Mind I am sure will lead you to approve this Rule of my Conduct.—Thus the Matter stands—Carolina says she will not have Gen^l. Hand—Pennsylvania should say & I trust will, that having nominated him she must be bound by her Nomination or the Rights of others will be invaded. Gen. Hand's Merit as an Officer is not questioned, it is a Question more affecting to the States of Carolina & Pennsylvania, than a personal Question.

I have not now the Honour of a Seat in Congress but as far as lays in my Power shall convey the Sentiments I have expressed to those who succeed me & hope they will have their due Weight.

I am with much Esteem, Sir
Your most obed. & very
Hbble Serv.

JOS. REED.

PHILAD., Aug. 8, 1779.

DEAR SIR

I am indebted to you for two Favours which I shall now endeavour to discharge with one; An Indisposition of some Days & Moving to a new House having kept me from Business. I send you inclosed an Answer from Col. Nicola on the subject of the Invalids in which if he is not mistaken in Facts he seems to account for his Procedure better than I expected.

The Reduction of Stony Point has every

Particular of Time, Manner, & Circumstance to recommend it & reflects such Credit on our Arms as I think will have lasting Effects. I am rejoiced our Officers had so great a Share in it, as it reflects Honour upon the State. Had the meditated Design on the other Point taken Effect the Consequences would have been decisive for the Campaign—We are well satisfied here. You ask me what may be depended on as to Cloathing, & I will answer you freely, depending that you will only disclose it when you know it may be done with Propriety—As to getting it in this Place it is impracticable, either the Merchants have it not, or it is put out of Sight. My own Opinion is, that there is more in town than appears, but much less than what is wanted. We have therefore been for some Time preparing Exports to a Place not very distant, and mean to take every Precaution for Safety, the Returns to be intirely in such Articles as are wanted for the Army. However in this View we have hitherto confined ourselves to the Officers, it having been understood that the Congress would take care of the men. This should be well understood now, & as Gen. Wilkinson the new Clothier Gen. is at Camp you will do well to consult him fully upon the Subject.

The Mode in which half pay was given was settled by Congress, and as there are comparatively few who may get civil Offices so lucrative, as to make it unnecessary, I wish it was clear of that Restriction, & if a Law is brought in to establish it I will recommend to such Members of Ass^{ly} as I have any Influence with to lay aside the Restriction; but this will only affect the half Pay given by the State as we can only give our Vote in Congress, as one of thirteen, for an Alteration of the other.

Your Mode of recruiting would be an effectual one, if no Parties existed in the State, & all would concur to enforce the duty: But while each seeks to strengthen itself by the Malcontents of the other Party there will be an Imbecillity in every Measure which runs counter to the Feelings and Interests of a considerable Number. But I should chuse in this Case that the

Term of Service should be a compleat Year if not more from the Time of joining the Regiment.

I wish I had more Leisure to lay my Sentiments before the publick on the Duty & propriety of providing for the Officers & Soldiers—it is the only Subject on which I trouble the News Papers, & the same Causes for not answering your Letter have operated to prevent my prosecuting it—added to this, that the News Papers have been very much engross^d by the Party writers. I shall resume it as soon as my Health will admit. I congratulate you upon the favourable Accounts from the West Indies—Grenada undoubtedly taken, and Byron defeated are great Events, we wait impatiently for the particulars.

My best Wishes attend you & am
Dear Sir, with much Esteem
Your most obed & very
Hbble serv

JOS. REED.

PHILAD., NOV. 18, 1779.

DEAR SIR

I am indebted to you for several Favours which my long Indisposition has prevented my answering. I shall write to Major Moore in answer to his Letter.

The very heavy, I may say the enormous, Expense which Avarrice & private Rapacity throws on the States in order to procure the Necessaries for the Army will require some Attention & Care on their Part, & especially in the filling up Vacancies in the present State of the Privates I cannot think there is any Necessity of introducing new Officers which must be the Case if every Vacancy is filled as soon as it happens. I would wish the General & Field Officers would rather discourage it as otherwise they may feel the Inconveniences themselves—the fewer Officers we have the better we can afford to do for them provided there is sufficient to do the Duty. And I would especially recommend Caution in this Respect with Respect to any Persons not belonging to the State. The Benefits of the Pennsylvania Line may draw Persons from other States or

foreign Parts, but it is not prudent as to the State nor politick as to themselves, as at a future Day the Difficulty of rewarding such a Number will be given as a Reason against rewarding any.

The Cloathing goes off next Week, & tho not so complete as I intended I believe if you can be permitted to retain it you will find yourselves in as comfortable a State as any other Line, & I imagine more so as no Pains has been spared to procure Plenty & of the best Quality.

As Officers have a good deal of Leisure & sometimes want Amusement I have sent you a Pamphlet of which I beg your Acceptance & am with much Esteem

Your obed & very

Hbble serv

JOS. REED.

PHILAD., April 11, 1780.

SIR

The various Recommendations of Officers for Promotion will very naturally call for some Answer & Notice. They would probably have long before this Time been forwarded from this Board to the Continental Board of War if it had not been intimated to us that some Propositions would be made this Spring from the Officers for an Incorporation of the weak Regiments. When compared with other States we find our Quota is in a very respectable Point of View, & have therefore thought it our Duty to stimulate others rather than overstrain ourselves by unequal Exertions. For this Reason & because the exhausted State of our Treasury does not admit of the Expence we have not attempted Recruiting. For your Satisfaction & that of the Officers I also enclose you the Resolution of Congress which put a Period to our farther Proceeding in the Appointments of Officers. Whenever this Obstacle is removed or Congress direct the Mode we shall cheerfully go forward in the Business.

I have now the Satisfaction of informing you that the House of Assembly at their last Sessions taking into further Consideration the meritorious Services of the Troops belonging to this State not only

confirmed by a Law the half Pay given by Congress extending it to the Life of every Officer, but also the Cloathing & Stores during the Service—providing also for the Widow and Children of any Officer dying in Service by an Annuity proportioned to their Wants & Circumstances—In Addition to which they have also voted each Officer at the Expiration of Service the following Quantities of Land free of Taxes

A Major General....	2000 Acres
A Brigadier.....	1500 Do.
A Colonel.....	1000 Do.
A Lieutenant Colonel.	750 Do.
A Surgeon.....	600 Do.
A Major.....	600 Do.
A Captain.....	500 Do.
A Lieutenant	400
An Ensign.....	300
A Surgeon's Mate...	300

And as an Encouragement to the non-commissioned Officers & Soldiers they have been voted

A Serjeant.....	250 Acres
A Private.....	200 ———

These unsolicited & kind Marks of Attention & Respect I am sure cannot fail of making suitable Impressions on brave & generous Minds. As I feel a very sincere Pleasure in executing these Plans & Measures formed for the Comfort & Satisfaction of the Army I am also happy in communicating them, & request as a Peice of Justice to the Assembly you would make known to the Officers & Soldiers what has been done for them on this Occasion.

I also enclose you a Resolution of Congress on the Subject of your Pay, which I hope will be a pleasing Information as it shews a general Attention to the Interests & Comfort of the Army—of which it is in every Respect very deserving.

As soon as the Laws are printed I will forward you the Act for the Supply & honourable Reward of the Pennsylvania Troops & am with much Regard & Esteem

Sir

Your most obed^t & very

Hbble serv.

JOS. REED.

PHILAD., April 14, 1780.

SIR

I wrote you on the 11th Inst. giving you a short Sketch of the Provision lately made for the Army—since which I received your Favour of the 8th Inst. I am sorry the Surgeons & Mates after receiving Cloathing & other Supplies from the State should thus in a Body tender their Resignation, it looks like extorting rather than requesting. Happily in this Case their Interests were consulted & attended to before this Step was taken otherwise it might possibly have injured their Claim. Generous Minds should be careful how they impose Force or what has the Appearance of it, as there is a certain Pride in human Nature that recoils at Compulsion.—I now inclose you the Act of Assembly confirming the Provision for the Army—Besides which as I mentioned in a former Letter the House voted 2000 Acres of Land to every Major General & so in Proportion to inferior Officers—Surgeons & their Mates included.

I agree with you in wishing some permanent & general Plan could be fallen upon that would give Satisfaction & save us from adopting the Line of temporary Expedients.

If the Surgeons & Mates should still persist in their Resignation it will be more proper to make it to Congress than to us for tho we have the Appointment when they receive their Commissions they become the Officers of the United States.—Perhaps from the Changes making in the Hospital Department Congress could supply their Places, but I confess I am at a loss to see why the Gentlemen are dissatisfied with the State because their Views were disappointed by a Vote in Congress. I am with much Esteem Sir

Your obed & very Hbble Serv

JOS. RERD.

PHILAD., May 10th, 1780.

DEAR SIR

Your favour of the twenty fifth of April last and the second Instant came duly and safely to hand. We are sorry that a point of punctilio with respect to the State Agent should be taken up at this time of

day and in the present state of our affairs when frugality is so indispensibly necessary. Whatever may be the customs of European armies it certainly rests in our own opinion whether such an appointment shall be derogatory to the Character of an officer. One thing I am very sure of, that if the person who is to undertake it is not supported and respected by the officers, his office will be a very difficult if not an impracticable one. If the thing is not too far gone I should be glad you would confer with the Baron Steuben thereon, and endeavour to divert him from a measure which appears to us attended with many inconveniences without any real advantages to ballance it. If I had time I would write myself, but I have no objection to your using my name and opinion.

Mr. Swaine's conduct is by no means pleasing to us but if you have the Resolve of Congress of the twenty third day of March 1779, you will find that tho nominated by us he is an officer of Congress and removable only by the Commander in Chief. It will be therefore quite acceptable to us if his conduct could be taken up in its proper place and Justice done both him and the publick. We have frequently intimated to him our desire that he should reside at Camp but it has not had the desired effect.

We had flattered ourselves that desertions had nearly ceased and thought ourselves warranted in our opinion by the estimate of stores lately sent us in which our Troops computed at 640 Officers and 3200 non Commissioned Officers and privates. The Justices of the Supreme Court having gone upon the Circuits we have recommended to them in the strongest manner the putting a stop to the interference of the Justices in the case of discharging soldiers. I am clearly of opinion that the Justices of the Supreme Court only upon a habeas corpus, have a right to determine the expiration of service and would advise that the Officers in such case should decently and respectfully decline their authority. General Lacey will write to you on the subject, and we have taken particular notice of Mr. Scott of York Town. I do not know how we can check

the supernumerary officers, but if we can stop the Justices their Certificates will have little comparative effect.

I must acknowledge my good Sir, that in the present state of our publick affairs as to money I see no prospect of recruiting the number of Men Baron Steuben calls for. We must therefore concur in some plan for levelling the regiments, I am sensible it is an unpleasant business, but the all powerful Law of necessity admits of no alternative. I am told that at this stage of the business the taxes are found too burthensome, at least relaxation is called for which shows they have been im providently required or very injudiciously withheld. I am very glad you are like to bring your affair to an issue I think it is quite time it should be settled and your rank determined and have no doubt Justice will be done. Colonel Farmer has orders to prepare a quantity of linnen overalls and a supply of shirts which will be forwarded as soon as they are got ready. Pray inform me with respect to hats; if you can do without them till the fall clothes it would be best. I am with much regard Sir

Your most obedient and very humble
servant

JOS. REED
President.

P. S. Since writing the above your Favour of Mr. Little is come to hand.

PHILAD., March 20, 1781.

SIR

I have duly received your Favour respecting the Affairs at Carlisle, which appeared of so much Importance that I thought proper to communicate it to the Assembly. I am sorry to inform you that it is in our power to give very little Relief. The Advances made to the Officers & Soldiers, the Purchase of Cloathing now in Hand—the Supply of this City & the various Ports in the Country—with the Necessities of the Army at West Point, Fort Pitt &c. have reduced our Treasury to the lowest Ebb—so that I can with Truth assure you we have not now nor have we had for 2 Months past above 2

or £3000 State Money in it at any Time—You must be sensible what a heavy & necessary Demand must also attend recruiting. If the Bounties are not paid we can expect no Men. Your Observations on the Taxes of Cumberland are very just. Fair & punctual Payment of Taxes must not be considered among the good Qualities of your County—tho in Whiggism & Bravery I think it may vie with any County in the State or even in America. I wish our Friends there were more sensible of the Importance of this Duty but you must remember that it has been an old Complaint—Time & Experience will we hope improve & amend it.

Genl. Wayne laid a Letter from you to him before the Council containing some Observations on the Neglect & Omission of sending the Laws into the Country & particularly the late Law for calling Men by Classes. As the sending the Laws has been for some Time past considered a Duty of the Council the Members considered the sending the Letter to them as a gentle Animadversion on the Board but which in this Instance does not happen to be well founded. The Law in Question was sent by Express to the Commissioners of all the Counties above two Months ago—We find on Inquiry that he set out on the 3d Jan. taking with him also Instructions of the most particular Kind so as to establish a general Regularity & Uniformity in the Execution. The Express is not here to ascertain with judicial Precision the actual Delivery of the Law & Papers to the Commissioners of Cumberland, but as it was seasonably delivered in every other Part of the State we presume that County was not neglected & that you have not been properly informed on this Occasion, which I have been the more sorry for as the Letter has been communicated pretty generally & is wrote in a Language of Complaint rather adapted for confidential & private Correspondence than for publick Use.

Affairs in Europe have taken a surprizing Turn. War declared by England against the Dutch—We have no News from Chesapeake where the French & British Fleet

now are, but we are in momentary Expectation of great Events.

I am with much Esteem Sir

Your obed & very Hbble serv

JOS. REED.

P. S. There is at present no Law in Force enabling the Council to issue Orders to impress—all the Powers of that Nature being vested in the Commissioner under the Law which creates the Office.

PHILAD., June 1, 1780.

DEAR SIR

I am to acknowledge several of your Favours & especially the last informing of the unhappy State of the Army. I communicated it in Confidence to the General Assembly, who in Addition to the other Measures which we had pursued & the beneficial Effects of which we hope you have by this Time experienced have passed a Law authorizing Persons to seize all Cattle & Provisions, this Law we shall execute with Spirit immediately & I hope in a very few Days you will see that a different Spirit reigns here than in those States who perhaps being more remote are not touched equally with a Sense of the Necessity of immediate Exertions—We have also passed a Law for draughting Recruits for the Army which in this City and the 3 adjoining Counties will produce 600 Men.

Farmer is busily engaged making Shirts & Overalls—& Mr. Lyttle in forwarding the Stores which are purchased for your Refreshment & Comfort. It will do great Honour to our State if we can keep our Troops uncontaminated on so trying an Occasion with the Spirit of Discontent—for which after all we must acknowledge there is too much Reason.

The Arrangement of the Officers in Consequence of Vacancy & Promotion has been laid before the Board of War & no Difficulty arises in making out the Commissions but in the 3^d & 4th Regiment. It is said Mr. Marshal cannot take Capt. Ruly's Place until the Proceedings are had to dismiss the latter agreeable to the inclosed Resolution of Congress—the other Appointments in Consequence of Mr. Marshal's Promotion will of course

be postponed.—The same Difficulty in Case of Ensign Peter Smith or rather Lieutenant King. It is also queried how Mr. Onial was dismissed from the Surgeony of the 10th Reg^t, you will please to have this explained or I fear his Appointment will also be delayed.

As to the 4th Regim^t—The Rank of Messrs. Beecher & Steddiford must be settled before any Commissions can issue, and as the Gentlemen who have been Prisoners have some Reason in my Opinion to complain I flatter myself due Consideration will be had to the Justice of their Cases on the present Occasion.—We have received a Remonstrance from the other Officers but as it is a Rule with us not to interfere in these Questions we hope the matter will be settled at Camp, until which nothing can be done here.

Col. Butler is anxious for the Confirmation of some Ensigns appointed by Gen^l. Sullivan but as the General had no Authority to make such an Appointment we cannot violate a Rule of Congress as well as our own Determination or the Appointment of any new Officers but in the Mode which the Resolution of Congress directs viz—special Recommendation of the Commander in Chief to which we shall pay proper Attention. You will easily see that if done in one Case every other Colonel will expect it and as the Right of Appointment is in the State we cannot waive it. I mention this because it has been observed that Colonels admit young Fellows to do Duty & then ground a Claim for a Commission on their having served some Time which makes us mere Cyphers & is a Deviation from the Letter & Spirit of the Rule of Congress. If it was known that the Council did not think themselves at all bound by this Circumstance it would save us the painful Necessity of declining to confirm their Appointments.—I am in haste dear Sir

Your obed Hbble Serv

JOS. REED.

If Gen^l. St. Clare is at Camp please to communicate this Letter to him.

DEAR SIR

I shall be glad to meet the Officers of the Pennsylvania Line collectively next Monday at 12 o'clock at the City Tavern, & shall be much obliged to you to acquaint them with my Wishes.

As I do not know the Quarters of the Field Officers now in Town must also request you to convey my Compliments to them & request the Favour of their Company to dine with me on Wednesday next, 3 o'clock. I mean the Officers of the Six Regiments as I shall have Opportunities to see the other Gentlemen—but the Officers who continue will probably leave Town in a little Time. You will also oblige me with your own Company at the same Time.

I am Sir

Your obed & very

Hbble Serv

JOS. REED.

MARKET STREET
Jan. 27, 1781.

PHILAD., July 19, 1780.

DEAR SIR

I duly received your Favour of the 12th Inst.—& of this I cannot say I am disappointed in the Result of the Board of General Officers yet I wish they had seen their Way in proceeding to a Determination, because that of Congress will be tedious & probably intermingled with political Sentiments which do not pervade the Camp.

I have shewn your Letter to one of our Delegates who seems generally to be of Sentiment with you. However I have a doubt in one Point and that is, whether the Reference does not come more properly from the General to Congress than from the State. In that Case the matter would be taken up more free from Prejudice, than I am sure it would be if urged by our Delegates—and the less the Prejudice the better Prospect of your succeeding fully & quickly. Your Proposition of putting Gen^l. Hand on the general Scale, seems most likely to take if properly managed, & I am of Opinion it will end there as North Carolina has already her full Share of Brigadiers. My Advice therefore would be to get the General to state the Result

of the Board of Officers with their Difficulties & press Congress to a Determination, least he should be embarrassed in disposing the Commands.

Mr. Searle has sailed for Europe a Week ago partly on private Business & partly to procure the necessary Supplies of Cloathing &c. which cannot be done here—if he arrives safe & succeeds in his errand I trust the Pennsylvania Line will make an Appearance not only superiour to any in America but equal to any Thing in Europe—we have carried our Orders down to a Sleeve Button with every Thing answerable both for Officers & Men.—I wrote to Gen. St. Clair a few Days ago requesting that Lieut^s. Bigham & Benne might be sent down to confront a Capt. Gardener whom we have in Custody for insulting them while searching for Deserters. We are resolved to make an Example of him if the Facts appear as we presume they will from the Report made formerly by these Gentlemen.

We are sorry to find some Gentlemen express themselves so indiscreetly in Camp & write to their Friends here in the same Style with Respect to the new Recruits. We have gone on Gen. Washington's Opinion on draughting preferably to voluntary Inlistment. Draughts you know must be for short Duration & with good Management many may be entered for the War. But this is not all, we attempted voluntary Inlistment for the War last Spring without any Success—but not discouraged & willing to please all we have now began again—I advanced this Morning 10 half Johannes & I dare say many others will do the like to try what can be done—some Gentlemen took it up about 3 Weeks ago got a Subscription but went no farther. You may depend upon it there are no Men in America more anxious to fill up the Line—but Pennsylvania you must be sensible is composed of such a Mixture of People & we have so much Opposition that a Man might as reasonably expect the Fruits of our Climate to grow in another as to expect that the same Efforts could succeed in one State as another. Indeed I must declare it as my Opinion that the

Strength of an Army does not consist in its Numbers—Appointments comfortable Clothing Equipments of various Kinds are as necessary as Men & a well appointed Army is equal to double its Numbers destitute of the Necessaries & Conveniences of Military Life. And in this Respect Envy & Ill Nature must do us Justice & we depend especially on our Officers whose Comfort & Honour is deservedly dear to us to support ours ag^t Reproach. I am Dear Sir, with real Esteem

Your most obed.

Hibble Serv

JOS. REED.

P. S. Gen. Armstrong came to Congress some Time ago.

WAR OFFICE, March 27, 1781.

SIR

Col. Forrest has arrived here with an account of the Ill Temper of the Artificers at Carlisle for Want of Pay & Clothing & it seems the same Spirit persists among them as to their Discharges which took Possession of the Pennsylvania Line. Since the Precedent has taken Place with respect to Discharges we do not see that any Difference of Treatment can be held up & therefore we think those enlisted for *three Years or during the War* must be discharged at the Expiration of the three Years. But it seems they will not take their Discharges unless they are paid & we are informed they have thrown out Threats to sieze the Stores and pay themselves. Their Pay is certainly due them yet they have less Reason to complain than the Troops in the Field as they have been paid within six Months. What they should receive would the farther disable the Public from paying the Troops and as these Men have all Trades it should seem that they could better support the Want of Pay than the Soldiers. It appears to us totally out of the Power of Congress to pay the Artificers at this Time & therefore if those entitled to them were discharged & permitted thereby to be at Liberty to follow their several Occupations in their own account they ought to

be satisfied. If we could get Guards from the Regiment of Continental Troops to secure the Stores the Artificers might be discharged & sent about their Business. But as probably this Expedient would be creating another Evil considering these Troops are under the same Predicament we have thought it best to state the Matter to you that you might fall on some Measures for securing the Stores and having the three Years Men discharged & sent from the Post. Probably some of the citizens might be prevailed on to take the Guard of the Stores till the Men who have evidenced a Disposition to seize them should be gone. But we leave the Matter to your Discretion & if you find Difficulties too great for the Attempt you will inform us as the Matter should not be began unless there is a Certainty of its being carried thro'. If it is possible to furnish Money it shall be done so far as a Months Pay; but at present we see no Prospect of it. It is really lamentable that the Public should be in this Situation but it is not in our Power to remedy it.

We are Sir

with much Esteem

Your very obed Servants

RICHARD PETERS

By order.

Brigadier General IRVINE

IN COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, June 18th, 1781.

WHEREAS Brigadier General Irvine has represented to this Council, that a number of spirited well affected Inhabitants of the Counties west of the Susquehanna, have signified their intentions of equipping themselves to act as Light Horsemen and Volunteers, to be in readiness to repel any Incursion of the Enemy in this State, and in case of necessity to march to the relief and assistance of our neighbouring States, now invaded by the Enemy and in great distress.

Resolved, That this Board do highly approve the spirit manifested on this occasion, and also of General Irvines intention to form said Volunteers, and take charge of them in the proposed service, and do for that purpose assure him, and them, that

they shall receive all proper and necessary encouragement from this Board.

Extract from the Minutes

T. J. MATLACK Secy

Brigadier General IRVINE.

IN COUNCIL PHILADELPHIA July 28rd, 1781

SIR

I duly received your letter of the sixteenth Instant, and have laid it before the Council. As you was in Town at the time of the Change of our system of supplies, it is hardly necessary to inform you, that M^r Morris undertook to procure for this State, the articles required by Congress, which of course included the support of all Continentals in the State, this commenced on the twentieth Instant by agreement with M^r Morris, who then conceived himself in a condition to assume it. M^r Morris afterwards objected to the number of posts in the Country, and made it a point to confine his Contracts to certain enumerated places, which did not include Lebanon, Hanover, or Yellow Springs,—the latter he has since taken up. But with respect to the others there is a real difficulty as all the moneys designed for these purposes were taken out of our hands, and transferred to M^r Morris, so that we apprehend it will be necessary, if M^r Morris cannot be induced to extend his contracts (which we do not expect) to move the several parties down to those places where contracts are made, viz: York and Lancaster. And as the prisoners are to be five miles from York, and the unconditional prisoners, closely confined in Lancaster, we hope this may be done, as it will be a great relief to us in the business, having no money, and little credit, and if you concur in opinion with us, we request you will give the necessary orders as General S^t Clair is not here. Your observation, that recruits must have provision and quarters immediately on inlisting, is very just, but we apprehend this would be more properly done by granting assistance at two shillings per day, until they reached the rendezvous which in the case of the rifle Corps to be raised, we have fixed — as per Copy of the Recruiting Instructions

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sent you inclosed. The number of class recruits got in Philadelphia by our last account was thirty three, of whom I am sorry to inform you sixteen had deserted. We had earnestly requested they might be sent off as soon as they amounted to five, or six, but some delay happened, and privateers sailing in the mean time it is probable many of them are gone. We have not had regular accounts from the Country but we fear the harvest will make the business more tedious and difficult than we could have expected. York and Cumberland, have been generally slow upon these occasions. It has been observed and I believe with justice, that those Counties who suffered least by the Enemy have been most backward in furnishing their proportions of publick duty of every kind, and your remark, that the people are as secure as if there was no War in the Country, is applicable to more parts of the State, than you have under your Eye. I send you General Waynes letter to me on the affair of the sixth Instant, which came to us at first, in very alarming colours, but rather seems to do us honour at present,—tho' our loss is to be regretted when we see what difficulty there is in getting Men, and training them. By our accounts from Europe the prospect of possessing all the Southern States, and reducing Maryland and Pennsylvania this Campaign, will protract, if not frustrate all negotiations this summer. General Washington is at Kingsbridge or its neighborhood, but his operations are so slow that I suspect he is waiting for something, perhaps the fleet of the Count d'Grass this would give us some spirits and afford a favourable prospect of breaking up that important Post.

I am sir with much respect

Your obedient and very

humble servant

JOS. REED Presid^t

Brigadier General IRVINE

IN COUNCIL PHILADELPHIA August 29th, 1781

SIR

I received your favour of the ninth Instant per M^r Blaine, who returned before I had time to prepare an answer. The movements of the British army, having

relieved us from apprehensions for the prisoners we have in concert with General S. Clair, been endeavouring to arrange and equip the Troops now in the State, which we compute at five hundred. Captain Zeigler has accordingly received very sufficient supplies for that number, consisting of shirts, shoes, overalls, hats and hunting shirts; blue cloth not being procurable at any rate or price. I have also the satisfaction to inform you that Captain Mason from Amsterdam acquaints us, that Mr Searle has succeeded in that part of his mission which relates to military stores, that he was shipping them early in the summer, on board a ship of most reputable force so that they may be hourly expected. Captain Mason having been taken and his papers destroyed, we have no particulars but are much flattered by the prospects he gives us. As soon as I received your letter due inquiry was made with respect to the supply of the post at York, and it appears that Colonel Blaine and his brother had taken that contract; that the Brother had expected Instructions and Money from Philad: which not receiving, he came down here, but his brother and Mr Morris were all at Camp. However I endeavoured to hurry him back as fast as possible and hope that by this time the matter is in a more favourable train.

You have judged very properly with respect to the nature of Mr Morris's engagements on account of the State. But should any like embarrassment arise, or any deficiency of provisions be apprehended, it will undoubtedly be proper to address him, either in the first instance or thro' the medium of the Board of War.

There seems at present a prospect of a considerable part of our Army going to the Southward, General Washington has ordered all the Recruits thither; which is a pleasing circumstance as the division of the Line is very inconvenient on many accounts.

I am sir with much esteem,

Your obedient and very
humble servant

JOS. REED

President

To Brigadier General IRVINE.

PHILADELPHIA September 21st, 1781

SIR

In the present situation of affairs I should be happy in being assisted with your good Judgment and advice, in forming such arrangements as may be most effectual, for drawing forth the strength and resources of the State in the most effectual manner, and concerting a previous general Plan for this purpose, and defending this City

I shall therefore, beg the favour of your Company in Market street at one. oClock to meet a few other Gentlemen proper to be consulted on such an occasion.

I am Sir with much esteem

Your most obedient and

very humble servant

JOS. REED

President

To General IRVINE

THE WASHINGTONS OF ENGLAND.

ACCORDING to Surtees' History of the County Durham, the chief ancestor of the Washington family in England resided at Washington, a ville in the Bishopric of Durham. Bolden Buke, written 1180 (27 H. II.) informs us that Willielmus de Hertburn held the Manor of Wassyngton or Wessington of the L. Bishop of Durham in capite, in exchange for the vill of Hertburn, rendering four pounds and doing service, therefore, in the great chace of the lord bishop, with two greyhounds, and also paying one mark to the palatine aid, when such tax should be raised. Towards the middle of the thirteenth century the resident family, as was customary, had assumed the name of the manor, which was situated a few miles from the mouth of the river Wear, near Hilton Castle; and we read of one William de Wessynton living in this vicinity as early as 1274 (3 Ed. I.). About the year 1328 (2 Ed. III.) Wanter de Wessynton, on giving his daughter Isabel in marriage to Marmaduke Basset, granted unto the latter the Manor of Ossinton in Co. Durham.

Sir William de Wessynton, Knight, was in active service during the Scotch

wars of King Edward III., and took prisoner with his own hands in battle a Monsieur Robert de Colvill of the Manor of Oxenham. An order, issued Dec. 8, 1346 (20 Ed. III.) desires Wm. de Weshynton to bring his Scotch prisoner, Alexander de Haliburton, to the Tower, and Thomas Grey received similar orders respecting his prisoners David Graham and John de Haliburton. The Scotch hostages being released by an order of Aug. 16, 1357, Monsieur de Wessyngton appears at the time to have been the custodian of Patrick, son and heir of Lord David of Graham. An inquisition post-mortem, held in the twenty-second year of the pontificate of Bishop Hatfield, informs us that the good Knight, Sir William Wessington, died in the year 1366, leaving a widow Katherine and an heir bearing his own name, and that at his death he held the manor and ville of Wessington by the same service as has been above mentioned.

Cotemporary with Sir William was Thomas de Wessyngton, who married Isabella, youngest daughter of Jacobus de Usworth. Isabella's brother Richard died sine prole in 1362, and her sister Dionisia, wife of Cuthbert de Kendale, died soon after, whereupon she and her sister Alice, as coheireses, came into possession of the manor of Little Usworth. Thomas de Wessyngton died in 1378 (1 R. II.) aged 37, being seized of a fourth part of the vill of Great Usworth, parish of Washington, Co. Durham, and a moiety of the manor of Little Usworth; his daughter Christina married William de Chestre, who at his death was found to be seized of one-half the last named manor de jure uxoris. Usworth was in the immediate vicinity of the manor of Wassyngton.

Edmundus de Wassyngton, with others of the comitia of John, Duke of Lancaster and King of Castile, received royal letters of protection from Richard II., dated March 4, 1378, which were to remain in force till the next feast of St. Michael (Sept. 29). By inquis p. m. John de Washington held Milborn manor, in county Westmoreland on the borders of Cumberland, in 1397 (21 R. II.), Walter de Wis-

singdon, living in 1409 near New Castle, had free warren on the lands of the Bishop of Durham. In the retinue of the Duke of Gloucester, at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, was John Wissington, and a follower of Sir John West at the same time was named John Wassyngton; while the Prior of Durham, elected 5th Nov., 1416, was another John de Wessyngton, a person of much learning, who, dying in 1446, was buried in the Cathedral.

In Bishop Langley's time, 1406-87, the Washington Estate had passed to the Blaykeston, of Blakiston, Coxhowe, etc.,—an old Durham family whose arms were "argent, two bars gules, and in chief three cocks of the second." Yet we elsewhere learn that before 1400 the direct male line expired in a Sir William de Washington, Knt., of Washington, whose only daughter Dionisia (or Eleanor) married Sir Wm Tempest, Knt., of Studley-Royal, E. R. of York, who was M. P. for that county in 1401 (2 H. IV.). The Lady Tempest died Jan. 2, 1451, and her granddaughter, Dionisia Temple, married Sir Wm. Mallory, of Mobberley, Co. Chester, from which family the Washington estate passed to the Aislabies.

But notwithstanding the extinction of the eldest male line, younger branches of the Washingtons are supposed to have been still in existence, and from an early period the family were much scattered. We have already seen one of the name located in the north of Westmoreland towards the close of the fourteenth century, but some of the family were resident in the southern part of this country almost one hundred and fifty years previous, being thus cotemporary with the earliest of the Durham stock. James Lawrence (son of Sir Robert Lawrence, of Trafford, Co. Lanc.) living 1252 (37 H. III.), married Matilda the sole daughter and heiress of John Washington, and by his marriage acquired the Manors of Washington and Sedgwick (or Seggeswick). His son and successor John Lawrence levied a fine of Washington and Sedgwick in 1283, and was father of a second John, who presented to the church of Washington in 1326, and died about 1360, leaving as

his son and heir Sir Robert Lawrence. Seggeswick, on the river Can, in Co. Westmoreland, was about six or seven miles north of Warton, Lancashire, which in turn was situated near the influx of the Decker into the Kent Sanda. At Warton, during the latter half of the fifteenth century, was living Robert Washington, Gent (the son of John W.), and the family arms, "argent, two bars gules and in chief three mullets of the second—" are to be found on the north side of the door of the parish church. Robert Washington had children by each of his three marriages; his first wife being a Westfield; the second a daughter of Miles Whittington, of Barwick (or Borwick juxta Warton manor), Co. Lanc., and the third Agnes, daughter of — Bateman, of Hershams (or Heversham), near Cartmel-Fells, Co. Westmoreland. From this family, as is alleged, was descended George Washington, President of the United States, while the last of the name remaining in the original locality was the Rev. Thomas Washington, Vicar of Warton, who died about the year 1823.

Again running backward in the course of time, we find Richard de Washington appointed March 2, 1273, to the Chantry or Chapel in the parish of Watton-at-Stone, Co. Herts, where he died about 1322. In the same county, George Washington, cap., was appointed Rector of Stapleford, May 4, 1504, and resigned in 1506; Thomas Washington, Clk., was appointed Oct. 24, 1556, as Rector of Widial, and died in 1559; while Adam Washington, Esq., a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and of Beaches (parish of Brent-Pelham), on the borders of Essex, married Elizabeth Flyer in 1639, and bore the same arms as the Washingtons of Lancashire, as before given.

Robert de Washington, living 1849 (23 Ed. III.), married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Andrew Hawkyn, who owned lands at Preston, in Holderness, E. R. of York. This Robert may have been an ancestor of Richard Washington, who under the reign of Edward VI. held the Manor of Armethorpe and lands at Hampall

(both near Dancaster), Co. York, together with the rectory of Sharpe and lands called Threplondes in Co. Westmoreland, while his son James, who died in 1580, aged 44, held in addition the Manor of Adwickle-street, Co. York. A pedigree of this family, from the Heraldic Visitation of 1666, exists among the Harl. MSS. of the British Museum, and it has been still further extended since that period; from Richard Washington and his wife Jane Lunde* was descended, in the eighth generation, Godfrey Washington of Doncaster, coroner of the W. R. of Yorkshire, who died in 1770 aged 60, and it is probable the latter gentleman was a cousin, in the third or fourth degree, of Baron James Washington who in 1844, at the age of 66, was the Royal Chamberlain of Bavaria. The arms of this family are given the same as those of the Lancashire stock, with a crescent for difference, though it is said they earlier bore arms "billetée, on a bend three swans," coloring not defined.

Besides the place called Washington, or Wassinton, in Co. Durham, we have Wessington, Co. Northumb., north-east of Heddon-on-the-Wall; Washington west of Alfreton in Derbyshire, called on Camden's maps of 1610 "Wessinton;" and lastly in Co. Sussex the parish of Washington. The latter place was known in the tenth century as Wasingatune, and herein, in 963, King Edgar granted certain lands to the chief Athelwold; under the Norman Conqueror it was held by William de Braose, and subsequently passed into the possession of the Dukes of Norfolk.

I. J. G.

THE COUNT REVILLA-GIGÉDO, VICE-ROY OF MEXICO.

FROM the time that Mexico, under the name of New Spain, became subject to Spanish rule, until the period of her Inde-

* Lunde Washington was at one time manager of Mt. Vernon estate for his kinsman Gen. Geo. Washington.

pendence, in the year 1821, the Province was governed by a series of officials with the title of Viceroy. With some noble exceptions, these rulers were men remarkable principally for their indolence, inefficiency, and rapacity. We do not propose to linger upon those who, with a little brief power in their hands, turned it only to selfish purposes, leaving the people they professed to protect in a degraded and miserable condition; but to point for a moment to some of those whose glory, like the glory of the stars, will never wane, because they identified themselves and their efforts with the great cause of humanity and human elevation.

As a luminary of the first magnitude stands the name of Don Juan Vicente Güemes Pacheco Horcasitas y Aguayo, Conde de Revilla-Gigédo. That his character, genius, and peculiar difficulties may be better comprehended, and his labors better appreciated, a glance at his immediate predecessors, and the state of the country he governed, will be necessary.

Between the years 1783 and 1789 no fewer than five Viceroys had received the staff of office. The first, Don Matías de Galvez, was a brother of the celebrated minister and *visitador*, Don José de Galvez, but he was destitute of the ambition, brilliant endowments, and capacities which marked the career of his distinguished relative. From the office of Captain-General of Guatemala, through the influence of Don José, he was promoted to the Viceroyship of New Spain in the year 1783, towards the close of the reign of Carlos III., and though old and infirm, he labored earnestly to acquit himself well in whatever pertained to the exalted post he occupied.

The colony at this period was in a state of almost sluggish tranquillity. Little seemed to be required, and correspondingly little was accomplished. The authority of the Viceroys was established and respected, the period of turbulence among the royal officials had passed, the spirit of independence which was wont to animate the Aztec bosom slumbered, and the Viceroys had only to *project* improvements

which the gradual advancement of the population might require. But the administration of Don Matías was not entirely without historic results; he began the work of paving the streets of the capital, and fostered the Academy of Fine Arts founded by his predecessor. Some of the best models in marble which adorn the collection of San Fernando at the present day were placed there in his time. The sentence of suppression was removed from the *Gaceta*, and it reappeared; the national Bank of San Carlos was established, a bubble which subsequently burst and involved many in ruin.

The administration of Don Matías continued but little more than a year; overpowered with infirmities, he resigned his authority into the hands of the Royal Council, and died on the 3d of November in the year 1784.

His successor Don Bernardo de Galvez, son of Don Matías, was one of the most distinguished Governors of the colony. From the Captain-Generalship of Havana, through the influence of his uncle, the Marquis of Sonora, he was elevated to the office made vacant by the death of his father. Young, zealous, ambitious, and popular, he undertook various works of public utility. He made or laid out several causeways from the city of Mexico, paved many streets, began the system of street-lighting, and, with a view to beautify his capital, embellished the vice-regal residence and commenced the towers of the cathedral.

But the most conspicuous measure of his rule was the rebuilding of the palace of Chapultepec and the construction of a fortress within it. The popularity of this undertaking and the ostentation in which the young Viceroy lived, combined with an act of royal clemency which he had the presumption to perform, in pardoning some criminals whom he had designedly met on their way to the scaffold, attracted the attention of the suspicious court. However this may be, without any known cause, this young man, gay, vigorous, and full of flattering expectations, yielded to the undermining power of a hidden malady,

and descended swiftly to the grave, after having held his authority one year and five months. His exequies were solemnly performed in the Cathedral, and in the darkness of the night, amidst the lamentations of the people, military display and funeral music, giving to the pageant an augustness almost royal, his remains were deposited in the church of San Fernando.

The powers of government fell, as usual on the decease of the Viceroy, into the hands of the *Real Audiencia*. Shortly, however, news came that His Majesty of Spain had named Archbishop de Haro for the vacancy. He was a man of great learning and benevolence; his short government, however, was unmarked by any notable historic event. In a few months he resigned his authority to Señor Don Manuel Antonio Flores, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armada, and Viceroy of Santa Fé de Bogotá. Old, in enfeebled health, and with few endowments for command, almost nothing can be said of his administration further than that he organized three military battalions, commenced the Botanical Garden, and paid some attention to the mining interests of the country. The death of Carlo III., and his celebrated minister, Don José de Galvez, occurred during his government. Unfitted for the exalted position he had attained, both by his tastes and qualifications, in a little more than a year Flores sent his resignation to his royal master, and the thanks he gave the king for his acceptance of the resignation demonstrated that he sincerely renounced the office, and earnestly desired to retire to the more quiet enjoyments of domestic life. In October, 1789, a ship arrived at Vera Cruz, bringing his successor, the second Count Revilla-Gigédo. At Guadalupe, Flores, according to the royal order, delivered to him the staff of office, and soon set sail for Spain in the same vessel that had brought the new Viceroy.

With the departure of Señor Flores for his native land, all obstacles are removed to the introduction of the main subject of our sketch—Don Juan Vicente Güemes Pacheco Horcasitas y Aguayo, Conde de Revilla-Gigédo, 52d Viceroy of New Spain.

This remarkable man came from an illustrious ancestry. His father was Viceroy of Mexico as early as 1749. In his childhood, his parents designated him for the quiet and comparative obscurity of cloistral life; but the activity and enthusiasm of his inclinations defeated this intention, and he embraced the more congenial profession of arms. He held a command at the siege which the Spaniards so obstinately maintained at Gibraltar in 1782, and acquitted himself with distinction in that desperate conflict. At the decease of his father he inherited his title, and was deservedly honored by his royal master with many dignities in Spain, and on the resignation of Flores, as we have seen, he was appointed Viceroy of Mexico.

His predecessors had made no considerable improvements in the general administration of the colony, as has been intimated, until a certain temporary vigor was infused into affairs by the arrival of the royal Commissioner (*Visitador*), Don José de Galvez, who came clothed with authority to adjust whatever might require adjustment. Active, ambitious, inventive, and restless, he directed his efforts to a class of creations, excisions, and reforms which should tend to exalt his own efficiency in the eyes of the Crown, and prove the incapacity and uselessness of the Viceroy. Don Manuel Flores had not the executive qualities necessary to sustain and perfect the improvements initiated by Don José. He might be a man of judgment, but he was not informed upon the affairs of the colony, was slow to comprehend the import of his office, and averse to burden himself with the thousand details with which it was necessary to have minute acquaintance. But whatever Don José might have done for the colony, it is certain that Revilla-Gigédo encountered defects, abuses, and disorders almost without number, which the broad comprehensiveness of his understanding seized, and the energy of his character corrected.

He assumed the government in October, 1789, and the first event which displayed his vigilance and integrity was the consigning to summary justice the perpetrators of

certain notorious assassinations, which by their atrocity had thrown the kingdom into consternation. A short experience convinced the new Viceroy that *labor*, in every sense, could alone give order and form to the mass of *disorder* which had been mis-called government. A glance at the situation of the Province in 1789 will convey the best idea of the merit of this celebrated magistrate, whom neither limited time, social considerations, nor the constant and daring struggle with antiquated and deep-rooted prejudices, deterred from his career of progress.

The streets of the capital were without drains, sidewalks, or pavements. They were the depositories, moreover, of all the impurities from the houses; and, in process of time, these filthy accumulations exhaled vapors extremely deleterious to the health of the population. The market stood opposite the palace, and was constructed with an open space in the centre, surrounded by wooden sheds in which provisions were exposed for sale, and the refuse thrown on one side, awaiting the good offices of swine, which fed at large in the city. The sheds afforded asylum at night for a promiscuous company of men and women, vagrants and drunkards. The baths were open to all who paid the required fee; and no reference was had to the proprieties arising from the distinctions of sex. After nine o'clock it was dangerous to go out, since the streets were lighted only by an occasional lamp, hung by the owners at the doors of shops and houses, in obedience to a municipal regulation. This requisition even was either neglected altogether, or the light withdrawn at an early hour. The lower classes went almost naked, their only clothing consisting of a sheet-like garment (which also performed the office of counterpane), and a palm hat. It was as customary to sell the clothing of the dead in public shops as it was to bury them in the churches of small towns. These practices, superadded to the foul condition of the streets, produced many epidemics.

In the erection of edifices no regard was observed to harmony or regularity. The city was destitute of public prome-

nades, except the single one planted by the Viceroy Bucareli. The fountains were large basins of mason-work, foul with sediment, the dust of the street, the contact with the hands of water-carriers; nor was the addition uncommon of that with which both hands and feet had been laved.

Another fertile source of public disorder and demoralization existed in the abundance of drinking establishments called *pulquerías*, where was sold the intoxicating beverage *pulque*, made from the juice of a species of aloes. Nearly all the squares contained a *pulquería*—an enormous hut or wigwam—and in the centre stood huge jars of the fermented liquid. Around these tempting vessels gathered half naked *leperos*, beggars, prostitutes, and all the worst elements of the population; and here, amidst gambling, licentiousness, and drunken merriment, germinated plots for thefts, assassinations, and their attendant depravities.

In fine, the condition of affairs, moral and physical, was quite bad enough to chill the courage of the most undaunted. Who but a man of unconquerable energy would have had the heroism to attack such a mass of disorder with any hope of its correction?

Great as were these evils, still greater existed in the judicial organization of the kingdom. There were tribunals and systems without end, nominally for the administration of justice, but they were really only so many systems of oppression. The *Acordada* alone exercised its tyrannical jurisdiction by means of twenty-five hundred subordinates, and imposed, without appeal, restraint, or molestation, the most opprobrious punishments—even death itself.

Neither was this multitude of judicial branches regulated by codes of laws or any other fixed rules; each had its peculiar formularies, and no organization existed which afforded guarantees to litigants or determined the attributes of the Judges. Revilla-Gigédo himself stood aghast before systems so monstrous and so complicated.

The provision for education, also, was to the last degree worthless. No school for primary gratuitous instruction had been

established in the capital or any part of the kingdom. Before the expulsion of the Jesuits, in 1767, the care of the youth had devolved upon them. Subsequently, the few schools that remained fell into the hands of ignorant and cruel teachers, who nourished the hearts of the children with absurd fictions, and brutalized them by ridiculous and inefficient discipline.

The roads of the kingdom were in such condition that the only available method of travel and transportation was on mule-back. The corporations of towns wasted their funds in sky-rockets, festivities, and all sorts of useless expenditures. Officers and office-holders were in unison with all this disorder. There were neither data nor ideas how to form statistics; books, entries, and judicial writings conformed only to the caprices of the chiefs. The tribunal of accounts, a place of pride and highly aristocratic, having its three ministers in large wigs and its army of accountants, was the most delinquent and worthless of any. It assumed great superiority, and the idlers at its head sometimes believed themselves above even the Viceroy himself.

The military organization was equally useless and incomplete. In the city and provincial militia, there was neither instruction nor discipline. The coasts and frontiers were without custody; and the few small veteran bodies that existed were unworthy of confidence, since military rank was considered salable and transferable—a kind of speculation of which several of the Viceroys had availed themselves.

This is but an outline of the state of things in New Spain when Revilla-Gigedo entered upon his duties as chief officer of the Province. To ordinary minds, the remedy for these complicated evils would require years of study or perplexed experiment. The acute comprehension of the Count de Revilla-Gigedo soon unmasked the origin of the difficulties, namely: the indolence and avarice of most of the governors, whose only aim seemed to be the accumulation of a fortune to carry back to Spain when the period of their control expired.

With a firm and confident hand the Count applied methods of reform to the shapeless mass, and truly entitled himself to a higher tribute of gratitude than the nation for which he labored has awarded him. Declining all the festivities usually proffered to a Viceroy, he directed his attention to the condition of the fortresses and other provisions for defence; to the purification of the palace; to the removal of those unsightly old sheds that had served for markets, and the construction of others more decent and commodious; to sanitary regulations respecting the streets; to measures by which the half-naked laboring class should be induced to clothe themselves; to the establishment of ordinances concerning the public baths; the erection of edifices with some view to order; the paving and lighting of streets; provision for a night-watch and police system; the extinguishment of fires; the suppression of the disorders of the *pulquerias*; the constructions of aqueducts and fountains, by which the health of the population was materially promoted. He further provided for the same object, by prohibiting the sale of the clothing of the dead, and stopping burials in churches. The cemeteries of Vera Cruz and Puebla resulted from this prohibition. He repaired public highways and causeways, and established a Botanical Garden at Chapultepec, which had been projected by one of his predecessors. He caused primary schools to be opened in most of the important towns; furnished the Academy with professors in Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, &c.; wrought a general reform in the ordinances by which crafts and trades were regulated; and, as by a species of magic, gave life and animation to useful establishments, which neither time nor revolution has destroyed.

Neither did the Viceroy restrict his reforms to things merely material; he devised expedients to remove abuses in the moral administration, and cure some of its palpable evils,—though many of those expedients, of the highest importance, were so hampered, benumbed, and opposed in the Court of Spain that they were not carried into effect. For all in which he

did succeed, he had to struggle with the sluggishness of magistrates, inveterate prejudices, and all the train of obstacles they bring, and to plunge, sword in hand, upon the hoary vices he would extirpate; but his projects were so evidently good, and conformable to justice, that the Court could not withhold its sanction.

Mining, agriculture, and manufactures also received special attention from Revilla-Gigédo, and strong impulses were imparted to them through his wisdom and energy. With respect also to whatever facilitated communication, the purposes of the Viceroy were magnificent; but limited power, limited time, and limited means, together with the obstructions interposed by paltry private interests or favoritism, defeated many of his grandest schemes.

In order to accomplish, in the short space of five years, the reforms we have mentioned, and many others to which time does not allow us to refer, the most indefatigable industry was necessary. Revilla-Gigédo only allotted to himself three or four hours for sleep, retiring regularly at nine in the evening and rising at one, to pursue his labors, or to sally out that he might personally observe the manner in which the municipal laws were heeded.

He was neat and elegant in his person, and a strict observer of etiquette. He ate only twice in the day; and, while he supported all the proprieties of a state table, never tasted anything from his own table, but received his food prepared and seasoned from the convent of the Capucins. It was sent to him in a small trunk, locked, which had two keys—one kept by himself, the other by the Abbess.

Many curious anecdotes are related of this remarkable man. One or two may serve to illustrate more fully the striking features of his character.

On a certain occasion he went to the Tribunal of Accounts, an office for which he had an aversion by reason of the pride and indolence of its chiefs. It was ten o'clock, and not a soul was present. The Viceroy undertook to arrange a packet of papers, which were in the greatest confusion. When the employés entered, they were

almost petrified with astonishment. Revilla-Gigédo then took his hat, and, with a sardonic smile, said to them:—"Gentlemen, from eight to eleven I shall come to regulate this archive; meanwhile, there is no necessity that you should fatigue yourselves. You can sleep and breakfast, confident that the service of the king suffers no loss."

The following is related by Don Carlos Bustamante in his "Continuacion" of Padre Cavo:

A certain widow stated to the Viceroy that her husband on his death-bed had been arrested for debt, and that she had taken care to place in safety a small coffer of jewels which were her dowry. These jewels she had intrusted to a gentleman, without exacting any receipt or equivalent. Urged by the necessities of her widowhood, she had petitioned for her treasures, and he had not only denied that he had received them, but had treated her as if she were mad. The fertile mind of the Viceroy soon suggested a method of redress. The following night he concealed her in a place from which she was to sally at a preconcerted signal. The recipient of the jewels was summoned, and in a friendly manner was solicited to return them; but, as before, he denied all knowledge of the matter. The demand was politely renewed, with promises that his honor should be protected; still he persisted in the denial. In the course of conversation, the Viceroy inquired if he took snuff.

"Yes, Señor," he replied, offering his box. "Take what your Excellency pleases."

Affecting distraction and urgency to dispatch some important business, the Viceroy left him, and calling a confidential assistant, sent him with the snuff-box to the wife of the *depositorio*, with directions to ask for the coffer of jewels which had certain marks such as had been described by the lady. In a short time the messenger returned with the little trunk. The widow was then called from her place of concealment, and asked if that was the box she demanded.

"It is the same, Señor," she answered, "which I intrusted on deposit to this gentleman."

The Viceroy gave him a glance of indignation.

"How have you dared to deceive me, a gentleman and a Viceroy, when I removed all difficulties out of the way in order to cover your honor, and to satisfy this unfortunate woman? Henceforth you shall understand I am not to be trifled with. I have ordered a coach to convey you to the Castle."

In May, 1794, Revilla-Gigedo resigned his office* into the hands of Branciforte,

* One of the remarkable events which occurred during the government of Revilla-Gigedo, was the appearance of an Aurora Borealis of unusual splendor in the year 1789. A manuscript letter, written by his Secretary and signed by the Viceroy, giving an account of this phenomenon and the consternation it produced, has been preserved. We subjoin a translation from the original document:—

MOST EXCELLENT SEÑOR:

At 8 o'clock on the night of the 14th of November, an Aurora Borealis appeared in this city. The Indians of the country, who are greatly without instruction and are very faint-hearted, began to be terrified and to make such a tumult that the streets became thronged with people, who shrieked and wailed, believing that fire was about to fall from heaven—that the city was about to be overwhelmed—or other similar absurdity which this or that fanatic invented and propagated, the excited people immediately believing it. The Ecclesiastics, who ought to have tranquillized the ignorant, deceived them and drew them away from their error, assisted in confirming them in it. They began to ring bells for the Supplicatory; they opened the churches, and even the Brotherhood of St. Augustin came forth carrying in procession St. Nicholas. Other priests began to preach, and all the town wandered about crazy, shrieking, praying, and performing acts of contrition in the streets. The number of persons who went out to Guadalupe to commend themselves to the Virgin was very considerable; and though the phenomenon disappeared before ten o'clock, even as late as two in the morning many people were still roaming about with burning brands, and praying in the public ways.

Seeing that the inhabitants left their houses unprotected, I determined that patrols should go the rounds to guard the property fear had caused the owners to forsake. I likewise sent a request to the Archbishop, that he would command the calling of Supplications to cease, that the churches might be closed; on his own part taking the necessary steps to quiet the tumult and disorder, since, as it could at once be perceived, the cause deserved not the least dread or solicitude. I caused, moreover, that several officers should go through the streets in a manner the most favorable to undeceive the people of their error and induce them to return to their houses.

who had been appointed his successor, and soon after embarked for Spain, where he became director of artillery, a military position of importance and responsibility. Five years later, May 2d, 1799, he died at Madrid, universally lamented, as he was in Mexico also, where the memory of his good deeds is never to be obliterated.

The celebrated "Instruccion," which he wrote for the benefit of Branciforte, is a memorial of the most important events that happened during his government. It is a national treasure which has been most jealously cared for, and remained unpublished until 1831. The attentive reader can glean from it the principles which guided the policy of the Cabinet at Madrid, in order to maintain the strong hand Spain had extended over Mexico; the source, amount, investment, etc., of the large sums with which this Province had enriched the Royal Treasury; it brings into near inspection the judicial system; acquaints us with the character of the population, the military organization, the condition of agriculture and the mining interests, home and foreign commerce, the state of arts and industry, and the policy of the Viceroyship, both general as regards the colony at large, and particular as regards the capital. It also records curious and acute observations, indicates reforms and projects, and embodies reflections which disclose the upright and magnanimous principles of the writer—his deep desire for the prosperity of the nation he ruled, and furnishes to legislators suggestions well worthy their consideration.

It is to be regretted that so far as Branciforte is concerned, it was practically an effort expended in vain. He neither thought nor worked like his illustrious predecessor, though he contributed to give the last touch to the reputation of Revilla-Gigedo, by influencing the Council to accuse him. Envy seems to be indispensable in order to

I give Your Excellency this account lest, perhaps, notice through another source might arrive, of such character as to cause anxiety.

Exmo. Señor,

EL CONDE DE REVILLA-GIGEDO.

MEXICO, 30th Nov., 1789.

EXMO. SEÑOR DON ANTONIO PORLIER.

lift the splendor of great men, as the clouds of heaven are necessary, which, dispersed, cause the sun to shine with more clearness and brilliancy.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

OLD PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN.—Dr. Edward Vanderpool, 206 Fourth street, in this city, has in his possession a portrait of Dr. Franklin, painted at Trenton, N.J., a year or two before his death, by an English artist named Stibbs, which, with a very close likeness both in face and attitude to the well known Cochin Portrait, represents him with the marks of much more advanced age than any of the engraved likenesses. It is in oil on canvas, stretched on board $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, with powdered wig and a red coat, one hand over the other resting on a cane. The expression is smiling, but evidently senile. It is, however, a most interesting relic, and its authenticity undoubted, the picture having been given by the artist's daughter to Dr. Vanderpool. G. G.

INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY OF NEGROES IN BOSTON.—Phillis Wheatley's was not the only instance in Boston, of the negro's capacity for intellectual improvement. A worthy Englishman, Richard Dalton, Esq., a great admirer of the Greek classics, because of the tenderness of his eyes, taught his negro boy, Cæsar, to read to him distinctly any Greek writer, without understanding the meaning or interpretation.—*Douglass*, ii. 345.

In the *Boston Chronicle* for September 21, 1769, is advertised:—"To be sold, a Likely Little negroe boy, who *can speak the French language*, and very fit for a Valet."

DRAW A PRIZE.—The following extract from an old newspaper may interest some of your readers, as serving to show that

one of our current witticisms is not as new as may be generally supposed.

"Instead of that alacrity with which every man in the United States was to turn out, as a volunteer, to fight Great Britain, as triumphantly foretold by the administration prints, we hear of nothing but lamentations and dissatisfaction from every militia man who has been so fortunate as to *draw a prize*, as it is called, by which he becomes liable to be called on any moment to join the detachment of thirteen thousand men that make up the quota of this State."—*New York Evening Post*, May 12th, 1812.

I have a strong impression that "copper-heads" is used, with its present political meaning, by the journal quoted above or some of its contemporaries. But, whether this is so or not, it is quite evident from the above extract that if the word did not exist at that time, it was, at least, sadly needed. S. W. P.

PHILLIPS AND DAVIS—A COINCIDENCE.—On the 8th of December, 1837, Wendell Phillips, speaking in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in reply to one who vindicated the mob that murdered Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton, the previous month, used the following language:—

"Sir, when I heard the gentleman lay down principles which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis, and Hancock, and Quincy, and Adams, I thought *those pictured lips* [pointing to the portraits in the hall] *would have broken into voice* to rebuke the recreant American—the slanderer of the dead."

Twenty years later, October 11th, 1858, Jefferson Davis spoke in Faneuil Hall, and used similar imagery. He said:—

"If those voices, which breathed the first instincts into the Colony of Massachusetts, and into those colonies which formed the United States, to proclaim community, independence, and assert it against the powerful mother country; if those voices live here still, how must they feel who come here to preach treason to the constitution, and assail the Union it ordained and established? It would seem that their

criminal hearts would fear that *those voices, so long slumbering, would break their silence*, that those forms which look down from these walls behind and around, would come forth, and that their sabres would once more be drawn from their scabbards, to drive from this sacred temple these fanatical men, who deserve it more than did the changers of money and those who sold doves in the temple of the living God."

It is hardly credible that at the very time that Davis uttered these scorching words against those who lift up their hands against the Union and the Constitution, his "criminal heart" was meditating the treason that it has since perpetrated; but we have evidence that compels us to believe such to have been the case.

X. Y. Z.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.—We have noticed with pleasure the unanimous passage in the House of Representatives, at Washington, of a bill adding one hundred dollars per annum to the pensions of the little band of Revolutionary veterans who still survive, and whose lives, it is to be hoped, may be prolonged to witness the full triumph of those liberties which their valor helped to establish. It appears, by an official return, that the number now living of the heroes whose efforts in behalf of their country are still gratefully remembered, is but *twelve*. Of these the oldest has attained the age of 105 years, and the youngest is 94. The names and ages, with amount of pension allowed under existing laws, are stated in a communication from the Pension Bureau, as follows:—

Amaziah Goodwin, born in Somersworth, N. H., Feb. 16, 1759; pension \$38 33.

John Goodnow, born in Sudbury, Mass., Jan. 20, 1762; pension \$36 67.

Adam Lisk, born in Washington Co., Pa.,—1762; pension —.

Daniel Waldo, born in Windham, Conn., Sept. 10, 1762; pension \$96.

Jonas Gates, born in Barre, Mass., —, 1766; pension \$96.

Benjamin Miller, born in Springfield, Mass., April 4, 1764; pension \$24 54. (Died Sept. 1863.—ED. H. M.)

James Barham, born in Southampton Co., Va., May 18, 1764; pension \$32 33.

William Hutchings, born in York, Me., —, 1764; pension \$21 66.

John Pettingill, born in Windham, Conn., Nov. 30, 1766; pension \$50.

Alexander Maroney, enlisted at Lake George, N. Y., born —, 1770; pension \$96.

Samuel Downing, served in the 2d N.H. regiment; pension \$80.

Lemuel Cook, on the roll at Albany, N. Y.; pension \$100.

With regard to the last three, it will be observed that full particulars are wanting. In the case of Maroney, the files state that he was "enlisted" by his father, being a minor. To all of the pensions here stated, it is now proposed to add \$100 per annum.

There were at the date of the latest report in print seven pensioners on the State roll of Massachusetts receiving pensions from the treasury of this Commonwealth, under resolves of the Legislature independently of the action of Congress. Of these Benjamin Smith, of Grafton, who receives the largest sum, viz. \$150 per annum, is described as "a soldier of the Revolution," and we believe that some of the others received their pensions in respect of Revolutionary services.

The names of the others are Martin Wheelock, Lyman Webster, Peter Jowder, James Pomeroy, John T. Stone, James Daniels. If authorized by a vote of the Legislature similar to the movement in Congress which called forth the interesting facts above noted, respecting the United States pensioners, the Secretary of the Commonwealth would, perhaps, be able, by a search of the files, to furnish complete information on the subject.—*Boston Advertiser*.

DANIEL TAYLOR, THE SPY.—The physician who administered to Daniel Taylor (the British spy) the emetic on October 9, 1777, which brought up the silver ball in which was inclosed the short letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Burgoyne, was Dr. Moses Higby, afterwards of Newburgh, in this

State. He resided at the time near the old Fall's house, at the Square in the town of New Windsor, where General (afterwards Governor) George Clinton had his headquarters temporarily in the fall of 1777, subsequently to the defeat at Fort Montgomery. He died in Newburgh May 3, 1823, at the age of eighty, and had practised there and in New Windsor for nearly sixty years. The letter inclosed in the ball was written on the previous day at Fort Montgomery, and was intended to inform Burgoyne (then encamped near Saratoga) that no colonial troops intervened their respective forces (which they intended, if possible, to unite) except the command of Gates, and expressed the hope that the recent English success at the Fort would facilitate his contemplated operations both above and below Albany. Immediately after the storming of the Fort, Gen. George Clinton made his headquarters at Mrs. Fall's house to collect his men, who had become scattered on the night of the storming, in order that he might march them, together with such new recruits as he might obtain, to Esopus (now Kingston) to prevent the English from landing from their vessels at that place, which he had been advised by his brother Col. James Clinton (serving under him), they would do if the vessels could break the chain which was across the river near the Fort (this obstruction across the river from near St. Anthony's Nose to Fort Montgomery was, in fact, a *chevaux de frise*, and was arranged by Capt. Machen,* the Engineer of Fort Montgomery, with the assistance of Capt. Hazelwood, whose similar work across the Delaware River had been so effectual previously; it was 1860 feet long, and separated in a few hours, by reason of the tide, after its completion, but was soon after relaid in another position under the

suggestion of Maj. Gen. Heath. It cost £50,000, and weighed 170 tons. When it broke, Congress refused to pay the bill for the iron-work upon it, until the quality of the iron was investigated. The investigation proved satisfactory).

He did not rally his men in time, but when he reached Kingston (by way of the valley of the Wallkill), he discovered that the English vessels had ascended the river, landed troops, set fire to the village, and had just retired, leaving it still in flames. The spy was captured before Clinton started from the Square. It is not known by what route the spy came from Fort Montgomery on his intercepted way to Burgoyne, and he refused to state it. His person was searched and the ball was accidentally found in his hair, where it had been ingeniously fastened, and probably before he started. Its form was oval, about the size of a bullet, and consisted of two sections which were firmly united by a screw in the centre. It was pure silver, for the probable reason that if the bearer should be compelled, by any exigency, to swallow it for its and his safety, the metal might not affect him as lead, brass, or copper would. The shell of it was about the thickness of a common wafer; and compactly folded in it was the short letter to Burgoyne, written on thin silk paper. The letter contained but three sentences, and was forwarded by Gen. Clinton to the "Council of Safety," after the court-martial of Taylor. When the ball was discovered, Taylor snatched it from the searching officer, and under pretence of throwing it away, swallowed it. This, however, was noticed. Clinton immediately sent for Dr. Higby, who, instantly upon his arrival, administered with much difficulty a powerful emetic. The ball was thrown up almost immediately; and Taylor picking it up, ran a short distance, was overtaken, and, upon being brought back, the ball could not be found, and he refused to state what he had done with it. Clinton promptly informed him that he believed he had again swallowed it, and that if it was not produced at once, he should instantly order him to be hung, and that he should be cut open to obtain it. He then produced it. Taylor was a

* Capt. Machen came to America about 1766 as an officer in the English service, but soon resigned. He then opened the outlet to "Machen's Pond," now called Orange Lake, four miles west of Newburgh, and erected a small building in which he made copper coin for change, and, though it was illegal, yet he was not interfered with. The public regarded the coinage as a convenience which was not at that early day sufficiently supplied by the government.

major in the English service. He was taken by Clinton to Kingston with the troops, and was there tried before a Court-Martial (of which Capt. John Woodward, the father of Judge Woodward who was afterwards one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, was Judge Advocate), and was unanimously condemned as a spy, and was hung the next day from an apple-tree on the outskirts of the village, and buried under it. He wore a citizen's dress at the time of his capture, was about forty years of age, and was privileged by Clinton to write several letters to relatives in England, which, after being read and found not to communicate any military information, were sent to Sir Henry Clinton for further disposition.

His remains were never removed. He was an officer of equal rank with André (each being a major), and both were selected as spies, and executed as such; and both intrusted with important duties, and for the same government, and by the same officer (Sir Henry Clinton), yet André was exhumed by order of the British Government, and his remains deposited with military honors in Westminster Abbey, while those of Taylor have been neglected by his country to the present time. The probable impossibility of identifying the particular spot of his burial may constitute the reason why his bones were not removed at the time when André's were. The grave of the latter was marked by a stone immediately after his execution, and a willow planted by it, both of which remained there at the time of the removal to England. No mark was put upon Taylor's grave, and the old apple-tree, no doubt, had long since gone, and probably no one then living or accessible could identify the spot.

JOHN M. EAGER, *New York.*

NAMES AND LOCATION OF TRIBES ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN, BY N. T. TRUE.—The tribes of New England were settled on the principal rivers. On the Connecticut were the Mohegans. Those on the sources of the Connecticut river were called Micmacs or Fresh Water Indians. On the Merrimac

were the Pennacooks. On the Saco were the Sokokis, of whom the Pequaqueys at Fryeburg were a branch. On the Androscoggin were the Anasagunticooks, of which tribe were the Rokomekos at Canton Point, and the Pejescots on the Lower Androscoggin. The Norridgewocks lived on the Kennebec. The Penobscots, or Tarratines, as they were often called, on the Penobscot; the Wawenocks, on the St. George's, Sheepscot, and Pemaquid Rivers; the Passamaquoddies on the St. Croix; the Marechites on the St. John, and the Micmacs in Nova Scotia.

The Indians on the Androscoggin are known under the general name of Anasagunticooks, though it appears that it was originally confined to those residing above Lewiston Falls. At a late period it seemed to extend to the scattered remnants of Indians on the river, and at St. Francis in Canada.

It is a curious fact that the word Anasagunticook, Amoscoggin, and Amasaconte, are all derived from the same roots, and have essentially the same meaning. Amasaconte was the name of the tribe at Farmington, and as the carrying place, by means of numerous ponds, was very easy, it is probable that the intercourse between the Indians on the Androscoggin and Sandy Rivers was very intimate, and may thus have rendered them, in a certain sense, nearly identical.

The Pejescots occupied the territory between Lewiston Falls and the Kennebec River. Their headquarters were at Brunswick, where they had a fort near the falls. They also had a location at Little River Falls. Their position was a most important one. It was at the great carrying place between the Eastern and Western tribes. It was also the turning off place of the Indians coming down the river to Macquait. Their position early brought them into contact with the whites. An English trader occupied their territory below the Falls as early as 1624-5, and another at the Little River Falls, consequently they were the first to be broken up as a tribe.

They probably depended largely on fishing for their support, although they, no doubt, had corn fields in Durham, Bruns-

wick, and Topsham. Colonel Church, as late as 1690, found a barn of corn to a large amount at their fort in Brunswick. Still, they did not appear to have any fixed habitation at that time below Lewiston Falls, unless it might have been on Sabattis river.

It is doubtful if any tribe in New England had greater facilities for procuring food at all seasons of the year than the Pejepscots. At certain periods, salmon, sturgeon, and other fish swarmed the river at the Falls, where they could easily spear them. Their hunting grounds were near, corn could be raised or brought down the river, while in the severest weather, or time of scarcity, they could reach Macquait, a distance of three miles, where clams were abundant. Like the immense water power at Brunswick, still unimproved, it would seem as though the natives did not themselves appreciate the natural advantages around them, though they may have been originally a populous tribe.

The Rokomekos had their headquarters at Canton Point, and this may be considered the centre of the Indian population on the whole river. They were a semi-agricultural people. The broad intervals, to the extent of several hundred acres, were cleared and cultivated with corn. From what can be gleaned of their condition, it is probable that they were among the most populous of any tribe in Maine, previous to 1617, when they suffered from the plague which carried off so many Indians throughout New England.

No tribe of Indians was more dreaded by the whites than the Rokomekos. They would turn off from the river through the northern part of what is now Cumberland County, and pounce upon the settlers of the seaport towns, killing and taking captive the inhabitants, or coming down the river in a flotilla of canoes, prowl along the shores, or at a later period, through the influence of the French, they would ascend the river, go to Canada, join the French, and again descend to the sea-coast to annihilate, if possible, the English settlements. They embraced the Indians up and down the Androscoggin river, from Lewiston Falls to its source.

Our knowledge of the condition of the Indians about Rokomeko is very limited. They had cornfields near Rumford Falls and at Rumford Point.

It is not known whether there was a distinct tribe at Lewiston Falls. Some of the Pennacook Indians fled from their tribe in New Hampshire through fear of the Mohawks, and built a fort there about the year 1680, so that this place constituted a sort of garrison for the protection of their families while the men were away from home. The excellent facilities for fishing at the Falls must have always attracted the Indians to that place.

At Bethel, about two and a half miles above the village, there was undoubtedly a small tribe, possibly a branch of the Rokomekos, as they were said to have carried their dead to Rokomeko for burial. They had left the place long before the town was settled, as quite large trees had grown up in their corn-fields. About twenty cellars for the storage of corn, a dozen or more gun barrels, kettles, hoes, and other implements were found by the first settlers, indicating that they had left in a hurried manner.

CARTRIDGE PAPER IN 1778.—When the American army entered Philadelphia, in June, 1778, upon the evacuation of the English troops, there was a want of paper fitted for the construction of cartridges. It was advertised for, and but a small quantity procured. An order was then issued demanding its instant production by all people in that city who had it. This produced but little, and most probably on account of its scarcity. A file of soldiers was then ordered to make search for it in every place where any was likely to be found. Among other places visited in July, 1778, was a garret in a house in which Benjamin Franklin had previously had his printing office. Here were discovered about twenty-five hundred copies of a sermon which the Rev. Gilbert Tenant had written (printed by Franklin) upon "Defensive War," to rouse the colonists during the French troubles. They were all taken and used as cases for musket cartridges, and at once

sent to the army, and most of them were used at the battle of Monmouth. The requisites in cartridge paper were, of course, thinness, strength, pliability, and inflammability, and such paper was necessarily scarce then.

J. M. E.

NEW YORK.

INDIANS IN ORANGE COUNTY. — Oshasquemonus, the chief of the Minsies tribe (the word having become corrupted into "Minisink," see Eager's Hist. of Orange Co., p. 407, and Stone's Life of Brandt), was one of the signers to the deed of the large Minisink Patent. Besides him, eleven other chiefs signed, though all did not belong to the same tribe, but set up some hunting and other ancient rights to the land. He was a chief of the Wawayanda tribe, whose village was located as early (or rather as late) as 1704, upon the Otter Hill, near Campbell Hall, and near the point where the Beaver Dam empties into that stream. He was also one of the signers to what is known as the Wawayanda Patent. This last patent was intended by the chiefs to cover but sixty thousand acres, but, when subsequently surveyed, was discovered to contain nearly or quite one hundred and fifty; but as the grant was made by meter and bounds, and no particular number of acres was mentioned in it, it could not, by the decisions of the English Courts, be revoked, nor the quantity of land be diminished to the intention of the Indians. Its date was March 5, 1703, and though the English Governor, upon ascertaining the mistake, petitioned Queen Anne to reduce the quantity, yet nothing was heard from the petition—at least nothing was done to that end. Among the other signers to this patent were Rapingonick (who died about 1730 at the Delaware Gap); Wawastawaw, Moghopuck (who subsequently lived on the flats now known as Haverstraw); Comelawaw, Nana-witt, Ariwimack (who was chief of the tribe then occupying the low grounds on the Wallkill, extending from near Goshen, down that stream to Shawangunks in Ulster County); Rumbout (a Minsies); Guliapaw (whose tribe had their village near

Long Pond, one of the feeders of the Morris Canal). This village was within fifty rods of the north end of the pond, and in the vicinity many rude utensils, and arrow-heads, and some stone axes, have been found. What is now known as Warwick Creek, was formerly called Wawayanda Creek, after an early tribe. At the early settlement of the lands along it (about 1742), there were some evidences of a fortified Indian village at the point where the Warwick falls into the Pochuck Creek. About 1811, a large number of Indian bones (supposed to be such from the earthenware found with them), were discovered between two large flat stones in the immediate vicinity of the confluence of the two streams. There were evidences of a village at the mouth of the Tinbrook when the Wileman Patent was granted in 1709. Also one on the west bank of the Wallkill, near where a part of the army, known as the Virginia Line, lay encamped in 1782. Another is known to have existed on the old Palatine Road, north of the village of Wardsbridge (now Montgomery), and near the site of the Lutheran church which the Germans erected who settled the Patent called Germantown, guaranteed in 1722. At Crist's Mill, near by, the remnant of a tribe is known to have lived as late as the old French war in 1755. The streams through Orange County abounded in otter and beaver in the early part of the last century, and this fact probably accounts for the large number of small tribes who have left proofs of their existence upon the banks of them. Some few years since an instrument of polished stone, evidently made to dress these animals, was discovered in the bed of the Beaver Dam near the old church at Neelytown. General John MacBride, of Hamptonburgh (still living), remembers to have seen the remains of a beaver dam upon the small stream which empties into the Otter Kill upon his farm. There was an Indian settlement within half a mile of this place in 1811.

J. M. E.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SHAKSPEARE'S DEATH.—We are glad to observe that the New England Historic Genealogical Society has voted to properly observe the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare. At a recent meeting, the details of the celebration were referred to the government of the Society. On that occasion, one of the members spoke as follows :

Mr. President: With your permission, I intend to bring before this meeting a matter which I believe to be of interest to this Society. It is known to us all that the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare takes place on the twenty-third day of April of the current year. It is understood that appropriate notice of this event will be taken in England. But I have yet to learn that any measures have been inaugurated in this country for the celebration of that day. Should it be suffered to pass by without something being done by way of commemoration in this western world, the neglect cannot fail, in my opinion, to cause us disgrace.

England was, it is true, the birthplace of the greatest writer in our language, but he belongs to us as much as to the land of his nativity. There are probably fifty readers of him in the United States to one reader in Great Britain. I have been informed by a bookseller that he has frequently sold new copies of Shakspeare's works for one dollar and twenty-five cents each. Does any one suppose that this book has ever been on sale in England at five or six shillings sterling ?

The question very naturally arises : "Whose business is it to provide for the celebration suggested ?"

Boston has long claimed to be the Literary Emporium, the Athens of America. There are now, as there always have been, among us scientific and literary men, poets (perhaps), poetasters certainly, who in their own estimation and that of their friends are deserving of high honor. One would think that some of these would move in the matter. Veneration for the mighty dead, a deep appreciation of his matchless powers, gratitude for what they

have learned from him, and even an *esprit de corps* would, we should suppose, have prompted them to take measures that the birthday of Shakspeare should not pass unnoticed. But, as yet, all is still in that quarter. Perhaps it is as well. Should some of them attempt to commemorate him in song, the words which the object of their rhyme puts into the mouth of one of his characters might be applicable :

I had rather be a kitten, and cry—mew,
Than one of these same metre ballad mongers !
I had rather hear a brazen canstick turn'd,
Or a dry wheel grate on an axletree ;
And that would set my teeth nothing on edge,
Nothing so much as mincing poetry ;
'Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling nag.

[First Part King Henry IV., Act III. Sc. 1.]

If, then, those upon whom it might seem to be incumbent to do this will not move, I would suggest that this Society should do something. Our title indicates the objects of our labors to be History and Genealogy. Both of these are so closely connected with English antecedents that we cannot separate them if we would. English history is our history till within less than two hundred and fifty years ; it is measurably our history till within less than a century ; and even now we have no small sympathy in the public movements of our fatherland. Our genealogy, however much it has become spread out over this "boundless continent," finds its source on English territory. Shakspeare lived in an age when maritime discovery was active. One of his warmest friends and most munificent benefactors was that Earl of Southampton, whose name appears in one of the early patents of the region in which we dwell. The poet's works are marked by mention of places discovered in his time, and are illustrated by tales brought home by early American voyagers.

These facts, and others which might be named, seem to render it proper that this Society should celebrate in some way the three hundredth anniversary of his birth. And should it so happen that ours should be the only celebration of this event in America, or even in New England, it will redound much to the credit of this Society,

and be a pleasant thing in our annals for posterity to read.

On account of personal reasons, Mr. President, I submit no motion, but would beg leave to suggest that a committee be raised, at this meeting, with full powers to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration which has been spoken of.

LATIN ODE ON WASHINGTON.—The following from the *Pennsylvania Magazine* of October, 1775, may interest your readers :

IN GEO. WASHINGTON DUCIS SUPREMI MUNERE A
SENATU, POPULOQUE AMERICANO DONATUM.

Te vocat Boston, (ubi dux iniquus
Obsidit cives miseros, et obstat,
Urbe quo cedant minus;) excitatque
Pristina virtus.

Prosperes cedat, bone, quod pararis.
Occidunt cives, gladio petita
Heu perit virgo misere! atque clamor
Personat aurea.

Di boni dent nunc tibi quæ præcamur
Sospitem ac reddant populo dolenti:
Hostium turmas subito repellas
Cæde furentes.

Te manent plausus, favor et benignus
Omnium quotquot tenet ora nostra
Quo ruit sævus sanie profusus
Indicis olim.
H. P. W.

PHILADELPHIA.

QUERIES.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FENWICK.—Where can I find a genealogical account of the descendants of John Fenwicke, the early Quaker settler in New Jersey?

P.

RICHARD COX.—A New Jersey Masonic Committee appointed to write a Masonic History of that State, report that Richard Cox was the first Provincial Grand Master of America. Where was Henry Price at that time?

PRISON WALLS IN BOSTON.—The city of Boston has recently come into possession of an estate upon Cross street, near North

street, upon which is a building that the tradition of the neighborhood says was at a time prior to the Revolution the Town Jail. The walls, from their thickness and appearance, would seem to warrant the statement of its use. As the city authorities are about to remove the building, it occurs to the writer that some of our citizens may know the facts in regard to it, and, if so, would be glad to examine the premises before the ancient edifice is taken down. Can any antiquarian enlighten us in regard to this subject?

A POLITICAL LESSON.—Can any of our readers give an explanation of the following political caricature? The plate is a well executed mezzotint, ten by thirteen inches, entitled "A Political Lesson." It represents a richly dressed old gentleman booted and spurred, just thrown from his horse, his head striking a broken milestone, on which is inscribed: "To Boston, VI. miles." His hat and wig are on the ground. Near the milestone is a finger-board inscribed: "To Salem." The sky looks loving. Besides the table, the following is under the plate: J. Dixon, invenit et fecit. Published 7 Sept. 1774. Pr. 1s. 6d. Printed for John Bowles, at No. 13 in Cornhill.

A STATUE ON THE BATTERY, NEW YORK.—I recently heard an old resident assert, quite positively, that many years since there stood on the Battery an equestrian statue, in marble or bronze, of some public character. I can find no corroboration of this statement. I suppose it must be a mistake for the Pitt statue recently presented to the Historical Society. From the age of my informant, it could not be the old leaden affair of King George. Can any reader enlighten me?
W.

THE ARMS OF HARBERDINCK.—What has become of the arms of Jan Harberdinck, which used to be back of the pulpit in the North Dutch Church, New York? It is a pity to see the mementos of old benefactors of churches thus displaced.
H.

REPLIES.

WHIM WHAMS.—(Vol. viii., p. 79.) A copy of this work, with the original contract for publishing it, in the handwriting of S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), and signed by him, Nov. 15, 1827, is in my possession. At that time the contents of the book had not been written, but before the ensuing Christmas, less than thirty days, the whole matter was handed to the publisher. The authors, who were members of a Literary Club, were James W. Miller, Oliver C. Wyman, Moses Whitney, Jr., and Henry J. Finn. All of these gentlemen, except the second named, are deceased. Of Mr. Miller, it is said that he has written some of the sweetest verses in the English language; the second named is well known as one of our best writers of satiric and humorous verse; the third was a well known contributor to our magazines and to the daily press; the last named—the lamented Finn—the inimitable actor and artist, was lost in the ill-fated steamer Lexington, January 13, 1840. The designs for the cover and the tail-piece, as well as the verses on the title-page, and the 12, 19, 22, 27, 30, and 31 articles were written by him. The 16 and 37 were by Mr. Whitney. The 5, 7, 9, 15, 20, 29, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, and 43, were by Mr. Miller; the remaining twenty-five articles were by Mr. Wyman. Soon after its issue here, a London firm re-published it, and it met with a ready sale.

Mr. Wyman edited "Poems and Sketches," by James W. Miller, with a notice of his life, in 1829.

Of the three writers above named, who are deceased, their companion can truly say:

"Green be the turf above them,
Friends of my better days;
None knew them but to love them,
None named them but to praise."

J. C.

Boston, March, 1864.

THOMAS ODIORNE.—Is the following his only work?

The Progress of Refinement. A Poem

in three Books, to which are added a Poem on Fame and Miscellanies. By Thomas Odiorne. Boston: Printed by Young & Etheridge, opposite to the entrance of the Branch Bank, State street, 1791. J. C.

BOSTON.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held March 15th, W. L. Newberry Esq., President, in the chair. The total collections for the past two months (including 135 bound books) were 1,053, from 106 contributions. They embraced the entire documentary publications of the Provincial Government of Canada, 1858–1863, with numerous publications from the United States and Great Britain.

The correspondence for the same time—ninety-one letters written, and forty received—was submitted. Letters accepting membership were read from Mr. Alpheus Todd, Librarian of the "Parliament Library," Quebec, Hon. Henry S. Baird of Wisconsin, and Mr. N. S. Cushing of Chicago.

A valuable paper was presented at the meeting from Prof. H. Bannister, of the "Garrett Biblical Institute," Illinois, being a translation from the German of J. G. Müller, executed by Prof. Bannister, of an essay on "*The Idea of the Great Spirit among the Indians of North America*," elaborately written, with comprehensive references to authorities.

Three papers were then read, obligingly prepared for the society by Hon. Henry S. Baird, an early and esteemed resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Their titles were as follows: 1. "The Early Commerce and Navigation on the Upper or Northwestern Lakes;" 2. "Indian Tribes, Chiefs and Treaties;" 3. "The Green Bay Fisheries—a Sketch."

The several papers called forth interesting remarks, especially from the President, who was requested to put in writing his personal recollections of the early commerce, settlement, and improvements of the Upper Lake region, for the benefit of the society. Forcible remarks were also made on the *national* importance of securing full, reliable, and detailed statistics and particu-

lars of the "Fisheries of the Great Lakes"—an industry whose products, it is believed, much surpass any estimate now formed.

Mr. Baird reports the annual catch "on Green Bay proper"—exclusive of the large fishing establishments situated on Lake Michigan, north and south of the entrance to Green Bay, also on the Fox River above the Bay, and Winnebago Lake, where large quantities are yearly taken and salted for export or consumed at home—at 30,000 to 35,000 barrels.

The catch—classified as to relative quantities taken—he thus enumerates: 1. White Fish; 2. Trout; 3. Herring; 4. Pickerel; 5. Black and White Bass, Catfish, Pike, Red-Horse, Suckers, about equal. Other varieties taken are Sturgeon, Mullet, Muskanongee, with a great variety of "Pan-fish." The Trout abounds in the small streams on the west side of Green Bay.

Mr. Baird gave interesting details of the modes of taking fish adopted by the Indians, and at the present day, noticing the general complaint against the use of "pound nets," as very destructive to the fish, many of which are caught and perish in the meshes of the nets, corrupting the surrounding water.

The recent decease of Dr. Franklin Scammon—a founder, late Treasurer, and a Resident Life Member of the society; also first Professor of Botany in the University of Chicago—was announced by the Secretary; who was followed by impressive remarks from E. B. McCagg, Esq. Mr. McCagg submitted resolutions expressive of the high and honorable esteem in which the deceased was held, which were unanimously adopted.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Augusta, March, 1864.*—The Maine Historical Society held a meeting in the Court-House.

Judge Williamson, of Belfast, read a paper in the afternoon on Slavery in Maine, giving account of the kidnapping of Indians, and showing that in early times negro slaves were held in what is now the State of Maine, at Kittery and as far east as Pownalboro.

Rev. Mr. Ballard, of Brunswick, read a paper relating to Indian Treaties.

Rev. D. Cushman, of Warren, an interesting paper on the Clam Shell Deposits of the State, showing that, like the oyster shell deposits on the Damariscotta, they are all found in pleasant localities, on southern declivities, on just such spots as would naturally be selected for settle-

ment by the aborigines; and from the fact that they are invariably so found—though now mostly killed out by sawdust deposits—he argued that these shell deposits were formed by human hands, the clams having been gathered for food.

In the evening Bishop Burgess, of Gardiner, read a paper contributed by Hon. Wm. Willis of this city—Mr. W. not being present—on statistics.

A letter was received from Hon. W. P. Haines, of Biddeford, accompanying an elaborately carved powder-horn, the work of a soldier at Fort Wm. Henry, on Lake George, during the old French and Indian war. The presentation of the relic to the society was made.

Judge Bourne, of Kennebunk, read a long, elaborate, and very able paper on the Popham Settlement, in reply to Thornton, of Boston, who has argued that a Popham colony was only a penal colony. Judge B. controverted this idea.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb.*—A stated monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held at their rooms, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual business, the President paid a tribute to the memory of the late Frederick Tudor. We copy the closing portion of the eulogy:

As a cultivator of fruits and flowers, and trees, too, at Nahant, he not only placed himself in the front rank of horticulturists, but he gave a signal instance of how much could be done by ingenuity, perseverance, and skill, in overcoming the most formidable obstacles of soil and climate, and obtaining a victory over nature herself.

It has been said that New England is a region of rocks and ice. Mr. Tudor seemed willing to accept it as such, and to be resolved that rocks and ice should be the main ministers to his own fortune, and through him to the health and happiness of others.

I may not omit to add that while New England was his chosen and constant home, he was a man of enlarged and earnest patriotism. Taking pride in his father's Revolutionary services, and inheriting his place in the society of the Cincinnati, he stood fast to the Stars and Stripes and to the Union cause, of which they are the honored emblem, in adversity as well as in prosperity; and nowhere has our National banner been more frequently or more eagerly displayed on every fit occasion during the past three years, than from the windows of his beautiful residence

in Bacon street. He was of a spirit to have borne it bravely to the battle-field, had an occasion occurred before age had impaired the vigor of his arm.

Nor did he fail to observe and to honor true heroism in other parts of the world as well as in our own. It is an interesting fact, that when the tidings came to us from the far East of the noble endurance and brilliant achievements of the lamented Havelock, Mr. Tudor, without calling any one to his counsel, or allowing any one to share the cost, caused a magnificent sword to be made at Springfield, and prepared it with a suitable inscription to be presented to that great Christian hero. It was unhappily too late to reach him before his death.

It only remains for me to offer, in behalf of the Standing Committee, the customary resolution:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Historical Society have learned with deep regret the death of their valued associate, Frederick Tudor, Esq., and that the President be directed to name one of our members to prepare a memoir of him for our proceedings.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Hon. Emory Washburne read an elaborate paper on villenage and slavery in England, which was followed by an interesting discussion on this subject, in which Horace Gray, Jr., Esq., Hon. James Savage, and Hon. G. T. Davis took part. The Society then adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Wednesday, March 2.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock, the President, Dr. Lewis, in the chair.

Rev. M. Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting membership from the following persons:—Solomon Piper, E. B. Foster, Edward S. Rand, Rev. Lucius Eastman, William Whitwell, of Boston,—Henry B. Humphrey, of Thomaston, Me., and George H. Brown, of Groton, Mass., as resident members; and Alden J. Spooner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a corresponding member.

Mr. Sheppard, the librarian, reported that during the last month donations had been received of 101 volumes, 66 pamphlets, a portfolio of manuscripts from the estate of the late George Eddy Henshaw, and an invoice of 1790 of a Japan merchant, written in Dutch. Seventy-five of the above volumes were the gift of the librarian from his own library.

Mr. Trask, the historiographer, read a memoir of the late Andrew Henshaw Ward, author of the *History of Shrewsbury, &c.*, a resident member, who died at Newtonville, February 18, in his eightieth year.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, who was a

classmate of Mr. Ward at Harvard College, offered the following resolution, which he prefaced by some remarks upon the character of his friend. He esteemed it the highest praise that could be bestowed upon a man to say that he had been a useful member of society. Mr. Ward he considered eminently such a man:—

Resolved, That in the recent and sudden death of Andrew H. Ward, Esq., of West Newton, we deplore the loss of a venerable and very early member of the society; and that as a benefactor, genealogist, and courteous gentleman, we shall long cherish the memory of this excellent man.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Prof. Calvin E. Stone, D.D., of Andover, read a paper in which he described the life and doctrines of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. For more than an hour he held an unusually large audience in profound attention. The paper was an erudite, eloquent, and masterly production—a voice *ex cathedra*.

He began with a fascinating picture of the angel-like character of that young Christian of seventeen—Miss Pierpont, of New Haven, whom Edwards married; and proceeded to give a brief narrative of Mr. Edwards's life, and the extraordinary influence of his ministerial labours; perhaps a purer character has never adorned the history of New England. He then undertook the elaborate task of expounding his great work on the "Will." After giving some account of his very numerous writings, some of which have never been published, he gave an exposition of his theology and its over-shadowing influence in the early Divinity schools; then of Samuel Hopkins, his successor, whose famous creed for a term darkened the religious world; then of Joseph Bellamy, the successor of Hopkins, who took up the line of religious metaphysics and went on; and then of Nathaniel Emmons, one of the best and most devout of men, at the head of another system. The views of Dr. Timothy Dwight, of whose theology he spoke in exalted terms; of Dr. Leonard Woods, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, all eminent divines and at the head of numerous partisans, were all set forth, and Prof. Stowe concluded after all, that these systems, and all other systems of divinity, were mere human inventions, and in their nature cannot rest on any immutable law; because they have been and always will be changing; leaving man's hope of salvation on the belief and practice of a few simple truths.

Rev. William S. Bartlet, of Chelsea, proposed that the society celebrate, on the 23d of April next, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare. In England appropriate notice will be taken of this event; but he had yet to

learn that any measures had been taken in this country to celebrate it. Should it be suffered to pass by without notice in this western world, the neglect, he thought, could not fail to cause us disgrace; for Shakspeare belongs to us as much as to the land of his nativity, and he has a much larger number of readers in the United States than in England.

The matter was referred for action to the Board of Directors.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*New York, March 11.*—This Society held a special meeting on Friday evening, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected, the election in each case being afterwards made unanimous:—

President—Frank H. Norton (Astor Library).

Vice-President—Dr. Geo. H. Perine.

Recording Secretary—Jas. Oliver.

Corresponding Secretary—Francis A. Wood, 68 E. 17th st.

Treasurer—J. Hanna.

Curator and Librarian—Edward Groh.

The Society took up the request of the Committee of the Metropolitan Fair for a loan for exhibition, laid over from the last meeting. On motion, the Society resolved to send a portion of its collection of coins and medals as a loan to the Fair; and the President appointed Messrs. Hanna, E. Groh, Perine, and Wood a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

A number of donations of coins, Confederate and other notes, etc., were made by various gentlemen, when the meeting adjourned.

This Society has now fully reorganized, and holds its regular meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, in the Ladies' Reading Room of the Society's Library.

Its collection of coins and medals comprises upwards of 1000 specimens, and it also possesses a library of about 150 volumes and pamphlets.

Any information in regard to coins or medals will be cheerfully afforded by the Society, through its Secretary, who will also receive applications for membership.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, Feb. 1864.*—The weekly club meetings of the Society have been held as follows: January 21st, at Rev. Dr. Chester's, when a paper was read by Laurentius G. Sellstedt, on the Life and Character of the late Wm. J. Wilgus, as an artist; January 25th, at M. P. Bush's, when John Wilkeson read

a paper on the Manufacture of Iron in Buffalo; February 1st, at S. S. Jewett's, when a paper was read by Colonel William A. Bird, on the Boundary Survey between the United States and the British Provinces.

George R. Babcock said that a very important era in our lake commerce, was the placing of the first steamboat on the Upper Lakes—the Walk-in-the-Water. In view of the immense importance which the steamboat interest has since attained, it seems surprising that persons yet in active business among us saw that first boat built. Henry Daw, of this city, was one of them, and he moved that Mr. Daw, at his convenience, collect the facts in regard to the building of that vessel, and her history up to the time of her shipwreck; which motion was carried.

Mr. Daw remarked that, when at Detroit recently, he saw at the rooms of the Historical Society there, a drawing of the Walk-in-the-Water, made by a young man who was a passenger on the boat at the time she was lost.

G. W. Clinton thought it was desirable for the Society to have a picture of that first steamboat, and also one of the last of the great side-wheel steamers, the City of Buffalo.

H. W. Rogers desired to see likenesses of all the old citizens in the rooms of the Society—of the Mayors, Gen. Potter, Col. Blossom, B. D. Coe, etc. He said that Dr. Winne had a pencil portrait of the late John Root, and on his motion it was voted that application be made to Dr. Winne for it.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members:

Austin Flint, M.D., New York; Chas. A. Lee, M.D., Peekskill; E. M. Moore, M.D., Rochester; Wm. H. Bull, Bath, N. Y.; Henry R. Mygatt, Oxford, N. Y.; J. Watts DePeyster, Tivoli, N. Y.; Frank H. Hamilton, M.D., New York. Also as honorary members: Rev. Samuel M. Fisher, D.D., Clinton, N. Y.; Hiland Hall, Bennington, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, March, 1864.*—The Society held its regular monthly meeting at their Hall in the Athenæum. An unusually large number of members were present, attracted as well by the interest now so frequently had in the proceedings, as by the anticipation that possibly some definite initiatory decision might be had on the subject of a New Historical Hall. The matter had been introduced at the late annual meeting, where some gentlemen gave it

as their opinion that a sum could be raised sufficiently large to erect a hall somewhat like that of the New York Historical Society at that moment.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to have general charge for the building of a hall for the Society:—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Hon. John M. Read, Joseph Harrison, Charles Macalester, Joseph Patterson, John Jordan, J. Francis Fisher, J. William Wallace, Wm. Duane, Wm. Bucknell, J. Morris Waln, A. G. Cattell, A. G. Coffin, A. G. Fell, H. N. Broughton, and Colonel G. W. Childs.

Colonel Childs offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to procure the photographs of recent battle-fields, which was unanimously adopted.

A list of valuable historical contributions to the Society was read by the Secretary.

Mr. William Dewey, of Philadelphia, presented a curious manuscript formerly owned by Mr. Anthony Benezet, and apparently all in the handwriting of that well known and excellent citizen of ancient Philadelphia. It was a book of the discipline of Friends, and went back to A.D. 1719. Among the queries which Friends directed to be made in 1747 are these:

"Are Friends careful to attend their meetings both on First-days and other days of the week? Do they refrain sleeping in meeting, or do they accustom themselves to snuffing or chewing tobacco in meeting? Are there any Friends that frequent music houses, or go to dancing or gaming? Do Friends observe the advice of former meetings, not to encourage the importation of negroes, nor buy them after imported?"

Mr. H. G. Jones, the Corresponding Secretary, read the following letter from John William Wallace, Esq., lately elected a Vice-President:—No. 728 Spruce street, Feb. 22, 1864.—Sir:—I have received your communication of the 10th instant, informing me of my election as a Vice-President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for the year 1864-5.

I am obliged to the members of the Historical Society. Not having had at any time active relations to the body, I receive it as a mark of their good-will.

At no time, I think, of our national history, so much as now, have duties fallen on those persons who form the Historical Associations of the country. The great, immediate, and practical interests of the conflict going on about us are so absorbing that we are scarcely conscious of anything in the scene but a great, immediate, and practical issue. In some senses, it is well that we should see no more.

Yet in the moral interest of it all, in the display of armies which it exhibits, in the scenes

and occurrences of battle, which stand out as upon a foreground, it cannot be doubted that the events of the day which is passing over us are destined to form for succeeding ages a theme of inexhaustible and still deepening interest.

We are, I suppose, so much, ourselves, partakers in these events; we are so entirely of this age and of its type, that we are not capable, perhaps, of estimating, in their full truth and genuine character, either the events themselves, or the persons who appear to originate and give them definition. We see no great deal, perhaps, in either persons or events, which resembles the type of that heroism and of that statesmanship which history has thus far considered the American type, dignified and remarkable type, no doubt, and one which perhaps will never be reproduced; the type, I mean, of that day which achieved our Independence, and established our Constitution; the day of 1776 and 1787.

Yet it cannot be denied, I apprehend, that both the events and the men of this day have their own type; a remarkable type also; one which, if it finds no exemplar in any previous age or in any other country, is probably not the less a genuine type in its relations to greatness. It is a type cast in the mould of a new and individual creation; the product of that indigenous and self-vital spirit which inhabits a vast country of popular institutions; a spirit of power strong in its own strength.

Time alone, "in whose train Truth walks ever slow and late," can reveal how far the whole, or part of this, is true.

In the meantime, sir, it seems to me that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania rightly enlarges its designs and labors. Not forgetting the ancient duties of the past, and continuing still to rescue from dumb forgetfulness the records of earlier days, it is of late, in some sort, "leaving the things that are behind," in order to preserve for future times our now present fame and records; records and a fame which, when this present shall have become the past, will thus stand forth genuine, undimmed, and honorable.

The Society, I believe, is now collecting, in justice to her children, whatever illustrates great passing events, and whatever conduces to the true appreciation of distinguished living character among them. Trophies of Gettysburg which are now gathered in its halls prove this. The zeal with which she has co-operated in establishing the State Cemetery on that battle-field is an evidence in the same direction. The proposition lately made, I understand, for the erection of a new Historical Hall and for placing the historical honor of the Commonwealth with greater external dignity before its people

ple, includes perhaps and illustrates the same idea.

Certainly, in a country like ours, where everything which belongs to individual or family distinction is fugitive, where neither the greatest of our statesmen nor the most successful of our Generals can become the founder of a powerful and enduring house, it is the duty of our historical societies to collect and preserve the mementoes of true greatness wheresoever exhibited throughout the country. History, in her own time, will assume the pen and immortalize it for the nations.

Were the Historical Society of Pennsylvania less fortunate, sir, in its President, or were my fellow officers less able to discharge the duties in his rare and always regretted absence, I should hardly be willing to accept the post you offer me, when duties, such as those I speak of, attend its offices of trust. As it is, sir, I receive the mark of your kindness with thanks, and with the expectation of indulgence for my discharge of its labors.

I have the honor to be, with great truth, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE.

Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. H. G. Jones, the Corresponding Secretary, exhibited an original unpublished letter of General Washington, in these words. The address, fortunately for the fame of the person to whom it had been directed, had been torn off:—

HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, {
23d February, 1777. }

SIR:—The cry of want of provisions comes to me from all quarters. General Maxwell writes word that his men are starving. General Johnson, of Maryland, yesterday, informed me that his people draw none. This difficulty, I understand, prevails also at Chatham. What, sir, is the meaning of this? And why were you so desirous of excluding others from this business, when you are unable to accomplish it yourself? Consider, I beseech you, the consequences of this neglect; and exert yourself to remedy the evil and complaints, which cannot be less fatal to the army than disagreeable to

Sir, your very humble servant,
Go. WASHINGTON.

After the transaction of a few items of business of no public interest, the meeting adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.
—Providence, March 15th, 1864. A society bear-

ing the above name has been organized in the City of Providence by a few gentlemen interested in Numismatics.

In consideration that they are as yet upon the first round of the ladder, their prospects are very auspicious, and as the members all manifest deep interest in the cause, they hope to make an interesting and profitable association.

The meetings are held monthly. The following are the officers elected for the year ensuing:—

President—Robert B. Chambers; *Vice-President*—George J. Paine; *Secretary*—Desmond FitzGerald; *Treasurer*—Edward H. Robinson; *Cabinet Keeper*—Charles A. Cooper.

Miscellany.

As a step in bibliographical progress, may be noticed the first successful attempts at printing on vellum in this country. The earliest actual specimens executed were three copies of a rare Cromwellian tract, *The Soldier's Pocket Bible*—a little manual of Scripture texts, drawn up for the use of the Commonwealth Army, and reprinted by Mr. George Livermore, from one of the two known copies that are extant. It consists of three or four leaves only. The vellum copies were printed by Houghton, of Cambridge, at the well known Riverside press. More recently Prof. Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania, has caused two copies of his *Life of Philidor* to be printed on vellum, at the office of Sherman and Co., of Philadelphia. It forms a post octavo volume of some 200 pages, so is a considerable specimen of this elegant application of the typographic art. We have not heard how far these specimens have overcome the difficulties presented by the material; but both in England and France all attempts at producing an article like the delicate soft vellum of a rich cream color, or ivory hue, employed by the Italian printers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, have failed, and the secret of its manufacture may be considered one of the lost arts. Even the bibliographical enterprise of Dr. Dibdin failed before the difficulties of a vellum impression of any of his works. He commenced to print a single copy of his *Typographical Antiquities of England* in this style, but abandoned the attempt when a few sheets had been executed, and the unique copy of this specimen, as far as it was proceeded with, is now in the choice library of an amateur at Providence, R. I.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

MAY, 1864.

[No. 5.]

General Department.

THE LATE WILLIAM JACKSON DAVIS, OF NEW YORK.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we devote a small space in the present number to the late William Jackson Davis, a warm personal friend, a constant contributor to the magazine, and a historical scholar of unpretending and unambitious merit.

Although but little known as an author, and never claiming to be one, his rank as a historical student and local antiquarian was very high. His knowledge, patiently acquired, minute, authentic, and impartial, was always at the service of other students.

In the *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE* he always took a deep interest, and his contributions to its columns, directly from his own researches and obtained from other sources, as in examining them he came upon suitable matter, were constant and always of the greatest value and importance; while in the minor departments he was always ready to give, in *Notes* and *Replies*, guidance to the inquirer.

His special study was the history of the city of New York, as to which he was an authority. He had collected all the early published accounts and views of the city, its buildings and streets, as well as information and portraits of its prominent citizens; and Valentine's *Manuals of the Common Council* were enriched with many of the interesting views of early New York by the zeal and industry of our late friend.

The editor of that repository of New York city history says: "I have been indebted to him for many interesting picto-

rial illustrations connected with our city, and he also contributed to the *Manual* annually compiled by me interesting articles, among others one on the Old State Prison, published in the *Manual* of 1853; articles on the King's Arms Tavern, Fraunce's Tavern, and the Old Bridewell, in that of 1854."

Some of these papers, with others by his friend Henry B. Dawson, Esq., were printed separately in a small volume entitled: "Reminiscences of New York and its Vicinity." New York. 1855.

The interesting matter which he collected regarding the Bridewell was also embodied in a paper read before the New York Historical Society.

His active connection with that society was not his only historical labor. Mr. Davis was, we may say, the originator of the Bradford Club, having suggested the idea and the name, and in conjunction with some, if not all the present members, issued in 1857 "A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in the year 1775, under the Command of Colonel Benedict Arnold, by James Melvin, a Private in Captain Dearborn's Company," which he edited and prepared for the press; and also in 1858, the "Diary of Washington; from the first day of October, 1789, to the tenth day of March, 1790, from the Original Manuscript, now first printed," a volume edited by Benson J. Lossing, Esq.

The subsequent publications bear the name of the Bradford Club, and are well known.

The Hon. George Bancroft, to whom Mr. Davis for a considerable period acted as private secretary, a position completely in accordance with his tastes, thus writes of him: "The most remarkable trait in the

character of our late friend, Mr. William Jackson Davis, was his sweetness of disposition. Long a sufferer and slowly wasting away, he never murmured, he never was peevish, he never was impatient. He was free from guile, and never harbored a harsh thought, never uttered harsh words against any one. His delicate, gentle nature loved to lean on others, and in his attachments he was a most devoted friend. His knowledge of the special history of the city of New York and its environs, his minute acquaintance with their old buildings and celebrated spots, exceeded that of any one I have met, and his memory was very unusually retentive. His leading passion was for books. He spent all the money that he could spare from the necessary subsistence of his family in purchasing rare and curious ones; and he was skilled in illustrating them. The company he liked best was that of book collectors. His happiest hours were those which he passed in reading the details of by-gone years; and sometimes he would sit silent and alone in his room and find pleasure enough in just gazing at his own library, which now forms the chief part of what he has left for his children. Writing very little himself, his sympathies went out freely to every one of his acquaintance who was engaged in making sketches of old times, old fortifications, old mansions, or old traditions.

"He was a most faithful member of the New York Historical Society, and took pride in its officers, its meetings, its papers, and in every effort of any and every one of its members."

Mr. Davis was born in Queens County, December 20, 1818. Losing his mother while an infant, he did not escape the consequences of a loss of maternal care, which no other, even the most affectionate, can replace. He grew up by no means strong, and was forced by his precarious health to abandon the business of engraving, to which he first applied himself.

Employment in one of the offices of the municipal government enabled him to indulge his antiquarian taste, and he soon became an impassioned student of the history of the great city.

He died in New York on the 26th day of March, 1864.

Mr. Davis's library, though comparatively small, was well chosen and confined almost exclusively to a few historical departments. Besides several of the earlier works on America and histories of the French war, it embraced all the important histories of the Revolution, Warren, Andrews, Ramsay, Murray, Botta, the Memoirs of Lee, Heath, Thatcher, Simcoe, Reidesel, Moody, Gano, Dring, Andross, Sherburne, Willet: biographies of all the prominent men in the struggle; separate histories of the various states; and especially a fine collection on New York, embracing all the various "Pictures of New York;" the early works of De Vries, Jogues, Vanderdonck, the Brieden-Radt; the Colonial Documents, Collections of the New York Historical Society and addresses bearing on New York history.

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

"**LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE**, a younger son of the first, and father of the last Duke of Dorset, commenced his political career as Chief Secretary for Ireland, when his father was for the second time Viceroy, and afterwards attained high military rank. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, nephew of Frederick the Great, was commander-in-chief of the allied army on the Continent, destined for the protection of Hanover; but the British troops of which it was partly composed were under the command of the high English aristocrat. Dissensions soon arose between him and the foreign prince, who was his superior officer; in the words of Walpole, "both liked to govern, neither liked to be governed." At the battle of Minden, on the 1st of August, 1759, when the French infantry reeled before the British battalions, Sackville was at the head of the Blues. At the critical moment of confusion in the enemies' rank, he received orders to advance with the English and Hanoverian cavalry, which were separated from the infantry by a wood. These orders he undoubtedly disobeyed. His

personal courage having been previously suspected, he had preserved, and was proud of exhibiting, the uniform he had worn at Fontenoy, pierced by a musket ball, which on that fatal day wounded him in the breast. His disobedience at Minden was attributed by his friends to the orders being ambiguous and even contradictory, while his enemies traced it to the effect of panic, or to the impulse of unwarrantable pique and wounded pride. He appeared after the battle, at dinner in the tent of his victorious commander, who remarked to the other officers present, "Look at that man! As much at his ease as if he had done wonders." The general order of the prince contained a direct imputation; it declared that if Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Granby had had the good fortune to have been at the head of the cavalry, his presence would have greatly contributed to make the decision of the day more complete and more brilliant. Stung to the quick by this public rebuke, feeling that the indignation which pervaded the camp had spread through the court and the country, he wrote for liberty to resign his command, and return to England to brave a storm of obloquy which, after the recent fate of Byng, was far more terrible to a soldier than the worst perils of the battle-field.

On his arrival he found himself summarily dismissed from the colonelcy of his regiment, and struck—by the hand of George the Second, who was deeply incensed, and resolved to make his degradation more galling—from the list of generals. Having demanded a court-martial, a question arose whether a man who had ceased to be in the army was still subject to military law, but the court assembled on the 29th of February, 1760, and was composed of sixteen members, all general officers. The accusations were three in number. First, for refusing to advance with the cavalry and sustain the infantry when engaged; second, after the cavalry were in motion, in needlessly halting them; third, that he moved so slowly as not to reach the action in time to join in the pursuit. Assuming a dictatorial tone to

the court, he complained that he had been punished before trial; and, while he relied on the ambiguity of the orders, it was but too evident that they did not direct him to stand still. Forgetting that the moment of the enemies' signal discomfiture was his opportunity, he attempted in his defence to justify his inactivity on the ground that the movement of the cavalry was unnecessary. "The glory of that day," said he, "was reserved for the six brave (English) regiments, who, it will scarcely be credited in future ages, by a single attack put forty battalions and sixty squadrons to flight." The allusion would seem to have been peculiarly inopportune, for while those six infantry regiments suffered a loss of one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine men and officers, the *Gazette* does not record a single casualty amongst the British cavalry. According to Walpole, "Whatever were his deficiencies in the day of battle, he has at least shown no want of spirit either in pushing on his trial, or during it. He had a formal message that he must abide the event, whatever it should be; he accepted that issue, and during the course of the examination attacked judges, prosecutor, and evidence. Indeed, a man cannot be said to want spirit who could show so much in his circumstances. I think, without much heroism, I would sooner have led the cavalry up to the charge than have gone to Whitehall to be worried as he was. One hour of such resolution at Minden would have established his character for ever." Gray, the poet, wrote at the time, "The old Rundles who sat on Lordly Sackville, have at last hammered out their message. He is declared disobedient and unfit for all military command. The unembarrassed countenance, the looks of revenge, contempt, and superiority that he bestowed on his accusers, were the admiration of all. You may think, perhaps, he intends to go abroad and hide his head—*au contraire* all the world visits him on his condemnation." The court discharged their duty with firmness, neither misled by his persuasive powers, nor irritated by his overbearing pride; and it was said that seven

of the members were in favor of capital punishment. The promulgation of the sentence was followed by his name being struck off the list of privy councillors; and the announcement of its confirmation declared it to be his majesty's pleasure "that the sentence be given out in public orders, that officers may be convinced that neither high birth nor great employments shall shelter offences of such a nature."

If disaster had attended the English arms at Minden, Sackville would inevitably have shared the fate of Byng; but the splendid successes of Wolfe in the conquest of Canada, following fast after that victory, had tranquillized popular feeling, and, strange to say, on the accession of the new sovereign, he found favor with George the Third, by whom he was named for office in 1765, but the other members of the new ministry refused to act with a man who had been so publicly disgraced. Having, in 1770, acquired property under the will of Lady Elizabeth Germain, who had been a favorite correspondent of Swift, on condition that he should thenceforth bear her name, we may well believe that he eagerly seized on any occasion that afforded even a hope of retrieving his sullied reputation. It was a period "when corruption did, indeed, glitter in the van and maintain a standing army of mercenaries," and Lord George, aspiring to be a patriot, having expressed himself in parliament warmly on some popular question, Governor Johnson replied that "he wondered the noble lord should interest himself so deeply in the honour of the country, when he had hitherto been so regardless of his own." On a refusal to retract an insult so publicly given, Lord George demanded an immediate meeting, and named the ring in Hyde Park; but as the challenged was then, as a member, attending a committee of the House of Commons, he hoped that a meeting within an hour would be satisfactory. The subsequent incidents are characteristic of the taste for duelling then in fashion. The combatants would seem to have arranged all the preliminaries between themselves; the governor suggested that one second, the bearer of the

message, Mr. Thomas Townsend, afterwards Lord Sydney, would answer for them both; and as he had an open wound in his arm, and his legs were very much swelled, he expressed a wish to use pistols—a request to which his opponent politely acceded. In hurrying to the appointed spot, the governor met Sir James Lowther in Piccadilly, who accompanied him as his friend, and when on the ground, Lord George, accosting his adversary, desired him to take whatever distance he pleased. Being placed at twenty short paces apart, Lord George called on the governor to fire, which the other refused, declaring that, as his lordship had brought him there, he must fire first. Neither of the shots took effect, but his opponent's second ball broke Lord George's pistol, and one of the splinters grazed his hand. The seconds then interfered, and the governor afterwards avowed that he had never met a man who behaved with more coolness or courage.

Some remarkable coincidences gave credence for a time to a surmise, now considered palpably erroneous, that Lord George Germain was the author of Junius. The hostility of that celebrated assailant of character to the Marquis of Granby was accounted for by this theory, and his detestation of the Scotch was traced to the fact that ten of the members of the court-martial had been natives of Scotland, "Time works wonders." The object of much and merited obloquy in 1775 was selected in the administration of Lord North for the high office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. His policy as a minister was destined to be as disastrous as his military career had been disgraceful; he was, in office, the determined foe of American independence, and he directed those measures which severed her transatlantic provinces from Great Britain. Benjamin Franklin, in an early letter to Priestly, thus predicted the consequences: "When Lord Germain is at the head of affairs, it cannot be expected that anything like reason or moderation could be attended to. Everything breathes rancour and desperation, and nothing but absolute impo-

tence will stop their proceedings. We, therefore, look on final separation from you as a certain and speedy event!"

On his resigning the seals in 1782, he was raised by royal favour to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Sackville: an elevation which revived all the bitter recollections of days gone by, and was thus denounced in a spirited satirical production of the period.

The Robe Patrician now shall cover all!
Disgrace no more degrade, or fear appal;
The guilt is lost, that once the conscious plain
Of Minden blushing saw through all her slain.
Such is the magic of this crimson vest,
When clasped with royal hands across the breast;
It mounts the coward to the hero's place,
Wipes from the recreant brow each foul disgrace;
Confounds, perverts all honours and degree,
And makes a hero e'en, Germain, of thee!
Know, haughty peer, the western world disdains
Such tools of office, and such feeble chains,
As hands like thine, or stronger hand of George,
Or heads or hands more wise and strong can forge.

The newly created peer on his introduction into the House of Lords was destined to endure perhaps the most galling of his many humiliations; he heard his ignominious sentence and its confirmation read aloud, and himself denounced as "the greatest criminal this country ever knew." He was accused not only of misconduct in the field, but of being the author of all the calamities of the recent war. It was moved that the admission of a man whose disgrace had been entered on the orderly book of every regiment, would be derogatory to the dignity of that assembly, and the House was earnestly invoked not to suffer him to enter it and contaminate the peerage. The obnoxious viscount defended himself with courage and calmness; the prerogative of the crown was recognised; but a protest recorded the sentiments of nine peers, and the object thus arraigned did not long survive the accumulated indignities to which he had been forced to submit.

THE LOUCHEUX AND ESQUIMAUX—
LETTER OF REV. W. W. KIRKBY TO
GEORGE GIBBS, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:

Hearing that you are desirous of obtaining information of any kind concerning the aborigines of the country, I venture to forward you a few observations on the manners and customs of the Esquimaux and Loucheux, made during a visit among them last summer. They are very broken and fragmentary, but they may perhaps furnish you with materials to work up in a better way. Should incidents, apparently trifling in themselves, be noticed, it will not be without design, for in savage life they often prove the truest indices to character, and help us to understand much that we might otherwise fail to comprehend.

I left here on the 29th of May in a small canoe, paddled by a couple of Chipewyan Indians belonging to my mission. We followed the ice down the McKenzie, and on the 11th of June entered the frigid zone. Then, however, it was more like a torrid one, for the sun shed upon us abundance of light and heat for the whole twenty-four hours. When near Point Separation we met with the first party of Esquimaux, and between there and the fort on Peel's river we saw great numbers, all of whom, from their thievish propensities, gave us a great deal of trouble. They are a fine-looking race of people, and, from their general appearance and habits, I imagine them to be much more intelligent than the Indians. And if proof were wanting, we have it in a girl who was brought up from the Arctic coast, and is now living at my house. She is remarkably clever and active, and reads, speaks, and writes the English language very correctly. The men are tall, active, and exceedingly strong; most of them have a profusion of beard and whiskers. The women are rather short, but comparatively fair, and possess very regular and by no means badly formed features. The peculiarity in both sexes consists in the obliquity of their eyes and somewhat pear shape of their face. The females have a singular practice of periodically cutting the hair from the crown of

their husbands' heads, and, fastening the spoil to their own, wear it in large bundles, one on each side of the face, and a third on the top of the head, somewhat in the manner of the Japanese visitors recently in the United States. This practice by no means improves either their figure or appearance, and as they advance in life the bundles become uncomfortably large. Both sexes are inveterate smokers, but they smoke very little at a time. Their pipes are made principally of copper, and are of their own manufacture. In shape the bowl is very like a reel used for cotton, and the aperture for receiving the tobacco not much larger than the hole through the centre of the reel. This they fill with finely cut tobacco, and, when lighted, withhold respiration till the pipe is finished. The smoke is all swallowed, none being allowed to escape even through the nose. The effect is very great upon their nervous system, and when a pipe is finished they will sometimes lie for ten minutes trembling like an aspen leaf. All that I saw were exceedingly well dressed in deer-skin clothing, with the hair outside; and, being new and nicely ornamented with white seal-skins, looked clean and comfortable. Their little kiyacks or canoes were beautifully made, and all well armed with spears, bows, and arrows of their own manufacture. Their omiacks, or boats, were clumsy looking articles, and consisted of a rough framework of wood, lashed together with walrus lines, over which a lining of parchment was tightly stretched. They are used solely by the women and children, each one being large enough to hold three or four families, with their baggage.

At Peel's river I met with a large number of Loucheux Indians, and with a far greater number at the Youcon. They are a fierce, turbulent, and cruel race, much more nearly approximating to Algonquin tribes than to the quiet Chipewyans of the McKenzie valley. They extend from about 65° N. to very nearly the Arctic coast, and from the McKenzie westward to Behring's Straits. They were once very numerous, but wars among them and with their Eskimo neighbors have diminished their

numbers a good deal. They are still, however, a strong and powerful people.

They are doubtless of Tartar origin; for their personal appearance, the practice of Shamanism, scarifications in sorrow, burning their dead, infanticide, a species of caste, and many other customs, point us at once to the inhabitants of Eastern Siberia as the parent stock. And, though there are now many important differences both in habits and language, they are evidently a branch of the Chipewyan or Tinne race. And if this be so, then the Tinne family holds a very important position among the aborigines of the country, extending as it does in an unbroken line from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific Ocean, and in a broken though visible chain from near the Arctic coast to the Gulf of Mexico. How many centuries they took to traverse and occupy this immense extent of country, break up into bands, which grew up into tribes, and by non-intercourse acquire habits and dialects of their own, I can form no conjecture. But, with their wandering habits, nothing could be more easy; and with abundant means of life, there would soon be a rapid increase in numbers. A careful comparison of the vocabularies in *Hale's Ethnology* with several that have been taken in this district, and with the aid of a valuable and beautiful map of the aboriginal tribes of the country, lately published by the United States Government, shows at once the vast range the Tinne family takes. According to the above authorities, together with a census of the tribes here, taken a few years ago by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Tinne number forty-one tribes, amounting in the aggregate to about 32,000 souls. Many subjects of interest here suggest themselves for remark; but as they apply to the Tinne generally, and not to the Loucheux in particular, I must not indulge myself with them.

The Loucheux are divided into many petty tribes, each one having its own chief, as the Hun-Kootchin (River Indians), Vunta-Kootchin (Lake Indians), Touchon-Kootchin (Wood Indians), and many others; but the general appearance, dress, habits, and language are very much the same in

all, and all go under the general names of Loucheux and Kootchin. The latter is their own appellation, meaning literally "the people," and of course is the one by which they ought always to be designated. The former was given to them by the whites who first came to trade with them. There is another division among them of a more interesting and important nature than the petty tribes just referred to. All, irrespective of tribe, are divided into three grades, faintly resembling the upper, middle, and lower classes of civilized nations. These are termed respectively Chit-sa, Nate-sa, and A-teet-sa, the former being the richest and the latter the poorest. They differ, however, from the customs of civilized life in this, that it is the *rule* for a man *not* to marry in his own, but to take a wife from either of the other classes. A Chit-sa nobleman will marry an A-teet-sa peasant without any feeling of *infra dig*. This marriage code must have a beneficial influence in allaying feuds, as in every case the children belong to the *grade of the mother*, and the different families and tribes that belong to the *same grade* will never make war with each other. A man's children may belong to the grade against which he is called upon by his chief to fight, in which case he will naturally seek for peace. And so it has been, for there is very little warfare among them now.

Their dress is the same in all the tribes, and very nearly so of both sexes. It consists of a sort of tunic or pointed shirt, and trousers, to which the shoes are attached. The pointed shirt and shoes attached to the trousers are two differences between their dress and that of the Tinne. It may, however, be a difference only of recent date. For if the derivation of the word *Chipewyan* be "pointed shirt" in the Cree, and not "dead dog," as some have said, then undoubtedly the Tinne wore garments of that shape when the Crees first met them. The only difference observable between the dress of the women and that of the men is that the tunic of the women is rather longer, rounded a little in front, and more profusely decorated with either beads or hyaquois shells, of which both sexes are

passionately fond. Their dresses are all made of leather, and when new look becoming and comfortable.

The men paint their faces something like the Crees; and all have the septum of the nose pierced, through which two or more hyaquois shells are placed, giving a most extraordinary expression to the face. The women tatoo their chins in vertical lines, from one corner of the mouth to the other; and in some few instances I observed two or three horizontal lines from the outer corners of their eyes. Neither of these customs is practised by the Tinne of the McKenzie valley, but both are adopted by the Moyave (Tinne) tribes of the south.

The Kootchin are the only Indians in the Hudson's Bay territories who collect wealth or have a system of barter among themselves. Both are much practised by them, hyaquois shells or beads being the medium of currency. The man who has the most beads is considered the richest. After they are purchased from the Company's stores they are threaded by the women on strips of leather a fathom long, and are thus kept and bartered among themselves. Some never hunt a fur, but trade them from more distant tribes, among whom they make annual expeditions for that purpose. Were they in a country more accessible and hospitable this propensity might be turned to a good account, and they become as renowned as their congeners, the Navajos, who are rich in agricultural and commercial wealth.

The Kootchin women are inferior in looks and fewer in number than the men. The former arises, probably, from the harsh treatment they receive and the heavy work they have to perform; the latter, I fear, must be attributed to female infanticide, which is but too prevalent among them. The Company's officers have made strenuous and laudable efforts to abolish so cruel a practice, and in many cases I rejoice to know were successful; but it still obtains to a large extent among them. Polygamy is also the source of many evils among them. The Kootchin multiplies his wives as a farmer increases his beasts of burden. The more wives he has the more work he

gets done. Hence it is not uncommon for an influential Indian to have as many as four or five at the same time. The effect of this, where the number of females is so much below that of the males, may be easily conceived; dissatisfaction, jealousies, quarrels, and murders are the natural results. There is no marriage ceremony of any kind, nor previous courtship required. The only thing necessary is the consent of the bride's mother; that is a *sine quâ non* in all cases. Neither father nor brothers have a voice in the matter, and would rather sit and see the girl torn in pieces by contending rivals than interfere in any way. Youths of both sexes mature very early. Girls generally have their first menses from thirteen to fourteen years of age. On their first appearance the unfortunate creature is banished from the camp for a whole year. A little tent is built for her at a distance from the others, in which she has to pass the whole of that time alone. Should she walk out at all, it must be with a kind of bonnet on her head, with long fringes attached, which nearly cover her face. I saw one thus exiled near to Fort Youcon.

Formerly it was the practice of the whole nation to burn their dead, after which the ashes were collected, and being carefully sewed up in a leather bag, were suspended from the top of a painted pole placed in a clear and elevated spot. But owing to the long residence of the whites at Peel's river, the inhabitants of that vicinity now bury on stages or in the ground. Their neighbors of the Youcon are more or less adopting the same methods. There is but little ceremony at the time of interment, unless the deceased had been a chief or some other notable personage. The property is interred with the owner, and nightly wailings are kept up for a time. During this period, indeed for nearly a year, the nearest male relative is employed in purchasing or otherwise collecting meat, grease, furs, beads, etc., for a "dead dance." At the time appointed all who are invited attend. The first day is spent in feasting upon the best they have, and in the evening the dance commences. It consists of a large number moving round and round in a

circle, each trying to outstrip the other in the contortions of his body, but all beating admirable time with their feet. The dance is accompanied by a song or kind of dirge, in which the qualities of the deceased are enumerated. Some of their airs are exceedingly plaintive and beautiful. This custom is kept up so long as the host can entertain his guests, after which time presents of beads, etc., are distributed, and the ceremonies completed. It is said of the Crees that they have "no music in their souls." Be this as it may, it would by no means apply to the Kootchin. Mr. Lockhart has already collected eight or ten of their songs, which he has set to music, and is still collecting others. Unfortunately he had none of their "dead songs" when I was there, or I would have inserted one here.

There is no regular order of priesthood among them, though Shamanism prevails throughout. Any one who feels disposed, may turn "medicine-man;" but some are esteemed much more highly than others. All, however, are implicitly trusted, and very liberally paid when their services are required. And not only do the people think the "doctors" can charm away sickness and danger, but also that they have power to inflict them—even on Indians at a distance; and so deeply rooted is this idea in their minds, that they believe all who die before reaching old age have been killed by the influence of some conjuror whom they have offended, or whom some other person had hired to do the deed. When the services of a medicine-man are required, a female takes a quantity of beads to the tent of the selected doctor, and without saying anything throws them at his feet and returns. If he thinks the sum sufficient, he rises and follows her back to her tent, where the incantations take place. If successful, he receives all the credit; if otherwise, he declares a distant doctor opposed him, who, being better paid, proved the stronger.

As in the case of most other uncivilized people, it is very difficult to know what their real dispositions are, as they so frequently do acts so completely at variance

with each other. As a whole they are decidedly bloodthirsty, cruel, and treacherous, though to this charge there are many honorable exceptions. That they are superstitious and credulous, their whole system of Shamanism goes to prove. They are tolerably honest; that is, they will not pilfer from the fort, and yet they pillage each other's wives if they can, and often rob distant Indians of their furs. They are exceedingly hospitable to any one visiting them in their camps; at the same time selfishness is not one of their least prominent traits. All, I fear, are confirmed liars, as are all the Indians throughout the whole district. The inferior estimation in which women are held, the practice of robbing each other of their wives, and the facilities for divorce, combine to produce a very low state of morality among them. But as the Gospel has now found its way among them, it will, I trust, produce its legitimate fruits among them. Their present religious notions are very few and indistinct. They have some knowledge of a supreme being, but as they possess no idea of a future state, this knowledge exerts no influence over their actions. If they have any religion at all it is one of fear, as they all more or less deprecate the wrath of demons. They possess, however, neither rites nor altars of any kind, nor do their medicine-men at all oppose the preaching of the Gospel among them. When there last summer, all at the fort—upwards of five hundred in number—attended my ministry with the greatest delight three times a day, and before I left, medicine-men renounced their craft, polygamists gave up their wives, murderers confessed their crimes, and mothers told of deeds of blood that sickened one to hear, and all sought for pardon and amendment. Whether they were sincere or not I cannot tell. Much may have been owing to novelty, as they had never seen a clergyman of any kind before; but as I am just on the eve of visiting them again, I shall know this and many other things about them.

With the aid of my good friend, Mr. Ross here, I have mapped out the position of the different tribes, but as I am not very

certain as to its accuracy, will not send it now. I will, however, take a copy with me this summer, and when on the spot shall be able to correct all the errors in it, and, if I hear that you would like it, will forward it next year.

Should this paper be of no use to you, may I ask you kindly to forward it to the editor of the *Canadian Naturalist*, as it may furnish him with an article.

With very kind regards,

Believe me, yours sincerely,

W. W. KIRKBY.

PORT SIMPSON, McKENZIE'S RIVER, June 1, 1863.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE MASSACHUSETTS LAWS CONCERNING SLAVERY AND NEGROES.

WE have noticed with satisfaction the interest manifested in the articles recently published in the *Historical Magazine* on the subject of slavery in Massachusetts. But we confess a little disappointment that the writer of those articles has not continued the series—which must be our apology to that gentleman if in the present communication we are anticipating his treatment of a part of his general subject. If so, we beg “E. Y. E.” to receive it as a contribution of materials only for him to work up, as he may please, hereafter.

We desire now to call attention to two acts of legislation in Massachusetts which were passed in the year 1788—eight years after the alleged termination of slavery in that State by the adoption of the Constitution. These acts were passed just after the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the State Convention.

The first is the only one directly and positively hostile to slavery to be found among all their statutes.

It is a very remarkable fact that the reluctance of the Legislature to meet the subject fairly and fully in front should have left their statute book in such a questionable shape. With Portia glowing with delight at the unsuccessful choice of her sable suitor, they seem to have wished to say:

"A gentle riddance; draw the curtains; go—
Let all of his complexion chuse me so."
Merchant of Venice; Act II. Sc. VIII.

But neither the cupidity of their slave-trading merchants nor the peculiar improvidence of the negro—the one sharpened by successful gain, the other hardened into hopeless acquiescence with pauperism—would permit this "gentle riddance," and although the "curtains" have been "drawn" over these disagreeable features for nearly a century, the historian of slavery must let in the light upon them. To paraphrase slightly the verses of one of their own early elegiac poets:—

"Let all *New England*, and let *Boston* know,
How much they do to truth for slavery owe."

As early as 1785, the Legislature instituted an inquiry as to the measures proper to be adopted by them to discountenance and prevent any inhabitant of the commonwealth being concerned in the slave-trade. The inquiry was also extended to the condition of negroes then in the State, or who might thereafter come or be brought into it. *Journals*: V. 222. Bills were prepared and referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, with instructions to revise all the laws respecting negroes and mulattoes, and report at a future session. *Ib.* 342.

In the following year, a joint order was made for a committee to report measures for preventing negroes coming into the commonwealth from other States. *Journals*: VI. 463. Another similar order was made by the House of Representatives in 1787. *Journals*: VII. 524.

Earlier in the same year, a number of African blacks petitioned the Legislature for aid to enable them to return to their native country. *Ib.* VII. 381. A Quaker petition against the slave-trade was read in the Senate June 20, 1787, and not accepted, but referred to the Revising Committee, who were directed to report a bill upon "the subject matter of negroes in this Commonwealth at large." *Senate*: Vol. VIII. 81. *H. of R.* Vol. VIII. 88.

The prohibition of the slave-trade by Massachusetts was at last effected in 1788. A most flagrant and outrageous case of

kidnapping occurred in Boston in the month of February in that year. This infamous transaction aroused the public indignation, and all classes united in urging upon the Legislature the passage of effectual laws to prevent the further prosecution of the traffic, and protect the inhabitants of the State against the repetition of similar outrages.

The movement was successful, and on the 26th of March, 1788, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed "*An act to prevent the Slave-Trade, and for granting Relief to the Families of such unhappy Persons as may be kidnapped or decoyed away from this Commonwealth.*" By this law it was enacted "that no citizen of this commonwealth, or other person residing within the same," shall import, transport, buy or sell any of the inhabitants of Africa as slaves or servants for term of years, on penalty of fifty pounds for every person so misused, and two hundred pounds for every vessel fitted out and employed in the traffic. All insurance made on such vessels to be void and of no effect. And to meet the case of kidnapping, when inhabitants were carried off, actions of damage might be brought by their friends—the latter giving bonds to apply the moneys recovered to the use and maintenance of the family of the injured party.

A proviso was added "*that this act do not extend to vessels which have already sailed, their owners, factors, or commanders, for and during their present voyage, or to any insurance that shall have been made previous to the passing of the same.*" How far this proviso may be justly held to be a legislative sanction of the traffic we leave to the reader to decide. It is obvious that the "public sentiment" of Massachusetts in 1788 was not strong enough against the slave trade, even under the atrocious provocation of kidnapping in the streets of Boston, to treat the pirates who had already sailed as they deserved. Rome was not built in a day—neither could the modern Athens rejoice in an anti-slavery Minerva, fresh in an instant from the brain of the almighty "public sentiment" of Massachusetts.

This act was, as we have seen, passed on the 25th of March, 1788. It was accompanied by another act, passed on the following day, hardly less hostile to the negro than this was to slavery—the pioneer of a series of similar acts (though less severe) which have subjected the new States to most unsparing censure.

The Massachusetts Act of March 26, 1788, entitled "*An Act for suppressing and punishing of Rogues, Vagabonds, common Beggars, and other idle, disorderly and lewd Persons*," contains the following very remarkable provision:—

"V. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* [the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled], that no person being an African or Negro, other than a subject of the Emperor of Morocco, or a citizen of some one of the United States (to be evidenced by a certificate from the Secretary of the State of which he shall be a citizen), shall tarry within this Commonwealth for a longer time than two months, and upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, that any such person has been within the same more than two months, the said Justice shall order the said person to depart out of this Commonwealth, and in case that the said African or Negro shall not depart as aforesaid, any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, upon complaint and proof made that such person has continued within this Commonwealth ten days after notice given him or her to depart as aforesaid, shall commit the said person to any house of correction within the county, there to be kept to hard labor agreeable to the rules and orders of the said house, until the Sessions of the Peace next to be holden within and for the said county; and the master of the said house of correction is hereby required and directed to transmit an attested copy of the warrant of commitment to the said Court, on the first day of their said session, and if upon trial at the said Court, it shall be made to appear that the said person has thus continued within the Commonwealth contrary to the tenor of this act, he or she shall be whipped not exceeding ten stripes, and ordered to depart out of this Commonwealth within ten days; and if he or she shall not so depart, the same process shall be had and punishment inflicted, and so *toties quoties*."

The edition from which we copy is the earliest classified edition of "The Perpetual Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and is not to be found in Part I. among those relating to "The Public and Private Rights of Persons," nor among the "Miscellaneous" Statutes, but in "Part IV." concerning "Criminal

Matters." We doubt if anything in human legislation can be found which comes nearer branding color as a crime!

By this law, it will be observed that all negroes, resident in Massachusetts, not citizens of some one of the States, were required to depart in two months, on penalty of being apprehended, whipped, and ordered to depart. The process and punishment could be renewed every two months. The only contemporary explanation of the design of the law, which we have met with, is to the effect that it was intended to prevent fugitive slaves from resorting to that State, in hopes to obtain freedom, and then being thrown as a dead weight upon that community. *Belknap*: 1795. A recent writer states that this "enactment was said to have been the work of her [Massachusetts] leading lawyers, who were sufficiently sagacious to foresee the dangerous consequences of the constitutional provision, which, on restoring fugitives from labor, not only threatened to disturb the public peace, but the stability of the system." *Amory's Life of Sullivan*, I. 226, note. We give this illustration of legal sagacity in Massachusetts for what it is worth—although we are satisfied that the statute itself clearly illustrates the intention of those who framed it. *Expositio contemporanea est optima*.

Realizing the "dead weight" already resting upon them in the body of their own free negroes (though comparatively small in number) they evidently thought it "sagacious" to prevent any addition to it. Future research must ascertain who were "citizens" of Massachusetts in 1788—before we can safely declare that even Massachusetts Negroes, Indians and Mulattoes were exempted from the alternative of exile or the penalties of this statute. The reader will not fail to notice below the arbitrary and illegal extension of the statute, in its application to "people of color, commonly called Mulattoes, *presumed* to come within the *intention*" of the law.

We have met with one example of the enforcement of this law, which is almost as "singular" as the statute itself. In the *Massachusetts Mercury, Boston, printed*

by Young and Minns, Printers to the Honorable, the General Court, September 16, 1800, No. 22, Vol. XVI—the following notice occupies a conspicuous place, filling a column of the paper:

"NOTICE TO BLACKS.

The Officers of Police having made return to the Subscriber of the names of the following persons, who are Africans or Negroes, not subjects of the Emperor of Morocco nor citizens of the United States, the same are hereby warned and directed to depart out of this Commonwealth before the 10th day of October next, as they would avoid the pains and penalties of the law in that case provided, which was passed by the Legislature, March 26, 1788.

CHARLES BULFINCH, Superintendent.

BY ORDER AND DIRECTION OF THE SELECTMEN.

OF PORTSMOUTH.

Prince Paterson, Eliza Cotton.
Flora Nash,

RHODE ISLAND.

Thomas Nicholas and Phillis Nichols,
Hannah Champlin, Plato Alderson,
Nancy Scott, Jack Jeffers,
Thomas Gardner, Julius Holden,
Violet Freeman, Cuffy Buffum,
Sylvia Gardner, Hagar Blackburn,
Dolly Peach, Polly Gardner,
Sally Alexander, Phillis Taylor.

PROVIDENCE.

Dinah Miller, Silvia Hendrick,
Rhode Allen, Nancy Hall,
Richard Freeman, Elizabeth Freeman,
Nancy Gardner, Margaret Harrison.

CONNECTICUT.

Bristol Morandy, John Cooper,
Scipio Kent, Margaret Russell,
Phoebe Seamore, Jack Billings,
Phoebe Johnson,

NEW LONDON.

John Denny, Thomas Burdine,
Hannah Burdine,

NEW YORK.

Sally Evens, Thomas Bostick,
Caesar West and Prince Hayes,
Thomas Peterson, Nancy Hamik,
Henry Sanderson, Peggy Ocamum,
Robert Willet, Sally Freeman,
Mary Atkins, Hannah West,
Amey Spalding, Thomas Stanton,
George Homes, Henry Wilson,
Abraham Fitch, Edward Cole,
Abraham Francis, Polly Brown,
Sally Williams, John Johnson,
Rachel Pennick, Prince Kilsbury,
Ester Dove, Joseph Hicks,

Elizabeth Francis,
William Williams,
David Dove,
Peter Bayle,

Katy Bostick,
Margaret Bean,
Samuel Benjamin,
Primus Hutchinson

PHILADELPHIA.

Mary Smith,
Simon Jeffers,
Peter Francis,
Elizabeth Branch,
William Brown,
Clarissa Scotland,
John Gardner,
Fortune Gorden,

Richard Allen,
Samuel Posey,
Prince Wales,
Peter Gust,
Butterfield Scotland,
Cuffy Cummings,
Sally Gardner,
Samuel Stevens.

BALTIMORE.

Peter Larkin and
Stepney Johnson,

Jenny Larkin,
Anne Melville.

VIRGINIA.

James Scott,
Jane Jackson,
Oliver Nash,
Thomas Thompson,

John Evens,
Cuffey Cook,
Robert Woodson.

NORTH CAROLINA.

James Jurden,
Janus Crag,

Polly Johnson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Anthony George,

Peter Cane.

HALIFAX.

Catherine Gould,
Cato Small,
Richard M'Coy,

Charlotte Gould,
Phillis Cole.

WEST INDIES.

James Morfut and
Mary Davis,
Peter Lewis,
Peter Hendrick,
Mary Shoppo,
John Pearce,
Peter Branch,
Rosanna Symonds,
Lewis Victor,
John Laco,
Peter Jesemy,
David Bartlet,
Joseph Lewis,
John Harrison,
Boston Alexander,

Hannah, his wife,
George Powell,
Charles Sharp,
William Shoppo and
Isaac Johnson,
Charles Esinga,
Newell Symonds,
Peter George,
Lewis Sylvester,
Thomas Foster,
Rebecca Jesemy,
Thomas Grant,
Hamet Lewis,
Mary Brown.

CAPE FRANCOIS.

Casme Francisco and
Mary Fraceway.

Nancy, his wife.

AUX OAYES.

Susannah Rosa.

PORT AU PRINCE.

John Short.

JAMAICA.
Charlotte Morris, John Robinson.

BERMUDA.
Thomas Williams.

NEW PROVIDENCE.
Henry Taylor.

LIVERPOOL.
John Mumford.

AFRICA.
Francis Thompson, John Brown,
Mary Joseph, James Melville,
Samuel Bean, Hamlet Earl,
Cato Gardner, Charles Mitchel,
Sophia Mitchel, Samuel Frazier,
Samuel Blackburn, Timothy Philips,
Joseph Ocamum.

FRANCE.
Joseph —

ISLE OF FRANCE.
Joseph Lovering.

LIST OF INDIANS AND MULATTOES.

The following persons, from several of the United States, being people of color, commonly called Mulattoes, are presumed to come within the intention of the same law, and are accordingly warned and directed to depart out of the Commonwealth before the 15th day of October next:

RHODE ISLAND.
Peter Badger, Kelurah Allen,
Waley Green, Silvia Babcock.

PROVIDENCE.
Polly Adams, Paul Jones.

CONNECTICUT.
John Brown, Polly Holland,
John Way and Nancy Way,
Peter Virginia, Leville Steward,
Lucinda Orange, Anna Sprague,
Britton Doras, Amos Willis,
Frank Francesa.

NEW LONDON.
Hannah Potter.

NEW YORK.
Jacob & Nelly Cummings, Judith Chew,
John Schumaggar, Thomas Willouby,
Peggy Willouby, John Reading,
Mary Reading, Charles Brown,
John Miles, Hannah Williams,
Betsy Harris, Douglas Brown,
Sennah Foster, Thomas Burros,
Mary Thomson, James & Frelove Buck,
Lucy Glapcion, Lucy Lewis,

Eliza Williams, Diana Bayle,
Caesar and Silvia Caton, —Thompson,
James and Rebecca Smith, William Guin.

ALBANY.

Elonc Virginia, Abijah Reed, and
Lydia Reed, Abijah Reed, Jr.,
Rebecca Reed, and Betsy Reed.

NEW JERSEY.

Stephen Boadley, Hannah Victor.

PHILADELPHIA.

Polly Boadley, James Long,
Hannah Murray, Jeremiah Green,
Nancy Principeso, David Jackson,
George Jackson, William Coak,
Moses Long.

MARYLAND.
Nancy Gust.

BALTIMORE.
John Clark, Sally Johnson.

VIRGINIA.
Sally Hacker, Richard,
John Johnson, Thomas Steward,
Anthony Paine, Mary Burk,
William Hacker, Polly Losours,
Betsy Guin, Lucy Brown.

AFRICA.
Nancy Doras."

This notice appears to have been generally published in Boston, and was copied in other cities without the list of names. We have met with it in the Commercial Advertiser of the 20th September, 1800, and the Daily Advertiser, 22d September, 1800, both in New York. Also in the Gazette of the United States and Daily Advertiser of 23d September, 1800, in Philadelphia.

We have seen no comments of the Boston press on the subject, but references to it in the New York and Philadelphia papers hint at the probable cause of this stringent and sweeping application of this "singular" statute.

In the year 1800, the whole country was excited by the discovery of an alleged plot for a general insurrection of negroes at the South. Gabriel, the negro general, was the "hero," though not the only victim. The affair assumed at once a very serious aspect, and the alarm was "awful"

in Virginia and South Carolina. The party violence of the day was not slow to make use of it, and it was doubtless true that the principles of Liberty and Equality had been in some degree infused into the minds of the negroes, and that the incautious and intemperate use of these words by the "fierce democracie" of that day in Virginia may have inspired them with hopes of success.

But the alarm was not confined to Virginia. Even in Boston fears were expressed and measures of prevention adopted. *N. Y. Advertiser*, Sept. 26, 1800. The Gazette of the United States and Daily Advertiser, by C. P. Wayne, Vol. XVIII., Number 2493, Philadelphia, September 23, 1800, copies the "Notice" with these remarks:

"The following notice has been published in the Boston papers: It seems probable, from the nature of the notice, that some suspicions of the design of the negroes are entertained, and we regret to say there is too much cause."

Such was the act, and such was one of its applications.

Additional acts were passed in 1798 and 1801, but this portion was neither modified nor repealed. It appears in the revised edition of 1807, without change.

In 1821, the Legislature of Massachusetts, alarmed by "increase of a species of population, which threatened to become both injurious and burthensome," and fully alive to "the necessity of checking" it, appointed a committee to report a bill concerning the admission into the State of free Negroes and Mulattoes.

A report of this committee to the House of Representatives in 1822 refers to the statute of 1788, in these words:

"They [the committee] have already found in the Statute Books of this Commonwealth, a law passed in 1788, regulating the residence in this State of certain persons of color—they believe that this law has never been enforced, and ineffectual as it has proved, they would never have been the authors of placing among the Statutes a law so arbitrary in its principle, and in its operation so little accordant with the institutions, feelings, and practices of the people of this Commonwealth."

"These be good words," but as the committee did not recommend a repeal of

this act, and reported no new bill such as they were instructed to prepare, it is perhaps proper to infer that they considered the State amply protected by the old law.

It appears again in the revised laws of 1823. Another additional act was passed in 1825, but without alteration of the provision against negroes; and this statute, "so arbitrary in its principle, and in its operation so little accordant with the institutions, feelings, and practices of the people of the Commonwealth," continued to grace the Statute Book of Massachusetts until the first day of April, 1834, after which time its repeal no longer left it to "public opinion" to regulate its enforcement.—*Journal of Commerce*, March 17, 1864.

G. R. R.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—I have very recently examined one of the copies of the Book of Common Prayer from the cargo of the Anglo-Rebel blockade-runner, *Minna*, captured on the 6th Dec., 1863, off Wilmington, by the Government despatch-ship, *Circassian*, Capt. Eaton. The prize was carried into Boston, and this portion of the cargo sold there.

The book was no doubt printed in London. I will give you a transcript of the title-page. I do not know whether Jeff. Davis is head of the Church as well as head of the Confederate States. Whoever was employed to correct the book has executed his work about as well as Mr. Davis's other agents; of this I will offer proof below.

The following is the title:—The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments; and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America, together

with the Psalter or Psalms of David. Richmond, Virginia: J. W. Randolph, 1863. On the verso of the title, "London:—Printed by G. E. Eyre and W. Spottiswoode." The imprint of the titles to the metrical Psalms and to the Hymns agree with that of the title to the book; but there is no reference on them to the place of printing or to the printers.

The alterations in the book itself occur in the Prayer for the President of the Confederate States, etc., in the service of Morning and Evening Prayer, and in the Prayer for Congress. But in the form of ordaining or consecrating a Bishop, the promise of conformity to be taken by the elected Bishop is left unchanged. It still reads, "I do promise conformity and obedience to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, etc."

A more remarkable oversight occurs in one of the prayers to be used in ships-of-war at sea. The following passage is retained: "Preserve us from the dangers of the sea and from the violence of the enemy; that we may be a safeguard unto the United States of America, and a security for such as pass on the seas upon their lawful occasions."

Every one will see at once how peculiarly appropriate it would be to use this form of prayer on board of the Alabama and the other Confederate privateers.

The copy I describe is in 16mo; I have seen another copy in 12mo., but I have not had the opportunity of examining it. I believe, however, that the two editions correspond in all respects.

J. L.

THE PLACE OF THE DEATH OF FATHER RENE MENARD.—Bancroft, in the third volume of his history, using for the first time the simple narratives of the early mission labors of the Jesuit Fathers, drew a picture of singular beauty, which has prompted many to read, appreciate, and study the period and the men.

Directed to it myself, I made his chapter a volume. In one matter I came to a conclusion different from his, and this was

as to the place where Father Menard was lost.

"Bidding farewell to his neophytes and the French," says the eloquent historian, "and to those whom he never more should meet on earth, Menard departed with one attendant for the Bay of Chegoimegon. The accounts would indicate that he took the route by way of Keweenaw Lake and portage." *History of the United States* III. 147.

The course indicated in the Relations did not seem to me to bear out the conclusion that he was going to Chegoimegon from Keweenaw Bay.

He made a considerable journey to a lake, the source of a river which he descended to a portage where he was lost, when within one day's journey of the Huron village to which he was proceeding.

I had found statements that led me to believe that the Hurons were then on the Noquet Islands on Green Bay, and concluding the river to be the Menomomee, I gave, in the *History of the Catholic Missions* (p. 356), as the locality of his death the rapid of that river.

A subsequent examination of Perrot's *Moeurs et Coutumes des Sauvages* makes it evident that the Hurons were then not on Noquet Island, but on the Black River. Perrot states it expressly in connection with Menard's death and previously. A branch of the Wisconsin still bears this name, which its black water makes true and descriptive. A conversation with the Hon. Geo. Gale makes me judge that the Hurons were on this river, and that Menard died on its banks.

The Black River in name tallies with Perrot's account. In character it corresponds with that described in the Relations. It rises in a lake, the journey to which from Keweenaw would have been long and toilsome. Here Menard rested. The river runs at first through a marshy tract, and then enters a rough country, the channel being embarrassed with granite rocks. A fall occurs at last, and here was apparently the portage where Menard was lost. What makes it the more probable, is that a day's march below is a bluff commanding the

river, evidently an old Indian village site, and recently occupied for a time by the Winnebagoes. It would be exactly the spot for a band of fugitives like these Hurons to plant their temporary village, as it gave them a look-out and protection from attack.

J. G. SHEA.

FRANKLIN'S HOUSE AT PASSY.—Among the contributions to the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair was a sketch of the residence occupied by Franklin when at Passy, made by Victor Hugo, and accompanied by the following letter:

"In 1836 I happened to be one day at Passy, at M. Raynouard's, the author of the tragedy of the Knight Templars. He wore his white hair streaming on his shoulders, and I said to him:

"You wear your hair as Franklin used, and you look like him."

"He said to me smiling: 'This may come from the neighborhood,' and he pointed to a house that could be seen from his garden. 'It is there,' said he to me, 'that Franklin lived in 1778.'

"I drew that house, now pulled down. This is the sketch. I believe that this picture of the house of Franklin, at Passy, is the only one in existence. I offer it to the United States Sanitary Commission.

"I am happy that the Sanitary Commission have done me the honor to call upon me, and afford me an opportunity to renew the expression of my heartfelt sympathy for the gallant men who are struggling so gloriously to rid the great American Republic of that sinful system, Slavery.

"VICTOR HUGO.

"HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, 15th March, 1864."

A CENTENARIAN IN MAINE.—Mrs. Rebecca Pendleton, probably the oldest person in Maine, died at Northport, a town adjoining the city of Belfast, on the fifth of March, aged one hundred and four years and six months. She was born on Cape Elizabeth, in September, 1759. She witnessed the burning of Falmouth, now Portland, in 1779. Her faculties, with the exception of her hearing, were preserved to the day of her death. When more than

a hundred years old, she walked two miles and back on the same day, to attend the funeral of her daughter of eighty years of age.

J. W.

BELFAST, MAINE.

THE CAPUCIN MISSIONS IN MAINE.—During the autumn of 1863, Mr. W. H. Weeks of Castine, while at work on the road leading to the battery, which the government was then erecting near the mouth of the harbor, upon the site of the old brick battery known as the Lower Fort, found near the fort, and but little below the surface of the ground, a piece of sheet-copper. Not observing anything remarkable on it, he cut off a piece to repair his boat; subsequently, however, he discovered letters; and an inscription, which has been thus rendered, was found:

1648: 8 Jun: F.
Leo Parisin:
Capuc. Miss
Posvi hoc fv-
ndam in har-
em Nrae Dma
Sanctae Spei

Some of these letters may not be correct, but the inscription is clear, and the plate was undoubtedly once in the corner-stone of the chapel of our Lady of Holy Hope, in the old French Fort. It runs in English thus:

1648. June 8th, I. Friar
Leo of Paris,
Capucin Missionary
laid this corner stone
in honor of Our Lady
of Holy Hope.

The first French missionary effort on the coast of Maine was that of Rev. Nicholas Aubri, on Neutral Island, in 1604; but the colony soon removed to Port Royal, where he was joined by the Rev. Jesse Fleche. The Jesuit Fathers who came to Port Royal in 1611, attempted in 1613 to found a mission colony on Mount Desert Island, but it was broken up by Argal.

The two French fishing companies who next obtained rights on the coast of Maine sent out priests. The first who came were Reformed Franciscans, or Recollects, who had a convent on the St. John's. One

perished in the wilderness in 1623, and the rest abandoned the field the next year.

In 1630, under the protection of Charles St. Etienne de la Tour, three Recollect missionaries labored as far west as the Penobscot.

D'Aulney established a Capucin Mission on the Kennebec in 1643, and the Superior residing there had depending on him a hospice on the Penobscot at the old fort near Castine.

The Chapel founded by Father Leo in 1648 was evidently one raised to meet the requirements of the increasing number of French on the coast.

There is no published account of the labors of these Capucins, and we have simply a few detached facts and names.

When the Jesuit Father Druillettes visited the Kennebec in 1646, he found Father Ignatius of Paris as Superior. In 1648, Father Cosmas de Mante held that office. Father Leo of Paris is not named, and was doubtless the chaplain of the Fort. At that time, D'Aulney's establishment was broken up before 1650, and the Capucins carried off.

LIEUT. BENJAMIN JAKUES, who was the direct agent in the death of Father R  le at Norridgewock, Me., in 1724, was a native of Harpswell, in the same State. The account of that transaction, as preserved among his descendants, has been furnished to the writer by his great-grandson.

He states that Capt. Johnson Harman of York, the father-in-law of his ancestor, and his frequent companion in Indian hunting, came into the Kennebec region with a body of soldiers, with Capt. Moulton, to ascend the river and attack the Indian settlement at Norridgewock. The movement of the detachment was sufficiently rapid and secret to take the enemy by surprise. But they availed themselves of the very brief notice given them to meet the invaders in a hasty but vigorous conflict, in which they were soon defeated. R  le was a fighter with the rest; and from his wigwam endeavored to destroy as many of his foes as his opportunity would allow. Harman seeing the damage done

from that quarter, ran to his habitation with Jaques. They burst in the door, and saw R  le in the act of dropping a bullet into the muzzle of his musket. Jaques asked him if he would "take quarter." He replied "None, only what is in the muzzle of my gun." Thereupon Jaques discharged his musket and wounded him mortally. Harman was a witness of the scene, but did not fire. When the Indians saw their spiritual guide was killed they became discouraged. They lessened their exertions at resistance and soon fled, leaving the English masters of their village, which, with its chapel, was immediately committed to the flames. They never returned.

Some time after this event, Jaques was ordered to Bagaduce (Castine), under a colonel with the office of captain. Here he was commissioned to go with a detachment of soldiers in boats to a point of land to be crossed for the purpose of discovering the movements of the Indians. He told the commander that he thought the enterprise would not be prudent. In reply for his opinion he received a reproof that was equivalent to an imputation on his courage. He said he "would not turn on his heel to save his life;" but that he "knew the modes of Indian warfare so well that he saw reasons for believing that the safety of the soldiers in making the scout would be greatly endangered by ambush." He obeyed the orders, took the men and the boats, and landed with his company on the shore proposed. They had proceeded but a short distance into the woods, on the point of land, before he saw an Indian step from behind a tree and level his gun at him. Instantly he did the same to the Indian; and if his gun had not missed fire, probably both would have fallen, as he did before the accurate aim of his enemy. The Indian fled at once, fearing the attack of the soldiers. Jaques told them they "would see no more Indians, and might make their discoveries in safety;" and so it proved. He lived but a few months afterwards. His remains were taken to Harpswell and there buried.

BRUNOVICUS.

Maine, April.

LETTER OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.—*Philadelphia, March 20, 1780.*—Sir:—The President and Council of the State of Pennsylvania having published, and officially transmitted to the different States Sundry Resolutions of theirs, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1779, containing heavy charges tending to prejudice the minds of my Fellow-Citizens against me, previous to a trial, which with much difficulty I have at length obtained.

The justice due to my own character (and to the Public who have been so greatly deceived) will I trust excuse the liberty I take in transmitting to your Excellency the Proceedings of the Court Martial on my trial, which I must request you will do me the favor to lay before the Council and General Assembly; as I would wish to take off from the minds of those gentlemen every unfavorable impression, which the unprecedented Publication of the President and Council of Pennsylvania *may* have made, and to convince them that my character has been most cruelly and unjustly traduced.

I have the Honor to be with the
greatest Respect

Your Excellency
most obedient and
very humble servant.

B. ARNOLD.

His Excellency,
GOVERNOR CLINTON.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.—(Vol. viii. p. 148.) Jonas Gates, one of the twelve pensioners supposed to have been surviving when the additional pensions were granted, had then been dead some weeks. He died at Chelsea, Vt., 14 January, 1864, aged 99 years, six months, and nine days. He was a native of Barre, Mass., and entered the service at the age of fourteen as waiter to his father, who was a captain. When about seventeen years old he enlisted as a private, but was promoted to the post of orderly sergeant, which rank he held at the close of the war. He also enlisted in the war of 1812, and held a lieutenant's commission. He was the last

surviving revolutionary pensioner in Vermont.

P. H. W.

GOVENERY, Vt., 27 April, 1864.

INDIAN TRIBES, CHIEFS, AND TREATIES.

—The following paper, bearing the above title, and prepared by Hon. Henry S. Baird, an early, intelligent, and respected resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin, was lately read before the Chicago Historical Society. Presenting a compact summary of facts, derived in part from authentic public documents, and in part from the extensive personal information possessed by its author, it may be convenient for reference.

In relation to the "orthography" of the names, Mr. Baird writes: "I will not vouch for its correctness. I take it from *treaties*; and on reference to them, I find the same names often differently written in different treaties. An Indian language is difficult to write correctly. As there is no Indian alphabet, names are written according to their supposed sound. The Winnebago is the most harsh and guttural of all languages. The Menomonee is softer and more harmonious; but both are very difficult to speak properly by any one who has no Indian blood in his veins.

"The district of country bounded by the Wisconsin River, Lake Michigan, Wolf River, and on both sides of Green Bay, Fox River, and Winnebago Lake, was formerly claimed and occupied principally by the Menomonee and Winnebago tribes of Indians. Each of these tribes, forty years ago, was powerful, and numbered several thousands.

Principal chiefs of the Menomonees.—Oshkosh (The Brave), Kaush-kaw-no-naive (Grizzly Bear), Josette Caron (—), A-yaw-mah-taw (Fish Spawn), Osh-ke-e-na-neur (The Young Man), Pe-wait-e-naw (Rain), Che-na-po-mee (One that is looked at), Ke-ma-ni-kin (Little Wave), Ke-shee-o-quo-teur (Flying Cloud), Wa-bose (The Rabbit), Wain-e-sant (One who arranges the circle), Ke-shoh (The Sun), Ma-con-cee-wa-be-no-chee (Bear's Child), A-ca-mut (The Prophet), Shaw-e-no-ge-shick (South Sky), Sho-ne-on (Silver), Shaw-baw-so (Pale Color), Paw-a-ko-neur (Big Soldier).

Principal chiefs of the Winnebagoes.—Hoo-tshoop (Four Legs), Hay-tay-tshoan-sarp (Black-Hawk), Karry-man-nee (Walking Turtle), Shoank-skaw (White Dog), Shoank-tshunsk-kaw (Black Wolf), Maunk-hay-raith (Tattooed Breast), Wheank-kaw (Big Duck), Spoank-ay-paw-kaw (Dog Head), Sar-ray-num-nee (Walking Mat), Waunk-tshay-hee-sootsh (Red Devil), Waw-kawn-hoa-noa-nick (Little Snake), Non-kaw (Wood), Kaw-nee-show (White Crow), Hoon-kaw (Chief), Hoo-wawn-ee-kaw (Little Elk), Tshay-ro-tshoan-kaw (Smoker), Morah-tshay-kaw (Little Priest), Man-ah-kee-tshump (Spotted Arm).

In character these two tribes were essentially different, as may be inferred from a former paper on the "North American Indians."

The several treaties, by which the Indian title to the lands and domain formerly occupied and owned by these tribes was purchased, or, in popular phrase, "extinguished," were the following:

1. Treaty of *Butte des Morts*, August 11, 1827, with Chippewas, Menomonees, and Winnebagoes. Lewis Cass and Thomas L. McKinney, U.S. Commissioners.

2. Treaty of Green Bay, August 25, 1828, with Winnebagoes, Pottawattimees, Chippewas, and Ottawas. Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard, Commissioners.

3. Treaty of *Prairie du Chien*, August 1, 1829, with Winnebagoes. Gen. McNeil, Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, Commissioners.

4. Treaty of Washington, February 8, 1831, with Menomonees. John H. Eaton and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners.

5. Treaty of Fort Armstrong, September 15, 1832, with Winnebagoes. Gen. Scott and John Reynolds, Commissioners.

6. Treaty of Green Bay, October 27, 1832, with Menomonees. Gov. George B. Porter, Commissioner.

7. Treaty between the United States and the Menomonee Nation of Indians, concluded at "Cedar Point," on the Fox River, near Green Bay, on 1st September, A.D. 1836. Hon. Henry Dodge, then Governor of Wisconsin, Commissioner of the United States.

8. Treaty between the United States and the same Tribe of Indians, concluded at "Winneconnee," on Lake Winneconnee, near Oshkosh, in November, A.D. 1848. Hon. William Medill, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Commissioner of the United States.

The last are the latest and most important, as by them the largest portion of the land owned by the "Menomonees" was purchased by the Government.

MR. CRAWFORD, THE LAST N. S. LOYALIST.—Mr. Archibald Crawford, who died on Monday last at Musquodobolt Harbor, in the 101st year of his age, was a native of South Carolina, and of Scottish parentage. He was a Loyalist, and witnessed the first American Revolution; and when that great revolution was consummated, young Crawford and his parents made the best of their way to Nova Scotia, in order to preserve their allegiance to George III. He lived for many years on the Musquodobolt River, near Crawford's Falls, where his hospitality was often enjoyed by travellers. From this place he removed to Porter's Lake, where his house was always the home of Presbyterian clergymen officiating there. For the last few years he lived with his grandchildren at Musquodobolt Harbor. His wife, who died about five years ago, was also a loyalist. Mr. Crawford was probably the last of the Refugee Loyalists in the Province. He had a clear recollection of all the stirring times when the great Republic first took its place among the nations.—*Halifax Reporter*.

BELTRAMI, THE DISCOVERER OF THE NORTHERN SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—On the morning of the 28th of August, 1823, Beltrami, an ardent Italian, with only an Indian guide, and bois-brulé voyageur, by way of the Red River of the north, boldly penetrated to the extreme northern sources of the Mississippi, which he designated as the "Julian" sources, in compliment to the esteemed Countess of Albany. In the journal of his tour, he also describes Lac La Biche, or Elk Lake,

now poetically rather than accurately designated Itasca, and says: "It is here, in my opinion, we shall fix the western sources of the Mississippi."

This discoverer, so little known to Americans, was born in Bergamo, and in 1807 was chancellor in one of the districts of Italy. In 1812 he went to Florence and became one of an interesting literary circle in that city, of which the Countess of Albany was a prominent member.

Suspected of "Carbonarism," he became an exile, and visited France, Germany, England, the United States, and Mexico. Later in life he resided for several years near Heidelberg, but at length returned to his beloved Italia, and died at Filotrant in 1855, aged seventy-five years.

Prominent in the public library of Bergamo, there is a finely-executed painting representing Beltrami in a canoe, pushing towards the sources of the Mississippi. A letter just received from Bergamo, dated February 11, and addressed to a gentleman who has given great attention to the topography of the Upper Mississippi, and now on duty at the headquarters of the army, states that the city of Bergamo is about to publish a biographical notice of Beltrami, with a portrait, and that the work will be dedicated to the Historical Society of Minnesota.

This society of the most northern State in the valley of the Mississippi has become favorably known in Europe, through the labors of its members, who have given to the world the "Dakota Grammar and Lexicon," issued by the Smithsonian Institution, and one of the largest works on the language of the aborigines of North America ever published, and also by various additions to the topography and history of the region west of Lake Superior, printed in its own *Annals*, and other historical magazines.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME PENNSYLVANIA.—

Being moved to inquire when, and from whom, and under what circumstances the State received its name, we consulted Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, a very good compilation, and found only this

simple memorandum: "By the King's order, much against Penn's inclination, the new province was to be called Pennsylvania, in honor of the services of his illustrious father." No particulars were given and no *proof* of the statement was cited. We opened a book of more research, and found the particulars recorded, with the authority given. It was Hazard's *Annals of Pennsylvania*, a work which contains, it is believed, the only authentic and circumstantial account of the naming of the province on record. And now see how true is history:

Hazard quotes from official records to show that when the privy council of Charles submitted to him the draft of the charter of the province, "there being a blank left for the name, their lordships agree to leave the nomination of it to the King." The day after the charter was granted to Penn, he wrote a letter to a certain Robert Turner, in which he gives the particulars of the naming of his province. The essential parts of that letter we quote:

" * * * Know that after many waitings, watchings, solicitings, and disputes in council, this day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the King would give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being a pretty hilly country; but Penn being Welsh for a head, as Penmanmoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the *high* or *head* woodlands; for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, *Sylvania*, and they added *Penn* to it, and though I much opposed it and went to the King to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under-secretaries to vary the name, for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the King, as it truly was, to my father, whom he often mentions with praise."

Although it may appear irreverent in us to say so, we cannot resist the temptation to remark that the great Quaker seems to have been a perfect master of the art of "how not to do it." At first sight the reader will probably conclude, as we did, that to the King do we owe the *whole* of the name of our State; but a second look will convince him that we are indebted to

Penn for the *Sylvania* portion of it. So much seems to be clear and unquestionable. Now, from whom came the prefix *Penn*? That is not so clear. Penn having at first stated with much positiveness that "the King would give" to the province "the name of Pennsylvania," and having subsequently stated that he proposed *Sylvania*, we naturally hesitate to receive the remainder of his statement without a careful analysis of its meaning. Failing to obtain the adoption of the name of *New Wales*, Penn, as we have seen, proposed *Sylvania*, and immediately afterwards remarks that "*they* added Penn to it." To whom does the term "*they*" refer? There are three considerations which point to the secretary and his assistants as the persons meant. First, if Penn had meant the King it is to be presumed that he would have said so; secondly, the term is plural, not singular; thirdly, Penn offered to bribe the under-secretaries to omit the prefix, which he would hardly have done if the King had ordered it to be inserted. So far the evidence points *from* the King. But Penn does not forget himself, and straightway proceeds to give evidence on the other side—"for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the *King*, as it truly was, to my father." And this is the *history* of the naming of our State. That the King's privy council, in submitting to his majesty the draft of the charter of the province, left to him the selection of a name therefore, Hazard expressly states and proves before giving the Turner letter; but that the King exercised the privilege is not proved from that letter, nor from anything else in Hazard's book.

We add a remark or two appropriate to the general subject. Inappropriate and unepithetous as would have been the name by which Penn first proposed to call our State—namely, *New Wales*—there was nevertheless ample precedent for its use. The impulse to prefix *new* to the names of provinces and towns was a strong one with our colonial forefathers. There were New England, New Netherlands, New Amsterdam, New York, New Jersey, New Swe-

den, etc. Why not New Wales and New Welshmen!

The charter of the province of Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn in consideration of a debt of £16,000 due by the King to his father at the time of his death. Sir William Penn, the father, had been an admiral of distinction in the British navy and a warm personal friend of his majesty. The son, therefore, in reality paid nothing out of his own pocket, as we say, for his province, except the sum it cost him to make the Elm-Tree treaty.

Penn's fears that the name of Pennsylvania would be attributed to a desire on his part to perpetuate his own name in that of his province, have been realized in the popular opinion of the day. But how many pioneers of civilization who build towns and found cities in these latter days—there are no longer any provinces to be chartered—reflect the modesty of William Penn!

THE LATE THADDEUS MORRICE, THE SPEAKER'S PAGE.—No one who has been accustomed to attend the sessions of Congress during the past fifteen years has failed to notice at the right of the Speaker a tall, slim, pale-faced, bright-looking lad, who gradually grew up into manhood, and still retained his position and title, which was that of "Speaker's page." No matter what party was in power in Congress, Thad. Morrice was retained. Every new Speaker found him an almost indispensable assistant. Standing just at the Speaker's elbow, with his arm leaning upon the desk and his chin resting upon his hand, which was between the Speaker and the audience, in that attitude of whispering to the Speaker, the faithful Thaddeus has stood during many sessions of Congress, the prompter of Boyd, Banks, Orr, Pennington, Grow, and Colfax. It is said he knew more of parliamentary law than any man in America. And he knew every member of the House in all these Congresses; it was his special business to know them. No Speaker could get along without such an assistance at first. When Pennington was Speaker a good portion of all the

words he uttered were literally put into his ear by Thad. He did not know one-quarter of the members even by sight, and was sadly deficient in parliamentary law. When any member arose he would say, "the gentleman from," generally without the least idea what State he was to name, but so prompt was Thad. to give it, and so unobserved in doing so, that not one in a hundred who was not cognisant of the process would imagine but what Pennington knew all the members. And many and many a time the old man would commence the statement of a question, not knowing how he was to finish his sentence, which was furnished and finished by the youthful parliamentarian at his elbow.

OLD HOUSE IN BOSTON.—One of the most noted landmarks in our city is about to disappear. The ancient building which has stood for nearly *one hundred and fifty years* at the corner of Water and Washington streets, is *doomed*. Workmen are now at work upon it, and it is to be taken down, and in a few days it will be numbered with the things that were. It is without doubt the oldest building now standing in its original state on Washington street, it having been built in 1715-16. Its dilapidated condition at the present time renders it an event not to be regretted, except by a certain few, who in their zeal for the preservation of the monuments of the past, seem to forget what is due to the present age. If such persons could always have had their way, what a queer place Boston would be now! There are reminiscences relating to this old building and its associations with the newspaper press in this city, as well as with the printing business generally, that may not be uninteresting.

The estate formerly belonged to one Enoch Greenleaf, saddler, who, in 1709, owned seventy-one feet on Washington street, north of Water street, and included the site of the *Journal* building that now is, and that now occupied by Whittemore's book store.

In April, 1716, Greenleaf sold this estate, measuring twenty-four feet on *Cornhill street*, as it was then called, to *Thomas*

Debuke, for £800. *Debuke* was a butcher, and had for a long time occupied part of the premises—his slaughter-house was in the rear. In June, same year, he mortgaged it to John Cutler, surgeon, for £400—including in the description "*my new built messuage*," &c. This fixes the date of the erection. In front it was used as a *butcher's-shop*, by Mr. Debuke; and for a long time after his death a ponderous *hook and staple* were to be seen affixed to one of the principal beams, upon which it was said he used to hang his slaughtered cattle. He resided there till his death. In 1731 it was sold by his heirs, Thomas and Jemima Debuke, to *James Bowdoin*, for "*£1200 good public bills of credit*"—he to assume the payment of a mortgage of £460 to one John Valentine.

In June, 1744, *Bowdoin* sold the estate to *Thomas Fleet*, for £650, lawful money, equal to \$2167 67. Mr Fleet was a printer, and had formerly carried on his business in *Pudding lane*, now Devonshire street. He had, however, occupied these premises as a tenant since 1731. He had designated the building as the "*Heart and Crown*," in Cornhill,—the emblems of which were displayed from the outer walls. This was a common practice in those days, the streets not being numbered. "*The Three Kings*"—"*The Three Nuns*"—"*The Three Fans*"—and the "*Brazen Head*," were all in the immediate vicinity.

The printing office was located in the upper rooms of the building; the front chamber was fitted up as a "*Vendue*" or auction-room, and was used for that purpose many years; and on the lower floor was a bookstore; while his family occupied the other parts of the house.

For more than *forty years* a weekly newspaper was issued from this place. The first was the "*Weekly Rehearsal*," the *fifth* newspaper established in Boston; the first number, dated "*Monday, September 27, 1731*," and "*printed by J. Draper, for the Author*." The *Author* was *Jeremy Gridley*, a young man of fine literary acquirements, who, in after life, attained to great distinction in the Province. The paper was more than half filled with moral

and entertaining essays, which were good specimens of the kind of writing that was popular in the times of the "*Tatler*," "*Guardian*," and "*Spectator*." It did not succeed, however, according to his wishes, and he soon retired from the concern, and in 1733 it fell into the hands of *Thomas Fleet*, who had for some time been the printer, and was interested in the publication. He now became sole proprietor. The "*Rehearsal*" was continued by him till August, 1735, when its publication was brought to a close—to be succeeded by "*The Boston Evening Post*," of which Mr. Fleet was sole editor and proprietor as well as printer and publisher. *The Evening Post* soon became the most popular of the Boston newspapers, and was conducted in an able and independent manner.

Mr. Fleet was a man of more than ordinary talent, well versed in the ways of the world, and of great wit and humor; of these he frequently furnished specimens in editorial paragraphs and advertisements. He was also well able to defend himself in any controversy in which he was engaged, whether secular or religious, as the columns of his paper abundantly testify.

He died in July, 1758, in the seventy-third year of his age. *The Evening Post* was continued by his sons, Thomas and John Fleet, and conducted with equal ability till April, 1775, when it was discontinued by order of General Howe. As all insignia of royalty had become unpopular at this time, the *Crown* was stricken from their sign and the *Bible* put in its place; and the "*Bible and Heart*" soon became equally as well known as the "*Heart and Crown*" previously had been. The printing business generally was also carried on by them, and of which they had always enjoyed a large share. For more than twenty years, from 1779 to 1801, "*Fleet's Pocket Almanac and Register*"—a very useful manual of nearly two hundred pages—was compiled and published by them, and met with extensive sales. It afterwards passed into the hands of Manning and Loring, and John West.

Thomas Fleet, the son, died in 1797,

aged 65 years. He was never married. *John Fleet* died in 1808, aged 72, leaving several children; one of them, *Thomas Fleet*, a printer, was connected in business with his father, but relinquished it soon after his father's death, or in 1809, when the family vacated the premises and removed to another location. Thus, for a period of seventy-eight years, the *Fleets*, father, sons and grandson, conducted the printing business in this same venerable building, well known in times past as the "*Heart and Crown*," and the "*Bible and Heart*," in Cornhill, but now known simply as the corner of Water and Washington streets. The estate is still in possession of the family.

Until a few years, comparatively, it continued to be used as a dwelling by many families, and for various kinds of business down to the present time; but no one person has occupied the premises so long as to have become identified with the building, or the building with them. Although it has stood so many years, it seems to have undergone no material alteration in its outward appearance, and may therefore be considered a fair specimen of the style of building a century and a half ago. The walls appear frail, and in danger of falling, and have more than once been complained of to the city government,—but examination by competent persons appointed for the purpose has resulted each time in the opinion that they were as firm as when first built; the proof of this, however, will be ascertained in a few days.

A new structure will soon rise upon the site, and being from plans drawn and under the superintendence of B. F. Dwight, Esq., the well known architect, is a sufficient guaranty that it will be worthy the location, an ornament to the city, and an honor to all parties concerned.—*Boston Transcript*.

HOW TECUMSEH WAS KILLED.—The *Western Christian Advocate* recently contained an obituary notice of Isaac Hamblin, Sen., who died at his residence, near Bloomfield, Ind., a few months since, aged about eighty-six years. Mr. Hamblin was

a man of deep piety and unquestionable veracity. He was in the battle of the Thames, and the writer gives the following as his statement in regard to the manner in which Tecumseh was killed:

He says he was standing but a few feet from Colonel Johnson when he fell, and in full view, and saw the whole of that part of the battle. He was well acquainted with Tecumseh, having seen him before the war, and having been a prisoner seventeen days, and received many a cursing from him. He thinks that Tecumseh thought Johnson was Harrison, as he often heard the chief swear he would have Harrison's scalp, and seemed to have a special hatred towards him. Johnson's horse fell under him, himself being also deeply wounded; in the fall he lost his sword, his large pistols were empty, and he was entangled with his horse on the ground. Tecumseh had fired his rifle at him, and when he saw him fall, he threw down his gun and bounded forward like a tiger, sure of his prey. Johnson had only a side pistol ready for use. He aimed at the chief over the head of the horse, and shot him near the centre of his forehead. When the ball struck it seemed to him that the Indian jumped with his head full fifteen feet into the air. As soon as he struck the ground a little Frenchman ran his bayonet into him, and pinned him fast to the ground.

AN EARLY CANAL (vol. viii. p. 114).—Worthington, in his *History of Dedham*, p. 12, gives the following account of a canal constructed soon after the settlement of the Massachusetts Colony. If his statements are to be relied upon, this canal was dug about a century before that in the County of Orange, N. Y., mentioned in your March number.

"About a quarter of a mile north of the new Court-House in Dedham, Mother Brook starts out of Charles River and runs in a proper and direct course round the highlands near the village, and then, at the only place where it could find a passage, goes easterly and joins the Nepouset River, forming in its course between the

two rivers five mill seats of great value. This stream, thus leaving its principal bed and running off to join a neighboring stream, has been represented as a natural curiosity; at least the inhabitants have no knowledge of its having been caused by them. When I discovered the record of its being an artificial work, a natural but groundless fear was excited that it would do harm to publish the truth concerning it. Abraham Shaw had been encouraged to build a water mill in the first year of the settlement, and a committee was appointed to designate the place. Shaw soon after died, but the committee suggested the measure of forming this new stream, which is recorded in these words:

'28th day, 1st month, 1639. Ordered that a ditch shall be dug at common charge, through upper Charles Meadow into East Brook, that it may both be a partition fence in the same, and also may form a suitable course into a water mill, that it shall be found fitting to set a mill upon in the opinion of a workman to be employed for that purpose.'

"The water-mill was soon after built, as we shall see hereafter. The source of East Brook was more than one hundred yards east of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, where it crosses the stream. At this point a curious observer may see the truth of this account in the original state of the ground; he will in vain seek for any natural bed of this stream. In addition to this evidence, the tradition of cutting the canal for this stream has been preserved in one family, which, from fear of consequences, has refrained from divulging the fact."

I remember hearing, several years ago, a gentleman well versed in the history of Dedham, Mass., express strong doubts of Mother Brook being an artificial work, but do not recollect his reasons. The subject is certainly worth investigating.

Boston.

QUERIES.

HOUSE WHERE HAMILTON DIED.—"The house in which General Alexander Hamil-

ton breathed his last is still standing on the north-west corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth street."—*Evening Post*, March 25th.

Is not this an error?

A large modern edifice now occupies the whole of that corner. On the north-east corner is a house with modern brick front, while the main body of the building is evidently of a much more ancient construction. But it has been generally understood that Hamilton was taken from the boat which bore him from Weehawken, to the house of his friend, William Bayard, where he died. Did not Mr. Bayard live at or near the foot of the present Thirteenth street?

ALSO, BOERUM, HARING, LOW.—Can any reader give me information respecting the living descendants of the late John Alsop, Simon Boerum, John Haring, or Isaac Low, who represented this State in the Continental Congress—their names, present addresses, &c.

ALBANY.

MAYOR JOHN WHISTLER.—Where can I find a fuller account of this officer than the necessarily brief statements of facts given by Gardiner in his dictionary of the army?

H. J. R.

REPLIES.

HENRY FRANCISCO.—(vol. viii. p. 78.) *HIST. MAG.*, Feb. 1864.—An intelligent resident of this city states, that one "Francisco" held the plough at one of the first agricultural fairs in Washington County, N. Y., about the year 1820, and was there spoken of as "the oldest man in America."

The same informant adds, that in November, 1824, he became slightly acquainted with a Mr. Francisco Tyler, of one of the Masonic Lodges in Cincinnati, Ohio, who, during a brief conversation, informed him that he was the youngest son of Henry Francisco, of or near Whitehall, N. Y., and that his father was then deceased.

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The records of the agricultural fair referred to, as also inquiries at Cincinnati, Ohio, may throw some light upon the American patriarch of the nineteenth century.

CHICAGO.

A STATUE ON THE BATTERY, NEW YORK.—(vol. viii. p. 154).—I recollect having seen an equestrian statue of Washington or Jackson on the Battery about twenty-five years ago, but if memory serves, it was a plaster model. It remained there some time, until sharpshooting youth became too daring or expert for its safety. I think one knocked off the index finger pointing to victory or in a better direction.

ANCHOR.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston*, April 14.—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held on the 14th, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. The attendance was uncommonly large. The President, at the conclusion of the usual monthly business, thus referred to the proposed Shakspeare commemoration:

You will hardly need to be reminded, gentlemen, that you are now within a few days of the great Tercentenary Commemoration of the birthday of Shakspeare; and though our society has made no arrangements for any formal observance of the day, we can none of us be insensible to the interest of the occasion.

It is eminently appropriate that the principal celebration of the event should take place in the land and on the spot where it occurred; and we shall look eagerly for the reports of what shall be said and done at Stratford-upon-Avon on the successive days which have been designated for the commemoration. Our own land is, unhappily, hardly in a condition for engaging in the festivities of such an anniversary with all the zeal and heartiness it is so well calculated to excite. Yet we all feel that it might well become us to take a part in the jubilee. We all feel that, as the descendants of English ancestors who were

cotemporary with Shakspeare, we have a full share both in the large inheritance of his fame, and in the world's great debt to his memory.

We do not forget that he had finished his marvellous work, and gone to his rest four years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock; fourteen years before the Massachusetts Company embarked at Southampton.

We do not forget that it was the wreck of Sir George Somers in the Bermudas in 1609, when on his way to Virginia for the settlement of an American Colony, which suggested the scene and some of the most striking incidents for that one of his dramas which stands first in his printed volumes, and which, for the sublimity of its conceptions and the exquisite beauty of its language, is second to nothing which he ever wrote.

It is interesting to us to remember, too, that the son of the same Earl of Southampton, who was Shakspeare's earliest patron and especial friend, and to whom he dedicated his first poem, was among the best friends of some of our own New England colonies.

But, above all, we cannot forget the inexhaustible wealth which Shakspeare has contributed to that English Literature, which, down to the period of our National Independence, certainly, we have a right to speak of as our literature, and to that English language, which, thank Heaven, is ours, and will be ours for ever.

Nor can we fail, as an Historical Society, to remember Shakspeare as an historian as well as a dramatist and poet. The original title of his collected works, as published successively in 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685, was "Mr. William Shakspeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies." And what historian has ever done so much as he to give life and individuality to the great characters which he portrays, or to make the events which he describes familiar as household words for ever? It may be that he was not always exact in following the old chronicles of Hollinshed, or that he may have sometimes indulged a poetic license in dressing his figures for the stage. Yet no one will doubt that the common mind of the last two centuries has owed its most vivid impressions—I had almost said its only impressions—of the Richards and the Henries, of Macbeth and Hamlet, of King Lear and King John—to say nothing of Julius Cæsar and Mark Antony—to the historical dramas of Shakspeare.

Unhappily he has given us so many grand delineations of others has left but few records of himself. Even the day of his birth, which is about to be celebrated, is but a matter of inference; it is only known, certainly, as the day of his death. We know the date of his baptism and of his funeral. We know where he was

born and where he was buried. We know that he married Anne Hathaway, and had three children. We know that he went to London, wrote plays, and helped to perform them at the Globe and the Blackfriars. We know that he returned to Stratford-upon-Avon, made a will, "commending his soul into the hands of God his creator, hoping and assuredly believing, through the only merits of Jesus Christ his Saviour, to be made partaker of life everlasting," and soon afterwards died at fifty-two years of age.

Almost everything else is inference, conjecture, uncertain tradition. And so it happens that we know least of him of whom we should all desire to know most. Not one familiar letter, not one authentic conversation, hardly a domestic incident. Only three or four known autographs, and those but signatures. Not a scrap of his original manuscript, a single line of which would outsell the collected autographs of all the monarchs of the world; not a scrap of those priceless manuscripts, though the players must have had them all when they said, in their preface to the first edition of his works, that "his mind and hand went together; and that what he thought he uttered with that easiness that we have scarce received from him a blot in his papers."

And this brings before us a fact most important to his character. We know that so insensible was he to the worth of his own writings, or so indifferent to their fate, that he never collected or revised them for publication, and that it was seven years after his death before they entered upon that world-wide career of immortality which the press and the stage, the art and the literature of almost every land beneath the sun, have since united to secure for them, and which they seem destined to enjoy, generation after generation, age after age, above all other writings except the Holy Scriptures.

Nor would we willingly forget that the only epithets coupled with his name by his contemporaries and friends were, "Our gentle Shakspeare"—"Our worthy Shakspeare"—"Our beloved Shakspeare."

But it is not my purpose, gentlemen—even were it in my power—to forestall the eloquent eulogies which will be pronounced on the great English Dramatist, at home and abroad, during the approaching Commemoration Week. I only designed by these few remarks to prepare the way for the following resolution, which your Standing Committee have authorized me to submit for your adoption:

Resolved, By the Massachusetts Historical Society, that in view of the near approach of the Tercentenary Commemoration of the birthday of Shakspeare, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by this, our Seventy-

third Annual Meeting, to enter upon our records an expression of profound reverence for the genius of that marvellous man; of our gratitude to God for the matchless gifts with which he was endowed for the instruction and delight of mankind; of our deep sense of the inexhaustible riches which his writings have added to the literature and the language which were the birth-right of our fathers, and which are ours by inheritance; and of our hearty sympathy with all those, whether in Old England, in our own country, or in any other part of the world, who shall unite in celebrating so memorable a nativity.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The reports of the Standing Committee, the Librarian, and the Treasurer were read.

After the transaction of some private business the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, Jared Sparks, LL.D., Colonel Thomas Aspinwall, A.M.; *Recording Secretary*, Charles Deane, A.M. (in place of Rev. Chandler Robbins); *Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D. (in place of Joseph Willard, who declined a re-election); *Treasurer*, Hon. Richard Frothingham, A.M.; *Librarian*, Thomas C. Amory, jr., A.M. (in place of Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, who declined a re-election); *Cabinet Keeper*, Samuel A. Green, M.D.; *Standing Committee*, William G. Brooks, esq., Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., Horace Gray, jr., A.M., Charles E. Norton, A.M., Rev. Edward E. Hale, A.M.

NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*A Sketch of its Origin, Progress, and Position.* Ten years ago it was justly said of Brooklyn that it was merely a dormitory for New York business men. Thousands of residents of Brooklyn—citizens of Brooklyn they could not be called, for they exercised none of the most cherished privileges of citizenship here—knew and cared nothing about our local affairs, took no interest in local institutions, except their own churches. Brooklyn was called the City of Churches probably because it had no other institutions. Something had been done for the cause of education, but that had its origin in a charitable bequest, and was not an evidence of public spirit. We had a few scattered literary societies, which lingered along in a feeble condition, no place of public amusement; a lecture-room, and a second rate ball-room or two, limited our facilities for providing anything else in the shape of a public entertainment.

We have, happily, changed all that. People who reside here begin to own Brooklyn, feel proud of it, and try to improve it. One of the consequences of this change has been the establishment of various institutions which enhance the attractions of our city as a place of residence for persons of taste and culture. Our present object is to sketch the most recent of these institutions, the Long Island Historical Society. The growth of this Society has been remarkable; any person stepping into its well furnished rooms, looking through the amply stocked library and museum, not acquainted with the facts, would scarcely believe that this Society is hardly a year old.

The first movement towards the formation of this Society was the issuing of a circular dated Feb. 14, 1863, which says: "The time has arrived when the city of Brooklyn should found and foster institutions—religious, historical, literary, scientific, educational, and humanitarian—beyond the scope of former undertakings. As one of these, a Historical Society, associated with our peculiar geographical position, naturally suggests itself." The details of the proposed Society are more fully set forth as follows: To call out the recollections of the living, who will soon pass away, drawing public records and private writings from their concealment, having a fit place for the collection and deposit of trophies, medals, and historic materials, and also for conversations and lectures upon historic subjects, it cannot be doubted that much valuable knowledge will be saved and communicated which would otherwise be lost.

This call was signed by representatives of the three counties on the Island, gentlemen whose names had been long identified with our public institutions and had contributed to their success. The first meeting was held in the Hamilton Buildings, corner of Court and Joralemon streets; it was well attended, and there was a deep interest manifested in the movement.

A resolution offered by Mr. A. J. Spooner was unanimously adopted, "declaring that the time had arrived when Brooklyn should found and establish, and this meeting does found and establish the 'Long Island Historical Society,' whose objects shall be to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to general history, to the national, civil, ecclesiastical, and literary history of the United States, the State of New York, and, more particularly, of the counties, cities, towns, and villages of Long Island."

A committee on by-laws was then appointed, which in one week from that date drew up and presented a constitution and by-laws which were adopted, the Society duly formed, and thirty-one members enrolled that evening (March 10).

The memberships rapidly increased; a suite of rooms was engaged in the Hamilton Buildings; a library speedily accumulated; and on the 7th of May last the Society made its public *début* at the Academy of Music, when the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., read his address on the "Life, Character, and Services of the late General O. M. Mitchell."

Since that date, the progress of the Society in the acquisition of literary treasures, as well as in the increase of its membership and its consequent influence, has been rapid and brilliant to a degree hitherto unequalled in the history of similar institutions. Its roll of members, already numbering more than 500, is rapidly increasing by the addition of a class of citizens whose character, social position, and high cultivation, form a sure guarantee of the future prosperity and permanence of the Society. Its library now comprises (principally by donation) more than 10,000 distinct works, of which over 6,500 are bound volumes—the whole forming a collection of rare interest and value, and, in some departments, already superior to any other collection in the State. The liberality of several of our well known citizens has further secured the foundation, on a broad and liberal basis, of certain special departments of historical research, and has also adorned the walls with the attractions of several fine portraits, paintings, etc.

In addition to the library there is a collection of curiosities and relics, embracing over three hundred specimens, many of rare interest, and nearly all pertaining to Long Island. Nearly all these articles were donated to the Society. They were in possession of descendants of the oldest settlers on the Island, and the Society has been looked upon with great favor by the old families, who have cheerfully contributed these relics to enrich its collection.

GOVERNMENT OF THE SOCIETY.—The Society has a set of officers similar to all other organizations—a President, Vice-President, Secretary, etc., also a Board of three councillors from each county on the Island; likewise a Board of twenty-five directors, and the necessary committees.

The following are the present officers of the Society:

President—J. Carson Brevoort.

First Vice-President—John Greenwood.

Second Vice-President—Charles E. West.

Foreign Corresp. Sec'y—Henry C. Murphy.

Home Corresp. Sec'y—John Winslow.

Recording Secretary—A. Cooke Hull.

Treasurer—Charles Congdon.

Librarian—Henry R. Stiles.

Counsellors—King's County—Hon. John A. Lott, Francis Vinton, D.D., Teunis G. Bergen, Esq.

Queens County—Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., Hon. John A. King, Rich. C. McCormick, Esq. Suffolk County—Hon. Selah B. Strong, Hon. J. Lawrence Smith, Wm. S. Pelletreau, Esq.

The Society comprises Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, the first being residents on Long Island, the second and third residents elsewhere. The initiation fee is \$5, with \$3 per annum for dues, or the payment of \$25 secures a life-membership.

The rooms of the Society, situated on the second floor of the Hamilton Building, on the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, are five in number. First, the lecture-room, a very comfortably furnished apartment, with desk and platform for lecture, will seat 175 persons, and by throwing open the back room, 250 can be seated so as to see and hear all that is going on.

The second room serves as an office for the librarian, and students' room. The third room is devoted to curiosities and relics, books of general literature, and European history. The fourth room contains the collection of works on United States political history. The fifth is a reading-room, where may be found the local newspapers and current publications on file.

The library contains many works of great merit, and the most complete historical collection to be found anywhere. The library has been very handsomely endowed by several of our liberal and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Charles Storrs has contributed a fund of \$500 for the purchase of English County and Local Histories, and works of Topography illustrative of the early colonization of America, which have already been purchased and are on their way from England. Mr. S. B. Caldwell has since added \$100 to this fund.

Mr. Franklin B. Woodruff has given \$500 for the purchase of works on Voyages of Discovery, illustrative of the discovery of America and the extension of commerce.

Mr. Henry Sheldon has donated \$1,250, to be applied, \$750 for historic paintings and portraits, \$500 for books of art.

Another gentleman, too modest to see his name in print, has commenced a fund for the purchase of works on Heraldry.

Still another gentleman, reticent of fame, is now purchasing in Paris for the Society a valuable collection of French historical works on America.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden, whose public-spirited generosity embraces all things, gave, in October last, a valuable set of Congressional documents, embracing 800 volumes, collected by the late Hon. Ashbury Dickens, of Washington.

The library contains also a collection of works on American genealogy, and is very rich in

American local history; some four hundred volumes of newspapers, bound and unbound, and a collection of pamphlets and other publications on the Rebellion. But for fuller particulars we must refer our readers to the catalogue, or to the courteous librarian, Dr. Stiles, who is an enthusiast in his vocation, and takes a pleasure in imparting information to visitors.

CURIOUSITIES AND RELICS.—As we have before mentioned, nearly all the curiosities and relics belong to Long Island, and they have been judiciously selected. There is no accumulation of rubbish; every specimen possesses an individual interest. The recent Sanitary Fair collected together many rare and curious things, many of which were purchased and presented to the Historical Society by its members.

There is a fine collection of autographs, and a beginning has been made towards a numismatic collection; and the Society already possesses several hundred coins and medals of great variety.

Zoology has not been entirely neglected; over the librarian's desk we notice, as we enter, a fine specimen of the grey or white owl, a native of Queens county, now a very rare bird on the Island.

We can notice but a few of the more important specimens in the museum department, which, better than anything that could be written, illustrates the "olden times" of Long Island. Here are specimens of the old Dutch tiles in blue, purple, and white, with Scriptural illustration, Holland landscapes, etc.; the pewter platters, old-fashioned chair and spinning-wheel, bed-hangings, and other domestic articles. There are also many Indian relics, a copper axe-head, the stone apparatus for grinding corn, etc., all found on Long Island.

A specimen of early Brooklyn manufactures is given by a glass bottle, the first one manufactured at a glass works started in 1754 near the site of the present glass works in State street. This enterprise, we are informed, was brought to an untimely end for want of sand—that is, the right kind of sand.

There is a wooden gun rack, used in the first meeting-house on Long Island. This is a rather curious piece of furniture for a church, but it was necessary in those times. The rascally Indians were no respecters of the Sabbath, and, learning the devout character of our ancestors, often attempted to surprise them at their devotions. So the male members of the congregation took their guns to church with them, and put them up in these racks, as we hang up our hats and overcoats; and it was no uncommon thing for the dominie to be cut short in the middle of his sermon by a rush for the gun rack and a stampede

of the brethren to get a shot at the Red Skins. Let our church folks be thankful that their lot has fallen in more peaceful times.

Next of interest in the martial line, though not a relic of the past, but a painful reminder of the present unhappy condition of our country, we find the battle-flags of the First Long Island Regiment. Borne on many a hard contested field ever in van, they are mementoes of the valor of Long Island's sons—an evidence that they are worthy descendants of the brave old settlers who first disputed with the Indians the possession of the soil, and then consecrated it with their blood to freedom in the revolutionary struggle.

A more pleasing relic of revolutionary times is a set of bed-hangings embroidered by a lady of Bridgehampton, Long Island. This lady had a patriotic disgust of the Britishers, and she caricatured their army in embroidery for her own entertainment. The figures are exceedingly grotesque, and afford much amusement to the visitor of the museum.

An iron "back-plate" of a fireplace, bearing the royal arms and the date of casting, 1704, taken from one of our old mansions; and a brass pepper-box of ample dimensions, brought from Zivol, in the province of Overijssel, Holland, by Garret Cornelius Van Duyn, who emigrated in 1649, are among the most curious of the domestic relics.

The Communion cup used in the Old Dutch Church in Bushwick, in 1708, is presented here. Engraved on it are some wise axioms: "Speak what is true—eat what is well done—drink what is pure."

The most interesting natural curiosity is a large stone bearing the distinct imprint of a human foot. This was found at Fort Pond, near Montauk Point. It attracted the notice of some of the earliest settlers of that part of the Island. The Indians regarded it with veneration, and had a legend about it to the effect that on this spot the Evil Spirit and the Good Spirit had a desperate struggle, in which, as in all proper works of fiction, the Evil One got the worst of it, and in despair he jumped from this stone into the pool below and disappeared, and was never seen in body or spirit again, but left the measure of his foot indelibly impressed on this boulder that he might live in the memory of future generations.

A piece of the genuine Plymouth Rock is also embraced in the collection.

One of our religious sects will be particularly interested in a curious memento of their celebrated preacher, the Rev. George Whitfield. It is a simple pane of glass, with four words scratched upon its surface, the history of which is given as follows: During his visit to this country in 1765, Whitfield visited Southold, Long Island, and was

lodged at the house of one Thomas Fanning, who was well provided with worldly treasures, but lacked what his worthy guest preferred to all besides, an "upright heart and pure." Whitfield wrote with a diamond upon a pane of glass in his bedroom window these words: "One thing is needful." The house passed through many hands, was altered and repaired; every other pane of glass in the house was broken and replaced at some time or another, but this one remained intact, and was recently presented to the Historical Society, who have it framed and will preserve it for the edification of future generations of the followers of the great apostle of Methodism.

By way of variety there is a collection of small Egyptian curiosities.

PORTRAITS.—The Society has a few valuable historical portraits, the commencement of a collection.

The walls of the lecture-room are ornamented with the principal pictures. First, a portrait of General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, painted by Copley, father of the late Lord Lyndhurst. A portrait of De Witt Clinton, by Ingham. A portrait of Commodore Truxton, of Long Island, by Otis, 1817. These three paintings were purchased from the Sheldon fund. Two others have been purchased and will be shortly added to the collection.

Opposite are fine portraits of Generals Banks and Meade, presented to the Society by Mr. H. B. Cromwell.

Near the door is a portrait of Judge Egbert Benson, of Long Island, painted by Gilbert Stuart, and presented to the Society by Mr. George S. Stephenson.

There is a smaller picture of the Rev. Samuel Buck, who was pastor of the church at East-hampton, Long Island, from 1746 to 1798, presented by Mr. J. B. Woolworth.

In the museum is a fac-simile of the bust of Shakspeare over his tomb at Stratford on the Avon. Only four copies were ever taken.

There are also fine and costly bronze portraits (in relief) of Washington and Franklin by H. K. Browne, the sculptor, donated by Mr. A. S. Kellogg.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—The Society has not only furnished all these means for its members to entertain and instruct themselves, but has given semi-monthly entertainments of a literary and scientific character, in which learning and talent of a high order have been engaged.

Since the opening of its rooms the following addresses and original papers have been read before the Society:

June 11. In the chapel of the Packer Institute, an oration on "The Annals of Rhode Island and

the Providence Plantations," by Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D.; accompanied by a poem by George W. Curtis, Esq.

July 4. In the Academy of Music, an oration, by Grenville Tudor Jenks, Esq.

Sept. 4. At a county meeting held at Hempstead, Long Island, a paper on "Experience in Charleston, South Carolina, in the earlier Part of the Rebellion, and as United States Consul at the Bahamas during the first two Years of the War," by Captain Samuel Whiting; also, a "Memoir of Timothy Clowes, LL.D., of Hempstead, Long Island," by Alden J. Spooner, Esq.

Sept. 24. At a special meeting of the Society, a paper entitled "Personal Recollections of Aaron Burr, and some of his Contemporaries of the New York Bar," by the Hon John Greenwood.

Oct. 9. A conversational meeting. Subject, "The Indian History of Long Island."

Nov. 2. At a regular meeting of the Society, a paper on "Long Island," by Wm. Alfred Jones, Esq., Librarian of Columbia College, New York.

Nov. 10. In the chapel of the Packer Institute, the first of a series of six lectures, to be delivered on successive Tuesday evenings, on "The Fall of Rome," by the Rev. John Lord.

Dec. 3. At a regular meeting of the Society! in the chapel of the Packer Institute, a paper on "The Battle of Long Island," by Henry B. Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, New York.

Dec. 17. Conversational meeting. Subject, "Indian History."

Special lecture, at Packer Institute, by Dr. W. H. Thompson, "Arabs, and their Contributions to Science."

Jan. 7, 1864. Regular meeting. By Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D.D., "Monroe Doctrine."

Feb. 4. Regular meeting. Rev. I. S. Prime, on "Early Ministers of Long Island."

Feb. 18. Poem by Charles Thurber, "Social Nature of Man considered by the aid of History."

March 3. A paper by A. H. Dana, Esq., of Brooklyn, on "Greek Life in the Fourth Century B. C."

March 17. Dr. Winslow delivered a lecture on the "Telegraph."

And on Thursday evening next Dr. Peter Wilson, Chief Sachem of the Six Nations, will lecture before the Society on the "Legends and History of the Iroquois."

The Society is gradually exciting an interest throughout the Island, and has attracted the attention of other societies. It has awakened also an interest in our local history; and one of the Society's members and founders, Alden J. Spooner, Esq., has projected a new History of Long Island, a work that has never yet been properly done; but if written by a gentleman so well qualified for the task as Mr. Spooner, will, we

are sure, prove a valuable addition to the historical works of the country.

In conclusion, we would advise such of our readers as are not members of the Society to pay a visit to its rooms; they will be well repaid for their trouble. They will find the librarian, Dr. Stiles, a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to hold communication, always at his post, to receive and conduct them through the rooms and give them all the information and explanations they may ask.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April, 1864.*—The Historical Society met at their rooms in the Adelphi Building. Dr. Coates presided.

The list of donations to the Society was as large as usual, and embraced several articles of rare value and curious associations. A beautiful series of photographic views were exhibited, comprising representations of the Leib mansion on Frankford road, presented by A. H. Hemple; a large photograph of Gen. Meade, from Wenderoth & Taylor; sundry photographs of historic buildings, from F. D. B. Richards; a copy of the Philadelphia Post Office Circular for the year 1791, from Mr. Walborn. In those days but one collection and delivery was made daily. Photographs of St. John's Church—interior and exterior views—presented by John A. McAllister; a view of the interior of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Philadelphia, by Jno. Moran; photograph of the destruction of Priestly's house at Birmingham.

Among the donations were copies of the Philadelphia Directory for 1816 and 1837; a newspaper of 1765, with several curious advertisements; the *Aurora or General Advertiser*, published in 1797; Poulson's *American Advertiser* for 1803; an appeal to the nations of Europe against the Continental System, by Madame Stael Holstein, published in 1813; an old life of Stephen Girard, by Stephen Simpson; a gavel made from a piece of oak taken from William Penn's Brew-House at Penn's Manor, cut before there was a saw-mill in America; chronicles of the first Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, from 1623 to 1636; the works of John C. Calhoun; the correspondence of Daniel Webster; correspondence of eminent men to George Washington during the Revolution.

Dr. H. J. Morton and Jos. H. Trotter were elected members of the Society.

The Committee on procuring views of Pennsylvania battle-fields was, on motion of Colonel Childs, increased to five, and General Henry D. Maxwell, of Easton, and Dr. Henry J. Morton, appointed as the additional members.

Mr. Armstrong offered the following:—

Whereas, It is represented that the premises at the south-east corner of Second and Norris alley, on which the Penn Mansion stands, have been sold; *and whereas*, it is desirable that so interesting a relic of the past as this house should, if practicable, be preserved;

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to ascertain if the building can be purchased; if not, if it can be removed to the Park, or to some other suitable place; and if this can be accomplished, to take such action as may secure its removal or preservation.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Richard Wright, Thomas McAllister, Cephas G. Childs, Thomas H. Montgomery, Jno. C. Troutwine, and John Rice, were appointed the committee.

A general discussion then ensued between the members. It was generally desired to possess and preserve the building entire, or, if not, to preserve as much of the house as possible. Different statements were made concerning the condition of the building. The woodwork of the lower portions of the house are disintegrated by time, but the original woodwork of the upper stories is little injured. If it cannot be preserved entire, the members present urged the purchase of the materials, to be incorporated into the new hall to be erected for the Society, or to be used to build a monumental structure. The building and ground were sold to the parties at present owning it for \$65,000. The house cannot be moved as it stands, as it is wider than the street. If it is attempted to remove it, it will have to be taken to pieces and rebuilt. After a further discussion, the meeting adjourned.

Notes on Books.

Early History of New England, being a relation of Hostile Passages between the Indians and European Voyagers and First Settlers; and a full Narrative of Hostilities to the close of the War with the Pequots, in the year 1637; also a detailed account of the Origin of the War with King Philip. By Increase Mather. With an Introduction and Notes by Samuel G. Drake

Boston: Printed for the Editor, and sold by him at No. 12 Bromfield street; also J. Munsell, Albany, N.Y. 1864. xxxviii. Pp. 309.

MR. DRAKE, well aware of the increase of the antiquarian taste which he has done so much to foster, gives us from Mr. Munsell's elegant press Increase Mather's *Early History of New England*. It matches the historical series of Mr. M., which included one volume on King Philip's war, and, with the volume issued by Mr. Drake last year, increases well our collection for the period.

Mr. Drake's preface and notes are characterized by his well known research, clearness, and frankness.

The Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution. By J. T. Headley, author of "Washington and his Generals," "Napoleon and his Marshals," etc. New York: Scribner, 1864. 12mo. pp. 402.

THE part of the clergy in the great movement of the last century which resulted in American Independence is beginning to be treated as a specialty. We have already had two collections of important sermons of the epoch, edited by Frank Moore and by J. Wingate Thornton, neither, perhaps, wide enough in its scope or broad enough in conception and handling. In the present volume Mr. Headley presents biographical sketches of many of the prominent clergymen of the Revolution. His volume cannot fail to interest and attract the general reader, and at the same time afford a convenient manual even for students. The mission of Rev. Mr. Carroll to Canada, and his services, we hope to see given in a future edition.

My Cave Life in Vicksburg. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1864. 12mo. pp. 196.

THIS is a charming book. Tiring as the public is of works on the war, going over the same ground or presenting the same views, it must receive with welcome this picture of a true woman's trials during the siege of Vicksburg. As a picture of the strange subterranean life led by polished and educated ladies in the midst of our civilization and refinement, it is one to read and be pondered on. How much the women of the South labored to stimulate the passions of men! How bitterly some have tasted of the dregs of the bitter chalice of war!

Life of Edward Livingston. By Charles Havens Hunt, with an Introduction by George Bancroft. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 8vo. pp. 448.

A CAREFULLY digested, well written life of the great Edward Livingston, for great he really

was, has long been needed, and it is now a matter of satisfaction that the task has fallen into the competent hands of Mr. Hunt.

The life of Livingston, whose code alone gives him immortality, was one of great interest. An active lawyer, a member of Congress fully impressed with the responsibilities of legislative duty, Secretary of State when Jackson issued his celebrated proclamation against South Carolina, and subsequently minister to France in a time of great difficulty, Livingston everywhere displayed talents and abilities of the highest order.

Miscellany.

THE recent issues and announcements of works relative to the history of the country are not very numerous.

POE and HITCHCOCK, of Cincinnati, have in press "Contributions to the Early History of the North-West, including the Moravian Mission in Ohio," by S. P. Hildreth, M.D.

W. J. DODGE promises a history of the Second Division of the Army of the Cumberland, under McCook, Sill, and Johnson, with plates and maps.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—A tin peddler in Berkshire county brought to North Becket, the other day, among his collections of rags, papers, &c., some rare old newspapers, printed in 1775 and 1776, among them twelve copies of the Massachusetts *Spy*, nine of the Connecticut *Courant*, two of the New York *Packet*, and one of the New York *Advertiser*. They luckily fell under the eye of C. O. Petkins, of North Becket, who has rescued and will preserve them.

THE WINSLOW FAMILY.—A register of this family is being prepared by the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D.D. It is intended that the work shall contain a full and accurate genealogy of the family, with biographical sketches of the most distinguished of its members. Information on the subject will be gladly received, and should be sent to No. 160 West 49th st., New York.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE:

VOL. VIII.]

JUNE, 1864.

[No. 6.]

General Department.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON SLAVERY IN THE NORTHERN COLONIES AND STATES.

*Continued from page 30.**

NO. IV.—MASSACHUSETTS.

BUT the humane efforts of Roger Williams and John Eliot to abate the severity of judgment against captives, and mitigate the horrors of slavery in Massachusetts, hardly amounted to a positive protest against the institution itself.

In their time there was no public opinion against slavery, and probably very little exercise of private judgment against it. Even among the Quakers the inner light had not yet disclosed its enormity, or awakened tender consciences to its utter wickedness.

Morgan Godwyn, a clergyman of the Church of England, who wrote and published in 1680 "The Negro's and Indian's Advocate, suing for their Admission into

the Church," etc., hardly intimates a doubt of the lawfulness of their slavery, while he pleads for their humanity and right to religion against a very general opinion of that day, which denied them both.

Dean Berkeley, in his famous sermon before the Venerable Society in 1731, speaks of "the irrational contempt of the Blacks, as Creatures of another Species, who had no right to be instructed or admitted to the Sacraments." *Sermon*, p. 19.

And George Keith (then Quaker), whose paper against the practice was said to be given forth by the appointment of the meeting held by him in the city of Philadelphia, about the year 1693, gave a strict charge to Friends "that they should set their negroes at liberty, after some reasonable time of service." *Pamphlet quoted by Dr. Franklin in his letter to John Wright, 4 November, 1789. Works*, X., 403.

This would seem to have been the very earliest testimony against slavery in America, if, indeed, it went far enough to deserve that character. Keith appears simply to have repeated the words of George Fox in Barbadoes in 1671, when he urged the religious training of the negroes, as well as kind treatment, in place of "cruelty towards them, as the manner of some hath been and is; and that after certain years of servitude they should make them free." *Journal*, II., 140. The explicit answer of Fox to the charge that the Quakers "taught the negroes to rebel," shows very clearly that anti-slavery doctrines were no part of the Quaker creed at that time. *Ibid.*, pp. 147-9. *Compare* 454. See also *Ralph Sandiford's Brief Examination, etc., Preface*.

* In article No. I., Vol. vii., p. 343, in the references to *Winthrop's Journal*, the dates should be July, 1637, instead of May, 1637, and February, 1638, instead of December, 1637.

In the concluding sentence of article No. III., Vol. viii., p. 30, "a Dudley" was mentioned with Williams, Eliot, and Sewall, as having been in advance of their contemporaries in their views of slavery. The reference was to Paul Dudley, who was the author of a tract, published in 1731, entitled "An Essay on the Merchandize of Slaves, and Souls of Men. With an Application to the Church of Rome."

This title and references to the tract by others, gave us the impression that it was against slavery; but an opportunity recently enjoyed of examining the tract itself showed the mistake. It is altogether "an application to the Church of Rome"—in fact "an oration against Popery," of which Massachusetts had a much greater horror than of slavery.

But for half a century afterwards "that people were as greedy as any Body in keeping Negroes for their Gain," so as to induce the belief that they "approved of it as a People with one consent unanimously." *Lay*, 84. Ralph Sandiford, in 1729, in his "Brief Examination," etc., thus bemoaned the fact, "that it hath defaced the present Dispensation."

"Had Friends stood clear of this Practice, that it might have been answered to the Traders in Slaves that there is a People called *Quakers* in *Pennsylvania* that will not own this Practice in Word or Deed, then would they have been a burning and a shining Light to these poor Heathen, and a Precedent to the Nations throughout the Universe which might have brought them to have seen the Evil of it in themselves, and glorified the Lord on our Behalf, and like the Queen of the *East*, to have admired the Glory and Beauty of the Church of God. But instead thereof, the tender seed in the Honest-hearted is under Suffering, to see both Elders and Ministers as it were clothed with it, and their offspring after them filling up the Measure of their Parents' Iniquity; which may be suffered till such Time that Recompence from Him that is just to all his Creatures opens that Eye the god of this World has blinded. Though I would not be understood to pervert the Order of the Body, which consists of Servants and Masters, and the Head cannot say to the Foot, *I have no need of thee*; but it is the Converting Men's Liberty to our Wills, who have not, like the Gibeonites, offered themselves willingly, or by Consent given their Ear to the Doorpost, but are made such by Force, in that Nature that desires to Lord it over their Fellow Creatures, is what is to be abhorred by all Christians." pp. 9-10.

Again, he says in another place: "But in Time this dark Trade creeping in amongst us to the very Ministry, because of the profit by it, hath spread over others like a Leprosy, to the Grief of the Honest-hearted." *Preface*.

Public sentiment and opinion against slavery were first aroused and stimulated in America in the latter part of the seven-

teenth century by sympathy for the Christian captives, Dutch and English, who were enslaved by the Turks and the pirates of Northern Africa. The efforts to ransom and release these unfortunate persons, excited by the terrible sorrow of relatives and friends, kinsmen and countrymen, brought home to some minds (though few) the injustice of their own dealings with the negroes. The earliest writers against slavery urged that argument with peculiar force and unction, but with little effect. They seem to have made no impression on the legislation of the colonies, and curious and zealous research only can recover the memorials of their righteous testimonies.

The earliest positive public challenge to slavery in Massachusetts of which we have any knowledge, was in the year 1700, when a learned, pious, and honored magistrate entered the lists alone, and sounded his solitary blast in the ears of his brother magistrates and the people, who listened in amazement and wonder, not unmingled with sorrow and contempt. His performance is all the more remarkable from the fact that it stands out in the history of the time separate and distinct as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness."

SAMUEL SEWALL, at that time a Judge of the Superior Court, and afterwards Chief Justice, published a brief tract in 1700, entitled: "*The Selling of Joseph a Memorial*." It filled three pages of a folio sheet, ending with the imprint: "*Boston of the Massachusetts; Printed by Bartholomew Green and John Allen. June 24th, 1700.*"

The author presented a copy of this tract "not only to each member of the General Court at the time of its publication, but also to numerous clergymen and literary gentlemen with whom he was intimate." *MS. Letter. Compare Brissot*, I., 224. Although thus extensively circulated at that day, it has for many years been known apparently only by tradition, as nearly all the notices of it which we have seen are confined to the fact of its publication early in the eighteenth cen-

tury, the date being nowhere correctly stated.

Beyond this, it appears to have been unknown to our historians, and is now reproduced probably for the first time in the present century. Indeed, we have met with no quotation even from it later than 1738, when it was reprinted in Pennsylvania, where anti-slavery took an earlier and deeper root, and bore earlier fruit than in any other part of America.

Its rarity and peculiar interest will justify us in placing the reprint before our readers in this connection. It is somewhat remarkable that so signal a testimony against slavery should have escaped the research of those who have in their custody "the historic fame" of Massachusetts. It is a most honorable memorial of its venerated author.

"THE SELLING OF JOSEPH A MEMORIAL.

By the Hon'ble JUDGE SEWALL in New England.

"FORASMUCH as LIBERTY is in real value next unto Life; None ought to part with it themselves, or deprive others of it, but upon most mature consideration.

"The Numerousness of Slaves at this Day in the Province, and the Uneasiness of them under their Slavery, hath put many upon thinking whether the Foundation of it be firmly and well laid; so as to sustain the Vast Weight that is built upon it. It is most certain that all Men, as they are the Sons of Adam, are Co-heirs, and have equal Right unto Liberty, and all other outward Comforts of Life. God hath given the Earth [with all its commodities] unto the Sons of Adam, Psal. 115, 16. And hath made of One Blood all Nations of Men, for to dwell on all the face of the Earth, and hath determined the Times before appointed, and the bounds of their Habitation: That they should seek the Lord. Forasmuch then as we are the Offspring of God, &c. Acts 17. 26. 27. 29. Now, although the Title given by the last ADAM doth infinitely better Men's Estates, respecting God and themselves; and grants them a most beneficial and inviolable Lease under the Broad Seal of Heaven,

who were before only Tenants at Will; yet through the Indulgence of God to our First Parents after the Fall, the outward Estate of all and every of their Children, remains the same as to one another. So that Originally, and Naturally, there is no such thing as Slavery. Joseph was rightfully no more a Slave to his Brethren, than they were to him; and they had no more Authority to Sell him, than they had to Slay him. And if they had nothing to do to sell him; the Ishmaelites bargaining with them, and paying down Twenty pieces of Silver, could not make a Title. Neither could Potiphar have any better Interest in him than the Ishmaelites had. Gen. 37, 20, 27, 28. For he that shall in this case plead *Alteration of Property*, seems to have forfeited a great part of his own claim to Humanity. There is no proportion between Twenty Pieces of Silver and LIBERTY. The Commodity itself is the Claimer. If Arabian Gold be imported in any quantities, most are afraid to meddle with it, though they might have it at easy rates; lest it should have been wrongfully taken from the Owners, it should kindle a fire to the Consumption of their whole Estate. 'Tis pity there should be more Caution used in buying a Horse, or a little lifeless dust, than there is in purchasing Men and Women: Whereas they are the Offspring of God, and their Liberty is,

Auro pretiosior Omni.

"And seeing God hath said, *He that Stealeth a Man, and Selleth him, or if he be found in his Hand, he shall surely be put to Death.* Exod. 21, 16. This Law being of Everlasting Equity, wherein Man-Stealing is ranked amongst the most atrocious of Capital Crimes: What louder Cry can there be made of that Celebrated Warning.

Caveat Emptor!

"And all things considered, it would conduce more to the Welfare of the Province, to have White Servants for a Term of Years, than to have Slaves for Life. Few can endure to hear of a Negro's being made free; and indeed they can

seldom use their Freedom well; yet their continual aspiring after their forbidden Liberty, renders them Unwilling Servants. And there is such a disparity in their Conditions, Colour, and Hair, that they can never embody with us, & grow up in orderly Families, to the Peopling of the Land; but still remain in our Body Politick as a kind of extravasat Blood. As many Negro Men as there are among us, so many empty Places are there in our Train Bands, and the places taken up of Men that might make Husbands for our Daughters. And the Sons and Daughters of *New England* would become more like *Jacob* and *Rachel*, if this Slavery were thrust quite out of Doors. Moreover it is too well known what Temptations Masters are under, to connive at the Fornication of their Slaves; lest they should be obliged to find them Wives, or pay their Fines. It seems to be practically pleaded that they might be lawless; 'tis thought much of, that the Law should have satisfaction for their Thefts, and other Immoralities; by which means, *Holiness to the Lord* is more rarely engraven upon this sort of Servitude. It is likewise most lamentable to think, how in taking Negroes out of *Africa*, and selling of them here, That which God has joined together, Men do boldly rend asunder; Men from their Country, Husbands from their Wives, Parents from their Children. How horrible is the Uncleaness, Mortality, if not Murder, that the Ships are guilty of that bring great Crouds of these miserable Men and Women. Methinks when we are bemoaning the barbarous Usage of our Friends and Kinsfolk in *Africa*, it might not be unreasonable to enquire whether we are not culpable in forcing the *Africans* to become Slaves amongst ourselves. And it may be a question whether all the Benefit received by *Negro* Slaves will balance the Accompt of Cash laid out upon them; and for the Redemption of our own enslaved Friends out of *Africa*. Besides all the Persons and Estates that have perished there.

"Obj. 1. *These Blackamores are of the Posterity of Cham, and therefore are*

under the Curse of Slavery. Gen. 9. 25. 26. 27.

"Ans. Of all Offices, one would not beg this; viz. Uncall'd for, to be an Executioner of the Vindictive Wrath of God; the extent and duration of which is to us uncertain. If this ever was a Commission; How do we know but that it is long since out of Date? Many have found it to their Cost, that a Prophetical Denunciation of Judgment against a Person or People, would not warrant them to inflict that evil. If it would, *Hazael* might justify himself in all he did against his master, and the *Israelites* from 2 *Kings* 8. 10. 12.

"But it is possible that by cursory reading, this Text may have been mistaken. For *Canaan* is the Person Cursed three times over, without the mentioning of *Cham*. Good Expositors suppose the Curse entailed on him, and that this Prophecie was accomplished in the Extirpation of the *Canaanites*, and in the Servitude of the *Gibeonites*. *Vide Pareum*. Whereas the Blackmores are not descended of *Canaan*, but of *Cush*. *Psal.* 68. 31. *Princes shall come out of Egypt* [*Mizraim*]. *Ethiopia* [*Cush*] *shall soon stretch out her Hands unto God*. Under which Names, all *Africa* may be comprehended; and their Promised Conversion ought to be prayed for. *Jer.* 13. 23. *Can the Ethiopian change his Skin?* This shows that Black Men are the Posterity of *Cush*. Who time out of mind have been distinguished by their Colour. And for want of the true, *Ovid* assigns a fabulous cause of it.

*Sanguine tum credunt in corpora summa vocale.
Æthiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem.
Metamorph. lib. 2.*

"Obj. 2. *The Nigers are brought out of a Pagan Country, into places where the Gospel is preached.*

"Ans. Evil must not be done, that good may come of it. The extraordinary and comprehensive Benefit accruing to the Church of God, and to *Joseph* personally, did not rectify his Brethren's Sale of him.

"Obj. 3. *The Africans have Wars one with another: Our Ships bring lawful Captives taken in those wars.*

"*Ans.* For aught is known, their Wars are much such as were between *Jacob's* Sons and their Brother *Joseph*. If they be between Town and Town; Provincial or National: Every War is upon one side Unjust. An Unlawful War can't make lawful Captives. And by receiving, we are in danger to promote, and partake in their Barbarous Cruelties. I am sure, if some Gentlemen should go down to the *Brewsters* to take the Air, and Fish: And a stronger Party from *Hull* should surprise them, and sell them for Slaves to a Ship outward bound; they would think themselves unjustly dealt with; both by Sellers and Buyers. And yet 'tis to be feared, we have no other Kind of Title to our *Nigers*. Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them: for this is the Law and the Prophets. *Matt. 7. 12.*

"Obj. 4. *Abraham had Servants bought with his Money and born in his House.*

"*Ans.* Until the Circumstances of *Abraham's* purchase be recorded, no Argument can be drawn from it. In the mean time, Charity obliges us to conclude, that He knew it was lawful and good.

"It is Observable that the *Israelites* were strictly forbidden the buying or selling one another for Slaves. *Levit. 25. 39. 46. Jer. 34. 8—22.* And God gaged His Blessing in lieu of any loss they might conceit they suffered thereby, *Deut. 15. 18.* And since the partition Wall is broken down, inordinate Self-love should likewise be demolished. God expects that Christians should be of a more Ingenious and benign frame of Spirit. Christians should carry it to all the World, as the *Israelites* were to carry it one towards another. And for Men obstinately to persist in holding their Neighbours and Brethren under the Rigor of perpetual Bondage, seems to be no proper way of gaining Assurance that God has given them Spiritual Freedom. Our

Blessed Saviour has altered the Measures of the ancient Love Song, and set it to a most Excellent New Tune, which all ought to be ambitious of Learning. *Matt. 5. 43.*

44. *John 13. 34.* These *Ethiopians*, as black as they are, seeing they are the Sons and Daughters of the First *Adam*, the Brethren and Sisters of the Last *Adam*, and the Offspring of God; They ought to be treated with a Respect agreeable.

"*Servitus perfecta voluntaria, inter Christianum & Christianum, ex parte servi patientis sæpe est licita, quia est necessaria; sed ex parte domini agentis, & procurando & exercendo, vix potest esse licita; quia non convenit regulæ illi generali: Quæcunque volueritis ut faciant vobis homines, ita & vos facite eis. Matt. 7. 12.*

"*Perfecta servitus poenæ, non potest jure locum habere, nisi ex delicto gravi quod ultimum supplicium aliquo modo meretur: quia Libertas ex naturali estimatione proxime accedit ad vitam ipsam, & eidem a multis præferri solet.*

"*Ames. Cas. Consc. Lib. 5. Cap. 23. Thes. 2. 3.*"

Thus signally and clearly did Judge Sewall expose the miserable pretences on which slavery and the slave-trade were then justified in Massachusetts, as they continued to be long years after he "slept with his fathers." And he exhibited in his correspondence his desire that "the wicked practice of slavery" might cease, as well as his strong conviction that there would be "no progress in gospelling" until slavery was done away. When about to sit on the trial of a master for killing his negro, he wrote to a friend:

"The poorest boys and girls in this Province, such as are of the lowest condition, whether they be English, or Indians, or Ethiopians, they have the same right to religion and life that the richest heirs have; and they who go about to deprive them of this right attempt the bombarding of heaven; and the shells they throw will fall down on their own heads."

But Sewall was far in advance of his day and generation in these views, and has himself left the record that he met mo-

"frowns and hard words" than sympathy "for this undertaking."—*Letter to Higginson, April 13, 1706.*

Nor was his publication allowed to pass without reply. JOHN SAFFIN, a judge of the same court with Judge Sewall, and a slaveholder, printed an answer, of which we regret to say we have been able to find no copy. Could it be found, it would undoubtedly be an interesting document and very important in illustration of the history of slavery in Massachusetts. We might naturally expect to find in it some references to the laws, the principles, and the practices of the Puritan Fathers of that colony.

It must not be forgotten that "the question of tolerating the slave trade and the question of abolishing slavery rested on different grounds. The one related to the refusal of a trust, the other to the manner of its exercise."—*Bancroft, III. 410.*

It was obvious that the first step towards the destruction of slavery was the restraint or prohibition of the importation of slaves. We have already noticed the acts of 1705, with the additional acts of 1728 and 1738, imposing and enforcing the collection of an import duty of four pounds per head upon all negroes brought into the Province.

There is no indication in the acts themselves, nor have we been able to find any evidence that they were intended other than as revenue acts, beyond that which we have presented in these notes.

We have heretofore quoted the instruction of the town of Boston in 1701. It is not improbable that it was the result of Judge Sewall's efforts in 1700. Fruitless as it seems to have been, it shows that even at that date some were wise enough to see that the importation of negroes was not so beneficial to the Crown or Country as white servants would be. In 1706, an essay or "*Computation that the Importation of Negroes is not so profitable as that of White Servants,*" was published in Boston, which may properly be reproduced here. It was the first newspaper article against the importation of negroes published in America, and appeared in the

Boston News-Letter, No. 112, June 12, 1706. We are inclined to attribute this article also to Judge Sewall.

"By last Year's Bill of Mortality for the Town of Boston, in *Number 100 News-Letter*, we are furnished with a List of 44 Negroes dead last year, which being computed one with another at 30*l.* per Head, amounts to the Sum of One Thousand three hundred and Twenty Pounds, of which we would make this Remark: That the Importing of Negroes into this or the Neighboring Provinces is not so beneficial either to the Crown or Country, as White Servants would be.

"For Negroes do not carry Arms to defend the Country as Whites do.

"Negroes are generally Eye-Servants, great Thieves, much addicted to Stealing, Lying and Purloining.

"They do not People our Country as Whites would do whereby we should be strengthened against an Enemy.

"By Encouraging the Importing of White Men Servants, allowing somewhat to the Importer, most Husbandmen in the Country might be furnished with Servants for 8, 9, or 10*l.* a Head, who are not able to launch out 40 or 50*l.* for a Negro the now common Price.

"A Man then might buy a White Man Servant we suppose for 10*l.* to serve 4 years, and Boys for the same price to Serve 6, 8, or 10 years; If a White Servant die, the Loss exceeds not 10*l.* but if a Negro dies, 'tis a very great loss to the Husbandman; Three years Interest of the price of the Negro, will near upon if not altogether purchase a White Man Servant.

"If Necessity call for it, that the Husbandman must fit out a Man against the Enemy; if he has a Negro he cannot send him, but if he has a White Servant, 'twill answer the end, and perhaps save his Son at home.

"Were Merchants and Masters Encouraged as already said to bring in Men Servants, there needed not be such Complaint against Superiors Impressng our Children to the War, there would then be Men enough to be had without Impressng.

"The bringing in of such Servants would much enrich this Province because Husbandmen would not only be able far better to manure what Lands are already under Improvement, but would also improve a great deal more that now lyes waste under Woods, and enable this Province to set about raising of Naval Stores, which would be greatly advantageous to the Crown of England, and this Province.

"For the raising of Hemp here, so as to make Sail-cloth and Cordage to furnish but our own Shipping, would hinder the Importing it, and save a considerable sum in a year to make Returns for which we now do, and in time might be capacitated to furnish England not only with Sail-cloth and Cordage, but likewise with Pitch, Tar, Hemp, and other Stores which they are now obliged to purchase in Foreign Nations.

"Suppose the Government here should allow Forty Shillings per head for five years, to such as should Import every of these years 100 White Men Servants, and each to serve 4 years, the cost would be but 200*l.* a year, and a 1000*l.* for the 5 years. The first 100 Servants, being free the 4th year they serve the 5th for Wages, and the 6th there is 100 that goes out into the Woods, and settles a 100 Families to Strengthen and Baracado us from the Indians, and also a 100 Families more every year successively.

"And here you see that in one year the Town of Boston has lost 1320*l.* by 44 Negroes, which is also a loss to the Country in general, and for a less loss (if it may improperly be so called) for a 1000*l.* the Country may have 500 Men in 5 years time for the 44 Negroes dead in one year.

"A certain person within these 6 years had two Negroes dead computed both at 60*l.* which would have procured him six white Servants at 10*l.* per head to have Served 24 years, at 4 years apiece, without running such a great risque, and the Whites would have strengthened the Country, that Negroes do not.

"I would do well that none of those Servants be liable to be Impressed during their Service of Agreement at their first Landing.

"That such Servants being Sold or Transported out of this Province during the time of their Service, the Person that buys them be liable to pay 3*l.* into the Treasury."

A few years after the publication of Judge Sewall's tract, Elihu Coleman of Nantucket is said to have written and published a tract against slavery. *Coffin's Newbury*: p. 338.

In 1755, March 10, the town of Salem authorized a petition to the General Court against the importation of negroes. *Felt's Salem*, II. 416. There may have been other occasional efforts of this sort, but they must have been comparatively few and fruitless.

We have thus noticed the most important, if not the only anti-slavery demonstrations which appear in the history of Massachusetts down to the period immediately preceding the revolution. Excepting those already mentioned, we know of no public advocates for the slave in that Colony and Province until the cry of resistance to British tyranny began to resound through the Colonies.

James Otis's great speech in the famous Cause of the Writs of Assistance in 1761—the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain—declared the rights of man inherent and inalienable. In that speech the poor negroes were not forgotten. None ever asserted their rights in stronger terms. *Adams's Works*, X. 315. Mr. Bancroft postpones Otis's "protest against negro slavery" to a later year (1764), when he translated the "scathing satire" of Montesquieu in his assertion and proof of the rights of the British Colonies. The difference in time is not material for our present purpose. Many years were to pass away before his views on this subject were accepted by the children's children of those to whom his words then sounded like a rhapsody and an extravagance.

It was a strong arm, and it struck a sturdy blow, but the wedge recoiled and flew out from the tough black knot of slavery, which was destined to outlast it.

fiercest fires of the revolution in Massachusetts, though kindled with live coals from the altar of universal liberty.

John Adams heard the words of Otis, and "shuddered at the doctrine he taught," and to the end of his long life continued "to shudder at the consequences that may be drawn from such premises." Yet John Adams "adored the idea of gradual abolitions." *Works*, X. 315. For his later views on emancipation, see *Works*, VI. 511., X. 379.

The views expressed by Otis must have sounded strangely in the ears of men who "lived (as John Adams himself says he did) for many years in times when the practice [of slavery] was not disgraceful, when the best men in my vicinity thought it not inconsistent with their character." *Works*, X. 380.

If there was a prevailing public sentiment against slavery in Massachusetts—as has been constantly claimed of late—the people of that day, far less demonstrative than their descendants, had an extraordinary way of not showing it. Hutchinson, who was certainly the man of his time most familiar with the history of his native province, says in his first volume, published in 1764: "Some judicious persons are of opinion that the permission of slavery has been a publick mischief," p. 444. This is certainly the indication of a very mild type of opposition—by no means of a pervading public sentiment.

John Adams was not alone in his astonishment at the ideas expressed by Otis. These ideas were as new as they were startling to the people of Massachusetts in that day. And to the calm judgment of the historian there is nothing strange in the fact that the foremost man of his time in that province should have shuddered at the doctrines which Otis taught.

More than a century passed away before all the ancient badges of servitude could be removed from the colored races in Massachusetts, if indeed it be even now true that none of those disabilities which so strongly mark the social status of the negro still linger in the legislation of that State.

E. Y. E.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS 1779.

REPORT OF BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

OVERTURES having been made by General Washington for settling a Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, Commissioners met by appointment at Amboy, April 12th, and remained there until the 23d, when Colonel Hyde of the Foot Guards and Captain Andre, Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, returned to New York and made the following Report.

To His Excellency
SIR HENRY CLINTON, K.B.
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT.

Report of Colonel Hyde and Captain Andre, Commissioners on the part of His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, for negotiating an exchange of prisoners, &c.
To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K.B.

Sir,
We beg leave in this report, to refer your Excellency to our letters from Amboy: In these we expressed our surprise to find that General Washington's commissioners objected anew, to the powers we produced, as being incompetent to a general cartel, which must rest, as they termed it, on the broad basis of national faith, not on personal confidence; they quoted on this occasion, the customs of nations at war where commissioners were vested with powers from the supreme authority of the State, not from the Commanders of armies: We would not consume time in refuting such inapplicable parallels, or in questioning the great breadth of basis ascribed to the faith of unrecognized power which ratified the Convention, but desired to proceed on the powers we *had*, to an immediate exchange of prisoners, and to frame regulations for others in future, under whatever name they chose to enter into such an agreement, as it was surely an object of importance enough to deserve our attention, and fully within the compass of our commission to redeem some * * * * *

and to provide for the more speedy relief and more comfortable maintainance of such as should hereafter be taken. We thought it rather derogating from the zeal professed by the enemy in this affair, to hear their commissioners propose in answer, that in case your Excellency was not authorized to pledge the faith of the nation, the exchange might be deferred till such authority could be obtained from Europe. They however admitted, that they could treat on a present exchange. In order therefore, to enter closely on the subject, we proposed a mutual communication of the nature of the agreement we had in view, and we produced to them an imperfect sketch of a cartel which we had drawn up, according to the spirit of our instructions, and of which we subjoin a copy.

In return they exhibited to us some articles which they had compiled, and had intended as the chief tenor of a general cartel, had they judged our commissions to have been sufficient. These pieces were not interchanged, we can therefore only observe as to them, that most of the articles differed widely from ours, and many appeared to us ill defined and leaving room for arbitrary constructions, which might easily afford ill grounded pretences for violations. We could not but be very cautious in harkening to terms of such a tendency, when the business under our consideration, brought to mind such flagrant instances of perversions of that nature in the affair of the Cedars, and in a treaty of much greater importance, where a few cartouch boxes were wrested into a pretext for invalidating a solemn convention.

The American Commissioners refused their assent to our first article for the universal delivery of prisoners, in which we conceived they would on computation, have remained indebted to us, but from our account, they struck off all prisoners in Georgia, having, they assured us, no authentic intelligence concerning them, probably upwards of 1000 men; likewise between 4 and 500 officers and soldiers pretended to be forfeited by an infringe-

ment on the agreement at the Cedars: Officers of militia not taken in arms, therefore styled citizens. By these and similar deductions, they transferred the balance to their own side.

We were not more successful in bringing their ideas to coincide with ours, when we proposed to agree on an exchange as far as our abilities should be found to extend, involving in the exchange of all officers, that of a certain proportion of private soldiers.

Upon the whole they appeared to circumscribe their views to the redemption of their officers on Long Island, pressing us to mention the number of private men we should insist on receiving if any exchange took place, as if whatever equivalent we might have, their instructions had been to limit the private men they were to surrender.

Unable to bring them to compliance with our terms, or induce them to name their own, we at length on Monday the 19th inst., presented the following definitive proposals, the form and diction of which, we said, might be altered, if necessary, as we had not adverted particularly to those points.

As each subject of these others had been fully discussed in our several conferences during the preceding week, we thought, if the enemy's instructions admitted of *any* agreement, much time could not be required for deliberation. But as they had throughout the negotiation objected to everything in a minutious spirit of contention, we drew no favourable inference from their delay in answering, and presumed they were only framing a reply which should serve as an apology to the unhappy people who, through the obvious policy of avoiding all exchange (except possibly on a very particular and confined principle) are to remain in captivity. We, therefore, after waiting three days, wrote to them the letter which we annex, together with their answer.

Having thus closed our business, we quitted Amboy. We have now with our warmest acknowledgments to assure your Excellency of our sense of the honour you

conferred upon us, and to entreat you to be persuaded, that our zeal to effect the benevolent purposes of our commission is only equalled by the concern we feel at their having been so unhappily frustrated.

We have the honour to be, &c.,

WEST. HYDE,
JOHN ANDRE.

Definite Proposals to Colonels Davies and Harrison, Commissioners on the part of General Washington, for an Exchange of Prisoners.

We renew our first proposal which we still think the most equitable that could be adopted: That a general restoration of all prisoners of war now in possession of both parties take place, including the troops of the Convention of Saratoga, the balance in favour of either to be accounted for by the other with the first prisoners taken: In default of similar ranks unequal to be interchanged on a Tariff which we annexed.

But as this was objected to on a supposition that the prisoners of one party would not extend to the redemption of those of the other, a more partial mode was suggested. Having in our several conferences on that subject fully investigated the matter, we now offer the following terms as the result and a final proposal.

1. The troops of the Convention shall be first exchanged, and in the following succession as far as the prisoners in the hands of the British in any part of the Continent will suffice to exchange.

	Half the Artillery	}	<i>Right Wing</i>
	One Regt. British		
	One Foreign		
	British		
Major General	Foreign	}	<i>Left Wing</i>
	British		
Lieut. General	Foreign		
	British		
Major General	Foreign	}	<i>Left Wing</i>
	British		
	Foreign		
	Half the Artillery		

Dragoons, Staff-Officers and Corps not included above, to be exchanged half with each wing, and disposed of as may be agreed upon.

Brigadier Generals with their regiments.

2. In the above exchange officers shall be accounted for according to the ranks they held on the 17th Oct. 1777 (the day of signing the Convention) and shall be exchanged by us for officers of equal rank as far as numbers will admit. In cases where the ranks and numbers will not exactly apply, officers shall be exchanged by an adequate proportion for other ranks the nearest to their own, according to the Tariff annexed.

In the exchange of our General Officers we will return those of the highest ranks in our possession, reserving a sufficient number of Brigadiers and Field-Officers to release all those of ours who are prisoners, according to the principle of equality.

On the other hand, the private soldiers of the Convention who shall exceed the number of privates we may have to return for them, shall be exchanged by an adequate proportion (according to the Tariff) of such Staff-Officers, Subaltern-Officers, and afterwards officers of next inferior rank as may remain in our possession more than the number of Subalterns or Staff-officers of the Convention troops.

The account of these balances to be settled according to the returns of officers and men actually and *bona fide* restored on each side, and such British regimental officers as are absent on parole shall be accounted for with their regiments, or if required, be exchanged amongst the first on the footing of their being already restored.

3. And should there, after this, remain prisoners in the hands of the British in any part of the Continent—Georgia particularly included—they shall be assigned to a further exchange of prisoners, as far as they will extend.

4. Officers who being on parole have not complied with the summons to return, and officers who have violated their paroles, are to be sent back immediately, or accounted for first in the exchange. And

Sir Henry Clinton leaves it with General Washington in the present case to determine as to officers of the American army, which shall be accounted for as having unwarrantably absented themselves.

5. And though we are instructed to assert the just pretension, and to claim in the most explicit manner the due performance of the Capitulation of the Cedars, yet that no obstacle may remain to impede the immediate object of these proposals, we consent that the discussion of that affair shall remain for some future opportunity.

6. And we further consent, in the same view of removing difficulties, that sergeants continuing to be exchanged as heretofore as privates, subaltern-officers shall only be rated as you propose at 6 men, though we think the appreciation inadequate.

7. In case either party from motives of generous confidence, and to accelerate relief, should be induced to dispossess themselves of a portion of prisoners before circumstances admit of receiving an equivalent, the plighted honour of the Generals, or some adequate security, must guarantee the delivery of the said equivalent, so that no pretence whatever may be made use of to delay or evade it. But we can neither on the present or in any future case admit that officers and soldiers of militia not on service shall be exempted from being made prisoners of war.

We are not unwilling to frame regulations to establish and facilitate future periodical exchanges upon terms of mutual advantage, and which can leave no room for altercation or misconstruction. Whether such an instrument shall be called a General Cartel, we will not dispute, and shall be contented with powers on the part of the American Commissioners of a like manner with our own.

TARIFF.

General commanding in chief.....	5000
Lieutenant General.....	1200
Major General.....	350
Brigadier General.....	250
Majors of Brigade } according to rank in the army	
Aides-de-Camp }	

Colonel.....	150
Lieutenant Colonel.....	75
Major.....	35
Captain.....	20
Lieutenant.....	10
Ensign.....	5
Adjutant.....	10
Quarter-Master.....	10
Chaplain.....	10
Serjeant.....	2
Corporal.....	1
Private.....	1
Drummer.....	1

If the above rates are agreed to, it will be easy to settle others for the Staff, &c., upon the same principles of equity.

(Signed)

WEST. HYDE.

JOHN ANDRE,

Commissioners on the part of
SIR HENRY CLINTON.

Amboy, Thursday, April 22, 1778.

Gentlemen,

With a patience inspired by our anxious wishes to effect the end of our commission, and supported by the duties of personal politeness, we have waited three days to receive your assent or negative to the proposals we offered you on Monday; as they are determinate and unalterable, so we hope they are clear. In the first case, they can only require a decisive answer; should they be deficient in perspicuity we shall be happy to explain them.

We present you on our part terms unpropounded by argument, and resting only on the basis of their equity; should you not be inclined to acquiesce in them, we trust you will not, on your side, detain us for the purpose only of entering at large into your motives, especially as we have Sir Henry-Clinton's orders to bring this negotiation to a speedy conclusion, and to return to New York as soon as we are convinced there are no hopes of success.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and

Most humble servants,

WEST. HYDE,

JOHN ANDRE.

Colonels Davies and Harrison.

Amboy, April 23d, 1779.

Gentlemen,

We are sensible of your personal politeness through the whole of our negotiation, and should be extremely unwilling you should indulge an idea that in any instance we would wish to detain you unnecessarily.

We affect not delay, but actuated by the warmest desires to accomplish the humane purposes of our appointment, we have paid the closest attention to the proposals you have offered; we have found them extensive and important in their consequences, involving a variety of interests, which necessarily required much consideration. With a truly anxious zeal we have endeavoured to accommodate them to our mutual advantage and that of the prisoners, and are sensibly distressed to find ourselves unexpectedly restricted to a bare assent or negative to your proposals. Should they, however, be finally determinate and unalterable as you express, we have only to lament that they are such as we cannot accede to without manifest injury to our country, and incurring the disapprobation even of our unfortunate prisoners themselves.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and

Most humble servants,

WILLIAM DAVIES,

ROB. H. HARRISON.

Col. Hyde and Capt. Andre.

Copies of the Letters referred to in the Report.

Amboy, April 14th, 1779.

Sir,

We landed on Monday at about 12 o'clock, and yesterday had a first Conference with the gentlemen deputed to meet us. At interchanging our powers, we were not a little surprised to find ours objected to as to their competence to effect a general permanent cartel, these being the same grounds on which they had before obliged British Commissioners to break off a similar conference. They wished to have read in our Commission

from your Excellency—"I do hereby *in virtue of full powers to me delegated* nominate and appoint you, &c., &c."

We also thought it rather inauspicious and not easily to be reconciled to the zeal expressed by the enemy for an exchange, to hear their Commissioners in a first interview propose, that if your Excellency were not authorised to pledge the faith of the nation, the release of prisoners might be deferred till such authority could be obtained from Europe.

Solicitous, however, to find if any desire of treaty existed on their part, and cordially resolved to attempt everything on ours, we entered on the subject; and in our conversations of yesterday and this morning have been able to observe:

That although they conceive our powers inadequate to a general cartel, they do not alledge them to be so as to a present exchange of prisoners, nor can we find where they mean to draw the line which is to circumscribe our regulations for the future; we are therefore inclined to hope that in this we are disputing on words.

They disclaim all intention to draw us into an acknowledgement of their independence, and have fully satisfied us that the preamble may be couched in terms not repugnant to our general mode of expression with respect to them. They appear willing to talk of an exchange without entering into accounts.

But they stile General Burgoyne a *Commander-in-Chief*, and intimate that he and the other General Officers should be first exchanged.

They will not accede to the general delivery of prisoners, pretending, contrary to what we know to be the case, that the balance is greatly in their favour.

They profess ignorance of all transactions in Georgia and refuse to enter into any agreement extending to prisoners taken there.

They cavil upon the rates at which unequal ranks might be interchanged where their interest in the present case appears concerned.

And they seem to be aiming, in the mode of exchange, at an arrangement

which may leave private soldiers in their possession.

We will not however despair of agreeing upon some measures for granting relief to the whole or a large portion of the prisoners now in their hands, and of fixing some line by which to be guided on future occasions of this nature.

We take the liberty to observe to your Excellency that we cannot recommend the concession they require in the matters relative to our powers, confident that the main point of shortening or alleviating the pain of captivity is in no manner connected with it, and as we think it only demanded in the same spirit of encroachment with which in each successive power granted to Commissioners for treating on this subject, they have affected to display more at large their usurped dignities.

We must acknowledge that the Gentlemen we have met, are personally such as we could have wished to confer with.

We have the honour, &c.,
WEST. HYDE,
JOHN ANDRE.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

Amboy, April 16th, 1776.

Sir,

We have to give your Excellency some further information as to our proceedings.

We find that the American Commissioners still urge the enlargement of our powers as necessary for a *General Cartel*, but we evidently see that it is for the purpose of appearing to treat on the footing of a *nation* at war; and we cannot perceive that a concession on this head would have any other effect than giving them a triumph, especially as they introduce very improper matter to be acceded to, which this would not tend to remove.

We have candidly shown them the ground on which we can proceed, and even made a proposal as to the rates at which officers of dissimilar ranks, and privates, might be exchanged for each other; but we have told them on the other hand, that if only a partial exchange was to take place, we insisted on, and would not de-

part from our demand of receiving private men, with officers, in a battalion proportion; or by exchanging the soldiers of each regiment of the convention army at the same time with their officers, in order impartially to afford relief to all conditions of men.

They appear as though they felt they must accede to something of this nature, and consequently want to confine it as much as possible, and to reduce to the lowest, the proportion of privates given with officers, rejecting that proposed; and they lay some stress on the different value of our trained soldiers, enlisted for life, and their own troops, whose term of service is daily expiring, or who are a rude militia, lending a precarious assistance, thus justifying their reluctance to giving ours up; they also, with the utmost perseverance, strive to enhance the ranks they chiefly possess, and depreciate those where we have the advantage in number, without reference to precedent, or regard to impartiality.

The articles which they have shewn us in a model for a cartel are many of them utterly inadmissible, and for the most part are vague and obnoxious to wilful constructions, tending to furnish pretences for retaliative infringements. Whatever success may attend our labours, they shall be unremitted: We shall continue to compare our ideas upon matters that can become the objects of this negotiation, and shall see, if (when all is rejected on both sides that cannot be agreed upon,) there will be a residue worthy of making the substance of a treaty. We shall at least acquire materials for evincing your Excellency's generous intentions, and the satisfaction of having followed up the enemy's difficulties, till we found them originating in severe and unjustifiable policy.

We shall be happy to know that your Excellency approves our conduct, and to receive your further commands and advice.

We have, &c.

WEST HYDE,
JOHN ANDRE.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton

New York, April 17, 1779.

Gentlemen,

I have received your letters of the 14th and 16th of this month, from the hope that the Enemy's Commissioners would soon be convinced of the generous intentions with which you mean to prosecute the business, and would in consequence meet you with as fair an inclination. I do not think it necessary to answer your account of their first cavils; I am concerned to find by your second letter, that on their Part there still subsists an Hesitation and Chicane, so little merited by the Tenor of your Propositions.

I have only to say, that I approve entirely, both the Liberality and Circumspection of your Conduct in those Points of your Negociation you have hitherto laid before me; should the conference prove fruitless, the Uprightness of your Proceedings will at least mark undeniably the generosity of our views.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Humble Servant,
H. CLINTON.

To
Col. West Hyde, and Capt. John Andre.

Amboy, the 17th April, 1779.

Sir,

We had the honour to inform your Excellency, that whatever might be our hopes of our success, we wou'd, if possible, make ourselves acquainted with the real views of the enemy, as to an exchange: We are sorry to have to report, that the more we become acquainted with them, the more dissonant we find them from liberality, and the less hopes we conceive of being able to come to any kind of arrangement. They appear to us to be totally governed by the policy of not giving up private men; and the whole of their meeting us, seems to have been to amuse the clamorous prisoners in our hands. There are, perhaps, some extravagant terms on which they wou'd accede to a partial exchange, excluding from it 450 officers and privates due from the agreement at the Cedars. The prisoners of Georgia, of whom they have no authentic

account, amounting perhaps to upwards of a thousand, striking off militia-officers and soldiers, whose capture whilst out of service, they think inadmissible, reducing the rank of others, and rating officers for privates, at a proportion of their own; but even these terms we cannot bring them to propose, and only find that they would not give us anything approaching to a battalion proportion of men with officers.

In consequence of their refusing their assent to a general delivery of prisoners, and declaring they cou'd not frame a General Cartel on the powers we had, we proposed to them to exchange two regiments of the Convention at a time (one British and one foreign) a Major-General with a wing; General Burgoyne after the first half, &c., as far as the number of Prisoners, both officers and men here, or *elsewhere*, in our power, should extend.

In the whole course of our conferences, they have found obstacles to whatever we have thrown out; nor have we been able to discover that any opening to compound, or even any concession, tended to soften or bring them nearer to an agreement—We have therefore resolved to make a definitive offer, as soon as we shall hear from your Excellency what your determination is on the prisoners of the Cedars, &c., have you further instructions, where you may see them necessary. On a refusal to accede to that offer, we shall with the utmost disappointment and mortification close this fruitless negociation.

We have, &c.,

WEST HYDE,
JOHN ANDRE.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

New York, April 16th, 1779.

Gentlemen,

I have received your letter of yesterday, and am sorry to find, that the fixed determination of the enemy's Commissioners to evade every preliminary which might tend to real negociation, becomes hourly more palpable.

I agree in sentiment with you, that this conference was solicited by Congress, mere-

ly to still clamours of their officers; their real indifference for whose fate, appears clearly through every step of their proceedings.

With this conviction, possibly the most becoming step would be to break off instantly, and spurn the idea of further negotiation with a people who invariably meet you with such ungenerous resolutions: But a just tenderness for the sensations of our officers and soldiers in their hands, and even a desire to prove to those of the enemy, prisoners with us, how averse we are to take any unworthy advantage of the severity of their situation, oblige me to attend to two or three articles on which the enemy ground their principal subterfuges.

I am not sufficiently informed as to the transaction at the Cedars; but having always heard that affair stigmatized as a glaring breach of faith on the part of the Americans, I cannot give my sanction to the infraction of that capitulation, by yielding the claim in this public negotiation: Yet, that from thence no bar may arise to your present business, I will consent that the charge shall sleep 'till Sir Guy Carleton, or those more particularly interested shall have made their representations.

The principle of not accounting for officers bearing commissions in the militia, and not taken actually in the field, is utterly inadmissible, the proposition is as illiberal towards us, as it is cruel to the unfortunate objects concerned; It is a point which could not have been disputed, but for their present purpose.

With regard to the prisoners whom we have taken in Georgia, as I have sent with you a formal return, signed by Major General Prevost, of all taken before their defeat at Briar Creek, I cannot accede to the enemy's proposal of paying no regard to those prisoners, should exchange either general or partial be agreed upon. When they say they have no authentic documents on that head, I must consider it merely an evasion: It is not to be conceived that they have not yet procured exact returns of a matter, in which so many anxious

families amongst them must be distressingly interested. I will suspend, if necessary, the consideration of the prisoners taken at Briar Creek, 'till a more formal report shall have been made of their rank and number.

As to the arbitrary and incongruous proportion of men for officers, on which they hint a possibility of their acceding to a Tariff, which would, toward us, be very inequitable, it is not to be supposed that they even expected your concurrence to such vague and partial propositions.

I have now, gentlemen, given you my final determination on those points of their changeable and indefinite pretensions, to which they seem most to adhere. Should that spirit of evasion still subsist on their part it will neither be becoming, nor will my wishes for your satisfaction permit, that you should remain with them an hour longer; and I do therefore in that case, direct your immediate return.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

H. CLINTON.

To

Col. West Hyde, and Capt. John Andre.

K.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

"JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., of 1775.—(Vol. VII. p. 192).—In consequence of the notice of the death of Josiah Quincy, Jr., of 1775, in "THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE for June, 1863," it is requisite to state that the account of his death, given in the memoir published by his son in 1825, was received from his widow, and confirmed by his sister, Mrs. Storer, who died in 1826, at the age of ninety years. Previous to the publication of the memoir, a letter was addressed to Mr. John Rogers, who held the office of Town Clerk of Gloucester, Cape Ann,

for upwards of forty-five years, and also that of Notary Public. In the reply of Mr. Rogers to Mr. Quincy, dated "Gloucester, April 2, 1825," he regrets that "after examining the Records of that Town and of the Board of Selectmen for that period, and after conversing with two aged men who attended the funeral of Josiah Quincy, Jr., in April, 1775, he has no farther information to impart, except the assurance that the last services were very fully attended, and every testimony of respect and of sorrow for the loss the country had sustained rendered by the inhabitants of Gloucester."

This communication has been delayed until the letter of Mr. Rogers, written thirty-nine years ago, could be found and consulted.

The conflicting accounts of the death of Mr. Quincy are to be attributed to the agitation and alarm prevalent in the country around Boston in April, 1775, when all direct intercourse was interrupted.

ELIZA S. QUINCY.

No. 5 PARK ST., BOSTON, May 11, 1864.

CAPT. THOMAS MACHEN.—Vol. VIII. p. 149.—It is due to the memory of Capt. Thomas Machen to say that the note, page 149 of the April number of your magazine, is not correct in the statement that his coinage was illegal. In 1787, Capt. Machen formed a partnership with Samuel Atlee and others, of New York, for the purpose of coining money under charter to be obtained from the Legislature of New York. They either failed to obtain such charter or made better arrangements, for in 1788 they united with Reuben Harrison, and others of Bennington, Vt., who had a charter from that state, and also authority to coin for the state of Connecticut, and it was under this authority that Capt. Machen's mill at *New Grange* was conducted. As soon as the coinage of money was taken from the states by the adoption of the federal constitution, Capt. Machen's mill was stopped. The business was certainly discontinued in 1790. Capt. Machen never transacted any illegal business, and the authorities never had occasion to interfere with him. Mr. Bushnell,

of New York, and Gen. Thos. Machen, now residing in Albany, can satisfy your correspondent upon these points.

INDIANS IN ORANGE COUNTY.—(Vol. viii. p. 152.) The article on "Indians in Orange County" (p. 152) would be of much value if authorities were given. I have been led to believe that there never was a "Wawayanda Tribe," and I beg to say that "Minsies" was never corrupted into "Minisink." The fact in the latter case is, that the terminal *ink* is pure *Delaware* or *Algonquin*, and signifies locality—literally the country of the Minsies. The term *Wawayanda* was applied as describing land, not tribe, or my reading of the original deed is sadly at fault (see land papers at Albany). Will "J. M. E." favor me with his authorities? X.

AN ACROSTIC from the *Massachusetts Magazine* for September, 1789:—

"Great in the martial field, in council wise;
Each virtue guides thee in thy pleasing way,
On wings triumphant, how thy glories rise!
Refulgent as th'unclouded God of Day!
George on his sea-girt throne beholds his sun,
Eclips'd forever by a Washington!

When War's tumultuous bloody front alarmed;
And civil discord every torch had fired;
Serenely brave, the tyrants thou disarmed,
Hence, at thy frown, Britannia's host retired,
In peace; reverting to thy Vernon's stream;
No views ambitious pointed thee to thrones;
Genius of Freedom, thou art hailed supreme,
The chosen guardian of Columbia's sons.
On brass and marble shall thy deeds remain;
No time's corroding breath can blight thy fame."

H. P., JR.

PHILADELPHIA.

COL. PICKERING.—(Vol. VIII. p. 66.)—The tradition that this distinguished patriot died at the Hasbrouck house, Newburgh, N.Y., at the close of the Revolution, alluded to in the interesting sketches of Mr. Eager, is not correct. He died at his native town, Salem, Mass., Jan. 29, 1829, in his 84th year, after a life of great usefulness and honor. R.

LINEAGE OF THE "SIGNERS."—On looking over the immortal roll of the Signers

of the Declaration of Independence, curiosity has led me to examine from what stock they sprang. I find that 4 of them were *natives* of Ireland, viz. Thornton, Rutledge, Smith, and Taylor; 2 of Scotland, Wilson and Witherspoon; 1 of Wales, Lewis; and 1 of England, Robert Morris. There are also 3 of *direct* Welsh origin, Williams, Floyd (originally Lloyd) and L. Morris; 3 of Irish, Carroll, Read, and McKean; 2 of Scotch, Hooper and Livingston; 1 of Swedish, Morton; 1 of Norman, Bartlett, and 1 of Austrian, Lynch. The others are of old English stock generally; though there is Welsh blood in the ancestry of John Adams, Jefferson, Hewes (probably), Clymer, Gwinnett (originally Gwinnett), and perhaps Robert Morris, as I am informed by a gentleman better informed on genealogical matters than myself. Morris was born in Lancashire, near Wales, and from the name there cannot be much doubt of his Welsh origin. Clymer and his wife, the daughter of Reese Meredith (originally Meredidd), were both of Welsh origin. The Signers from New England were generally direct descendants from the Puritans.

WASHINGTON, D.C.;

J. B. R.

RULED PAPER.—Why will paper-makers and stationers persist in leaving the last page of letter or note-paper blank, in ruling it? I believe this question is daily asked by thousands. Now that the use of envelopes is all but universal, there is no sense or reason in leaving the last page unrulled, to the annoyance of every letter-writer. Let some stationer try the experiment of ruling and advertising a lot, half with the blank page and half without, and see which sells first. *Although it is really less trouble to rule over the whole sheet completely, I would pay twenty-five cents per ream more for paper thus ruled, being somewhat of an extensive*

LETTER-WRITER.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF ANDREW JACKSON.—Among the donations of a sanitary fair was an official letter by General An-

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drew Jackson, written during the troublous times of 1814.

TO COL. PHELLIP PIPKIN.

FORT JACKSON CREEK NATION }
HEADQUARTERS 7TH INF. }
Mobile Sept 12th 1814. }

SIR: It is with extreme regret, that I learn from your letter the mutinous disposition that has made its appearance in your Regt. This is a bud of that spirit that was excited long ago by the officers of the volunteers and militia last fall, and the indulgence of the Governor and thro his influence that was extended to them by the General Government.

I told him it would have a baneful influence on the service—but must be checked or our independence and liberty is gone forever. Unless checked a war cannot be carried on, a defence against that foreign coalition that we have every right to believe does exist, cannot be made.

I have ordered a general court martial to be held at Fort Jackson. A proper example will put an end to all further attempts at meeting—and if the troops or any part should attempt to desert, the troops now organizing at Fayetteville will be competent to apprehend them.

On such an event, send an express direct to have them apprehended and confined.

A few being shot, will learn the ballance that the have a country, and the have rights to defend; and if the expect the protection of the law, the must perform the duty of good citizens.

We have various accounts of the British. They are in Pensacola, and would the Government say the word we would soon have a frolic.

With sentiments of esteem and respect,

I am your most ob't serv't,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. General Commanding.

LATIN ODE ON WASHINGTON.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154.)—The following translation of this ode, more literal than poetical, will allow the English reader to see its measure: and the classic spirit in the heroic times of 1775:

On Geo. Washington appointed to the office of General-in-Chief by Congress and the American people.

Boston demands thee, (where a wicked leader
Shuts up the hapless people, and forbids them
Leaving the city); and she is exciting
Courage of old time.

Brave man! may prosper what thou art preparing.
They slay the people, and the maid assaulted
Perishes wretchedly! and the shrill outcry
Sounds on our hearing.

May God afford thee what we are entreating,
Safely return thee to a grieving nation:
Quick may'st thou smite the armies of the foemen
Raging with slaughter.

Praises await thee, and the kindest favor
Gives thee a welcome from the face of all men,
Where once the cruel Indian spread his havoc
Sprinkled with bloodshed,

BRUNSWICK, ME.

QUERIES.

GILMARTIN.—What is the force of the first syllable, GIL, in this and similar combinations; GILman, Gilpatrick (Kilpatrick), and perhaps others? B.

Gil in Irish and Scotch names is from the word *Giolla*, meaning *servant*, and is found before the name of God, Jesus, Christ, Mary, forming Gildea (Culdee), Gillis, Gilchrist, Gilmore (Gilmory); before the name of St. Martin alone of foreign saints; but before a great number of Irish saints—Gilpatrick, Gilbride, Gilsenan, Kil is often a corruption of Gil, but as a local name means *church*.

TRIAL OF TORTOISES IN CANADA.—In a note on trials of animals for crimes and misdemeanors in the *London Notes and Queries* it is stated that tortoises were tried in Canada towards the end of the 16th century. He seemed to draw his statement from Berriat St. Prix (Mem. de la Société des Antiquaires). What can be the meaning of this? As there was no French settlement in Canada at the close of the 16th century, we are left in the dark?

REPLIES.

THE ARMS OF HERBENDINCK.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—If "H." (instead of putting an idle query in the April number of the *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*) had taken the trouble to look into the North Dutch Church in William street some Sunday morning he would have seen the hatchment containing John Harpendinck's or (Herbendinck's) arms hanging over the pulpit, where it has been for the last ninety years, since it was first removed from the old Garden Street Church. E. B.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FENWICK.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—There appears to have been a close connexion between the families of "Lorraine," of Northumberland, and "Fenwiche;" thus Sir Thomas Lorraine had a son William, a daughter Catharine, and a son "Fenwich"; his son William had a daughter Jane, who married "John Fenwiche," thought to be the Major John Fenwick who was of Cromwell's army, and was on duty at the execution of King Charles the First; and possibly, though I should think not probably, the West Jersey proprietor in connexion with Penn, who was I believe a royalist and courtier. Catharine above named as daughter of Sir Thomas Lorraine, married (a runaway match I believe) *David Lyell*, an artizan of London, and they came to this country and settled at Amboy; they had a son "*Fenwiche Lyell*" (died in 1742), he left a son *Fenwich Lyell*; the name of both Fenwich and Lyell, however, I think is now extinct in that line; there are descendants from him of the name of *Micheau* in New Jersey; this is all I know. I should like to club my slender stock with your querist's for common benefit.

ASHER TAYLOR.

NO. 87 WALL STREET.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S LAWS.—(Vol. VIII. p. 116).—In the last March number of the *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE* it is asked, "When and where did the idea originate that Clarendon drew up these laws? Was not 'scissors' more properly the author?"

Let me answer both queries. Judge C. P. Daly, in his introduction to E. D. Smith's Common Pleas Reports, published in 1855, states that *after the Duke of York learned the success of Nicolls's expedition, he applied to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, "to draw up a body of laws for the government of his new territory. Clarendon accordingly prepared a code, and this code or digest was transmitted to Nicolls, who immediately called a convention formally to ratify and adopt it."* In a foot-note, Judge Daly reiterates "the fact that Clarendon was the author of this code," adding that "many circumstances might be adduced, the result of a very full investigation of the subject, to show that he was author." This appears to have been the first publication of the theory.

In a letter to Secretary Hedges, dated July 15, 1705, Lord Cornbury states that when the Duke sent Nicolls to take possession of New York, "he gave him certain laws by which the Province was to be governed, which to this day are called the Duke's laws."—*Colonial Documents, IV.* 1154. There is also a marginal note in *Leaming and Spicer's Grants and Concessions*, page 174, that the Duke's laws were "supposed to be sent over with Governor Nicolls." Both these statements are without authority.

On the other hand, Chalmers, in his *Political Annals*, p. 577, says that the "Court of Assizes" (which Nicolls "copied" or continued from that established by the Dutch, and in which he had the chief voice), prepared the code before the meeting of the Assembly at Hempstead on the 28th of February, 1665, at which it was promulgated. On page 578, Chalmers adds, "there is the most decisive evidence that the code was compiled at the Assizes before mentioned." The code was evidently the work of Nicolls himself, assisted by his Provincial Secretary, Mathias Nicolls, who was a lawyer, and perhaps by other members of the Court of Assizes. Many of its provisions are borrowed from those "in practice in His Majesty's other colonies in New England."—See *Thompson's Long Island, II.* 324. It resembles them

in its general arrangement. The laws of New Haven had been printed as early as 1656 (*New Haven Rec. II.* 146, 154, 186, 559), while those of Connecticut were left in manuscript until 1673 (*Trumbull I.* 332; *Thomas I.* 280; *Col. Rec., Conn., II.* 190, 201, 214, 567, 568). Nicolls seems to have had copies of the printed New Haven and Massachusetts codes, and appears to have asked Governor Winthrop to furnish him with a copy of that Connecticut not yet printed. But he was disappointed in the latter case; for on the 23d of February, 1665, five days before the Hempstead Assembly, he thus wrote to Winthrop—"I am very sorry that the copy of your Lawes will not come early enough to my hands, *out of which I might have made a choice* before the generall meeting which will be next Tuesday at Hempstead; *having made it my whole business to prepare a body of Lawes against that time:*—but however, I shall be glad to receive your lawes, knowing that nothing of so public a nature as Lawes can be perfect at first, especially from my collection, whose genius and capacity (if any) hath not been applyd to matters of that nature."—*Trumbull Papers, XX.* 74. *MSS. Mass. Hist. Soc.* Nicolls sent his code to the Duke of York for confirmation after November, 1665: *Col. Doc. III.* 104, 226; *Chalmers*, 577, 580, 599. I trust this will settle the question of the authorship of "The Duke's Laws."
J. R. B.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—April 19, 1864. —The stated monthly meeting was duly held, W. L. Newberry, Esq., presiding.

The library collections for the month, making an aggregate (of all classes) of 1,422, included an extensive contribution from the literary remains of the late John Russell, LL.D., of Bluffdale, Illinois, the obliging gift of the family. A bound volume of autographs of officers of the

"Confederate" army, prisoners on Johnson's Island, was presented by Lieutenant J. R. Johnson, U.S.A. A valuable collection of MS. statistics from the several counties of Iowa was donated by Mr. N. H. Parker.

The monthly correspondence (twenty-six letters received, and sixty-seven written) was then communicated. A letter was read from Mr. Spencer G. Russell, giving interesting particulars of the life and literary remains of his father, the late John Russell.

A paper was then read, presented to the Society by Mr. L. Proudfoot, of Chicago, furnishing the substance of information given by Gudden S. Hubbard, Esq., relative to the Indian Treaties of 1832, by which the Pottowattomie Indians ceded to the United States their lands, then embraced in the territories of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, Mr. Hubbard having been "Indian Interpreter" during the treaty negotiations.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society was held at the Hall of the American Academy, in the Athenæum Building in Boston, April 27th. The President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, in the chair. The semi-annual report of the council was read by Hon. Ira M. Barton. It reviewed the condition of the funds, library, and cabinet, and contained a defence of the Puritans of New England against the charge of cruelty in the removal of the French neutrals from Acadie.

The report of the treasurer, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., showed the present state of the funds of the society as follows: Librarian's and general Fund, \$21,763.82; Collection and Research Fund, \$8,910.06; Bookbinding Fund, \$6,691.04; Publishing Fund, \$6,092.64; aggregate, \$44,267.56.

The librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., introduced his report by a reference at some length to the position occupied before the world by an American antiquarian society in connexion with the fact of the superior antiquity of this continent, while the supposed primitive inhabitants of Europe, in respect to arts, habits, and even physical conformation, had apparently their exact counterpart in the recent aborigines of America, and while the extinct mammals and fishes ascribed to remote geological periods are here still represented, or have been coexistent with man of no very distant date. 302 bound volumes and 1,002 pamphlets had been added to the library, including a large collection of matter relating to the war.

A resolution of respect to the memory of Shakspeare, and paying a tribute to his wonderful intellectual endowments, offered by the president, was adopted.

The following gentlemen, recommended by the council, were nominated and elected members of the society: Ashbel Woodward, M.D., of Connecticut; Hon. Wm. Willis, of Maine; President Martin B. Anderson, of Rochester University, New York; Alexander S. Taylor, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Folsom presented to the notice of the Society an interesting Latin inscription on a plate of copper recently discovered at Castine, Me. This plate was evidently once attached to the foundation of a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1648, and dedicated to the Virgin under the title of "Nostræ Dominæ Sanctæ Sp-i"—"Our Lady of the Holy Hope"—the inscription being written by a Capucin missionary, Leo of Paris.

It was voted that the reports and proceedings of the meeting should be printed in the usual manner.

After a vote of thanks was passed to the American Academy for the use of its rooms, the meeting adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, April 6*—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, Vice-President Moore in the chair.

Mr. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported eleven volumes of books and two of newspapers, seventy-three pamphlets and two manuscripts, received as donations since last meeting.

Frederick Kidder reported that the Board of Directors had decided in favor of celebrating the tercentenary birthday of Shakspeare, and had invited Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D.D., to deliver an address on the occasion.

Colonel Almon D. Hodges announced the death of his friend, John Barstow, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, and offered the following resolutions, which he prefaced with a few remarks upon his character:

Resolved,—That in the death of John Barstow, Esq., of Providence, R. I., our Society has experienced the loss of one of its most liberal benefactors—an upright, honorable, and honest man, a true and faithful Christian, an enterprising and universally respected citizen, and one who has filled all offices of responsibility and trust with honor to himself, and for the good of all with whom he has been connected.

Resolved,—That a memoir of the deceased be prepared for publication in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.

Resolved,—That we deeply sympathize with

the afflicted family of the deceased, and that the Recording Secretary be instructed to communicate to them these resolutions.

Rev. A. P. Putnam, of Roxbury, read an able and interesting paper on *Our Country, as seen from a Distance*.

Rev. F. W. Holland, from the committee to whom the communications of Rev. G. G. Hepgood, of Delta, N. Y., were referred, made a report adverse to the views on the Eastern languages advocated in those communications.

Boston, May 4.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon. Rev. Mr. Bradley, the Corresponding Secretary, reported a letter from Frederick W. Sawyer, of Boston, accepting resident membership, to which he had been elected.

Thanks were voted to Rev. J. F. Clarke, D.D., John H. Sheppard, and Rev. F. W. Holland, for the able manner in which they acquitted themselves on the occasion of the tercentenary celebration of Shakspeare's birth, April 23, and copies of the addresses and ode were requested.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of Cambridge, was unanimously elected a director in place of the late John Barstow.

Rev. William P. Tilden, of Boston, read a carefully prepared and discriminating memoir of Hon. Horace Mann, whose labors in the cause of education have laid New England, and especially Massachusetts, under a lasting debt of gratitude.

Boston, April 23.—**SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION.**—The 300th anniversary of the birthday of Shakspeare was celebrated in this city by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, commencing at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Winslow Lewis, the President, called upon Governor Andrew to preside, and the Governor, on taking the chair, said he did so merely for the purpose of introducing those who were to make the addresses on the occasion.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke delivered the principal address, and in speaking of the little that was known of the early life of Shakspeare, said the class of critics who denied the existence of Homer, Moses, and Christ, might find equally strong grounds for doubting whether such a man as Shakspeare lived. With all the labor that had been expended by the numerous critics that had been on his track, there had been but a few incidents of his life learned. These were that he married, had three children, was an actor in London and a writer of plays; became tolerably wealthy, returned to Stratford, and died at the age of fifty-two.

Shakspeare was better known by his works, but neither in the century in which he lived nor

the following one was he appreciated. It remained for a German, Schlegel, to rediscover him, and since his day, the standard of learning and taste was to be measured in proportion to the appreciation in which Shakspeare was held, until it had come to this result, in the estimation of men of learning, to place him at the summit of human intellect. The conclusion from this followed that imagination was the highest of human faculties.

The speaker referred to some of the characteristics of the plays of Shakspeare, the greatest of all which was his wisdom in the knowledge of the laws which govern the world—his knowledge of human nature, of man as an individual, and mankind in action. The address was closed with quotations which were said to be applicable to the affairs of our own country at this time, and to Great Britain in expressing sympathy for a rebellion which was likened to that of Jack Cade.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian of the Society, made some quotations of the opinions of Fisher Ames, Rev. Dr. Chalmers, and others, of the genius of Shakspeare, and gave some reminiscences of his early remembrance of the Federal Street Theatre in the days of Cooper. He then recited with spirit the following original poem upon Shakspeare:

In Stratford upon Avon

Where the silent waters flow,

The immortal Drama woke from sleep,

Three hundred years ago;

When, as the long, dark ages roll'd away,

A light from Heaven shone on SHAKSPEARE'S face.

Land of the illustrious Dead! With thee this day,

We love to linger near that hallowed place.

For thou wert there the Fatherland of our New England race.

Beyond the Rocky Mountains,

From the Golden Gate of fame,

To Schoodia's distant misty shores,

Is heard his honored name.

Live where we may, such life-like scenes he drew,

Arrayed in robes of beauty, all his own,

Nature herself proclaims each picture true

To Albion's echoing hills;—nor there alone,

Even Niagara speaks in Prospero's thunder-tone.

Ah! what a halcyon memory

Our school-boy days bring on,

When young Othello told us how

He Desdemona won.

Where are the voices that once fill'd the air?

Let no stern manhood deem the allusion wrong,

When the boy dream'd the enchanted isle
there

Near Academic grove, unknown to song
Where Kennebec among the hills meandering glides
along.

Not in the Theatre alone
Is seen his wondrous power,
Though some great actor tread the stage,
The pageant of an hour;
He visits many a humble home—and when
Some brave thought stirs the heart sorrow riven,
We feel like heroes—though we live like men
In lowly lot; and yet where oft at even
The Bard of Avon sweeps th' Æolian harp of Heaven.

England! with all thy glory
From the Druid days of old,
Not Cressy's pride, nor Agincourt,
Nor Field of the cloth of gold,
Shine with such virtue in all coming time
As genius, learning, minstrelsy inspire.
They fill the ideal world with thoughts sublime,
Guiding Ambition's eye to aim far higher,
Than light the flames of civil war, with strange, un-
holy fire!

They gleam like stars in history
Along a dreary waste,
Who first enlarged the bounds of mind,
Or raised the tone of taste.
Thus Bacon looms up in that glorious age
Of Spenser's lay and Johnson's critic eye,
When a Promethean spark illum'd the Stage,
And SHAKESPEARE drew such scenes of time gone
by
That life seems but a Drama here—midst shadows of
Eternity.

Rev. F. W. Holland also made an Address, in
which some of the principal characteristics of
Shakespeare were pointed out.

These addresses closed the celebration, the
Hall of the House and the galleries being well
filled on the occasion.

NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, May.*—A special meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening. Prof. West in the chair. A donation of \$250 for the purchase of books on American biography was received from Mr. William H. Swan. Dr. Stiles, the librarian, read a paper on the battle of Long Island, translated from Max von Eelking's "History of the Hessians in the Revolution." Mr. John Fowler, jr., read a paper on Wayne's attack on the Jersey Block House. It was announced by the chairman that the annual meeting would be held

on the first Thursday in May, at which time there would be an election of officers for the ensuing year.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April 5.*—The President, Frederick De Peyster, presided.

The minutes were read.

Dr. Osgood, Domestic Corresponding Secretary, read letters from Alexander C. Anderson, of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, accepting his election as a corresponding member; and from Jared P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio, giving an account of the discovery at different times in Rockport (five miles west of Cleveland) of warlike instruments, and especially of an extensive common grave, containing very many human skeletons.

The Librarian, among a long list of donations, called the especial attention of the members to that of the President, Mr. De Peyster, an original pencil portrait of the once famous John Cleves Symmes, by the late Mr. Audubon. Mr. Benjamin B. Winthrop presented on behalf of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, a copy of the original "Conditions for New Planters," promulgated by Governor Nicolls soon after the conquest of New Netherland, regarded by the Society as one of the most interesting memorials of early New York history.

Mr. Moore also mentioned the recent donation by Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., of all the original letters and documents connected with the great meetings of the Loyal National League, and referred to Mr. Stevens's previous gift of a similar collection of the papers of the Loyal Meeting of the 15th July, 1862.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to Messrs. Winthrop and Stevens for their donations.

Judge Kirkland, from the Executive Committee, reported on the nominations for membership, and the following gentlemen were elected:—As an honorary member, M. Edouard Laboulaye, of Paris. As resident members: Thomas R. Hawley, Rinaldo M. Waters, Reuben W. Howes, Jr., S. Howard Howes, Leonard W. Tobey, John W. Somers, James B. Stokes, John Wolfe, Thomas E. Brown, Thomas A. Whittemore, Appleton Sturgis, John E. Barron.

Candidates for new members were submitted and referred to the Executive Committee.

The President read a letter from Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, presenting to the Society, on behalf of the vestry, "the monumental stone which formerly marked the grave of William Bradford, and which has been recently replaced by a new head-stone, its perfect facsimile."

Thanks were voted to the vestry for the interesting relic.

Mr. Edward Satterlee, from a Special Committee appointed at a preceding meeting, read a report confirmatory of Mr. Thomas J. Bryan's views of his intention to present to the Society his collection of paintings, about 250 in number, which he had been collecting during the past thirty years; his object being to form a collection of pictures representing the early schools of painting, and to illustrate in some degree the relation existing in early times between Art and Religion. Mr. Satterlee submitted the form, a conveyance setting forth the terms of the gift, which are substantially that the pictures shall be properly taken care of, and advantageously exhibited in the buildings of the Society for public inspection, and that artists and visitors shall have the privilege of studying and making copies thereof, subject to the rules and regulations of the Society.

The Society adopted the report of the committee, and ordered its officers to execute the necessary instruments to carry into effect the munificent intentions of Mr. Bryan.

Dr. Osgood made a report on behalf of the committee appointed to tender a welcome to the Iroquois chiefs, on visiting this city, on their way to Washington, stating that committees of the Ethnological and Geographical, and of this Society, had performed that duty, and that the chiefs were welcomed in the hall of the Historical Society on the evening of the 21st March.

John Fowler, Jr., Esq., of New Rochelle, read the paper of the evening, entitled, "Wayne's Attack on the Jersey Blockhouse, July 21st, 1780."

The Society returned thanks to Mr. Fowler for the reading of his paper, and asking him for a copy for its archives.

Mr. George H. Moore, in a suitable resolution, called the attention of the Society to the death of its fellow-member, Thomas Tileston. Dr. Osgood made some remarks on the character of Mr. Tileston, and was followed by General W. K. Strong, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Fowler, after some remarks, submitted a resolution expressive of the sentiments of the Society on the recent decease of its fellow-member, William J. Davis. The resolution was adopted.

The Society then adjourned.

New York, May 3.—The regular meeting of the Society took place on Tuesday evening. President De Peyster in the chair, and a large audience present. The literary exercises of the occasion

consisted of two papers prepared by Mr. Geo. H. Moore, the librarian; one of them upon the War-sword of Washington and John Bailey the cutler who forged it, and the other, a sketch of a Council of the Six Nations, held in 1785 upon the spot where Buffalo now stands. This sketch is part of an account of a journey from Montreal to Detroit in 1785, written by Miss Powell, the daughter of a Boston loyalist who fled away in 1776, sister of Chief Justice Powell, of Canada, and a connexion by marriage of Lord Lyndhurst. A paper by Judge Charles P. Daly was also read, entitled, "When was the Drama introduced into America?" Some interesting articles from the Metropolitan Fair, gifts from Col. Rush C. Hawkins, were exhibited, including a complete model of a pontoon train and bridge, John Morgan's saddle, and one of those ingenious "letter boats" by which the rebels used to communicate with the mainland from Fort Macon and other island places. A resolution, moved by Col. Hawkins, was adopted, to constitute a Committee to secure for the Society trophies, arms, and other memorials of the war, and the Committee was appointed, Colonel Hawkins, Chairman. Upon occasion of the presentation of a book to the Society by Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Bancroft delivered a very eulogistic address upon the attainments and merits of the donor. Mr. Bancroft also made some remarks upon Mr. W. J. Davis, a deceased member of the Society. Mr. Davis was a man of many pleasant qualities, possessed of a large store of local antiquarian knowledge, and for some time, we understand, a faithful and useful literary assistant to the historian.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, March.*

—At the meeting for the month of March, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings:—

Guy H. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, in his written report for the preceding month, mentions the matters below noted.

The weekly Club meetings during the month were held at the following places: Feb. 15th, at Gibson T. Williams's, where O. G. Steele read a biographical sketch, prepared by him, at the request of the Society, of the late Walter Joy; and Charles D. Norton read a similar sketch, relative to the late Silas Sawin—both of the deceased having been members of the Society; February 22, at E. S. Prosser's, where a memoir of the late Judge James Mullett, formerly of this city, was read—having been prepared by O. Stiles, Esq., of Fredonia, for the Scientific and Historical Association of that place; Feb. 19th at Dr. Jas. P. White's, where a portion

a History of the Lake Marine, prepared by Capt. Augustus Walker, was read.

An important historical feature of the month, was the "Old Folks' Festival," held at American Hall, during the entire week, commencing Feb. 22d. The hall was hung with portraits of many of our oldest residents, and all of the exercises had were of an interesting character. Papers, intended to be read on the occasion, were furnished as follows:

By Col. Benj. Hodge, a sketch entitled, "Buffalo—Past, Present, and Future."

By Wm. Hodge—A brief narrative of the journey performed by his father, the late William Hodge, when he came from Exeter, Otsego County, in 1805.

By Henry Lovejoy—An interesting review of the progress of Buffalo during the past half century.

By Mrs. Jane Bidwell—Her recollections of the War of 1812, during a part of which her husband, Mr. Benjamin Bidwell, was engaged in building the American fleet at Sackett's Harbor and Erie.

By Mrs. Frances E. Lay—Her mother, Mary Enos, came to Buffalo in 1804, and shortly after married Asahel Atkins, who held a Lieutenant's commission in the war of 1812.

By Mrs. Thaddeus Weed—Her father, Doctor Cyrenius Chapin, first came to Buffalo in 1801, before the land was surveyed into village lots, and proposed to Joseph Ellicott, that he and forty others would buy a township, including the site of Buffalo, but the application was unsuccessful. After the village was laid out, he located here permanently, and opened the first apothecary's shop in the place. He was a Colonel in the war of 1812, and did most efficient service.

By Mrs. Dr. Warner—A brief notice of her father, the late Benjamin Caryl, who came to Buffalo in 1807, but in 1812 removed to Williamsville in this country, where the firm of Juba Storrs & Co., in which he was a partner, had a store, and several large mills. He returned to Buffalo in 1812, and lived here nearly forty years.

By Ira Merrill—A statement of his first journey to Buffalo in 1814, with a stock of goods, and a recital of his adventures in Canada, in disposing of them.

By Sophia Reynolds—Recollects well the burning of the village. Her brother-in-law, John Reynolds, then owned a farm of 200 acres on Batavia street, about a mile east of the Court House, now covered with hundreds of houses.

By Daniel Brayman, of Hamburg, Erie County—Came to Buffalo in 1810, and furnished a detailed statement of the burning of the village,

in the defence of which he participated. He removed to Hamburg in 1815.

By Nathaniel Wilgus—Relating an incident that occurred when Judge Wilkeson was building the harbor at Buffalo Creek; also, that he was employed to paint and decorate the "Seneca Chief," the first boat that made the passage through the Erie Canal, from Buffalo to New York in 1825.

By Capt. F. P. Billings—In the spring of 1839, he fitted out and sailed the Brig "Osceola," belonging to Kingman and Durfee of Black Rock, and Oliver Lee, of Silver Creek, and during that season, brought the first load of wheat in bulk that was shipped from Chicago.

By Theodore N. Boynton—In relation to the Old School House that stood at the junction of Swan and Erie streets, 35 years ago, its teachers, and its scholars.

By Mrs. Mary B. Wesley—Came to Buffalo in 1836—is mother-in-law of the late Capt. Edward Drew, and has sacrificed several of her family upon the altar of the country's cause during the present war.

By James Clark, of Lancaster, Erie Co.—Came to what is now Lancaster, 1808, when there were but twelve dwelling-houses on the road from Buffalo to the eastern bounds of the county. He was in the war of 1812, and describes the appearance of Buffalo, the next day after it was burned.

By Mrs. Elizabeth Keller—A poem, entitled "Fifty Years Ago."

By Guy H. Salisbury—An ode, which was sung at the Old Folks' Concert.

Charles D. Norton tendered to the Society his resignation of the office of Recording Secretary, which was accepted, and George Gorham was duly elected in his stead.

The following persons were elected as Corresponding Members: Rev. James K. Hosmer, of Deerfield, Mass.; George F. Houghton, of St. Albans, Vt. Edward Everett, of Boston, was elected an honorary member.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, April.*—At the meeting for April, M. Fillmore in the chair, and George Gorham, Recording Secretary, the following were among the proceedings. Guy H. Salisbury, Corresponding Secretary, submitted his monthly report, in which the matters below mentioned are noticed:

The deaths in the families of old residents have been unusually numerous. They are noted as follows: March 1st, at San Francisco, Alexander G. Ramsdell, aged 41 years, formerly of Buffalo, and son of the late Capt. Ramsdell; March 8th, Albert L. Baker, Jr., aged 20, Midshipman in the U.S.N., and youngest son of Judge A. L.

Baker; March 14th, Charles Taintor, aged 58; March 15th, Mrs. Francis Kimmett, aged 56; March 18th, Mrs. Julia Pool, wife of Cyrus O. Pool, and daughter of the late Wm. Meade; March 19th, at Louisville, Ky., Maj. Isaac Sanford, son-in-law of Geo. W. Bull, of this city; March 22d, Pliny F. Barton, aged 58; Wm. Rink, aged 35; March 27th, at Cleveland, Mrs. Maria Fiske, aged 73, mother of Mrs. Orson Phelps, of this city, and eldest daughter of the late Gamaliel and Margaret K. St. John, who were among the earliest residents of the village of Buffalo; April 3d, Geo. Hadley, aged 17, son of Elijah Hadley; April 6th, Aaron Rumsey, aged 67, a life member of the Buffalo Historical Society and the fifth member that has deceased since its organization; April 11th, Charles Wolfe, aged 26, only son of Christian Wolfe.

The Historical Society Club Meetings have been held as follows: March 14th, at Geo. Palmer's, where Capt. E. P. Dorr read a paper on "Insurance;" March 21st, at H. W. Rogers's, where Prof. Bradish, of Fredonia, read a memoir of the late Douglas Houghton, State Geologist of Michigan, prepared by him for the Fredonia Scientific and Historical Association; March 28th, at Capt. E. P. Dorr's, where A. R. Ketchum read a paper on the Buffalo Water Works, Judge Clinton an obituary notice of the late Edward S. Warren, and Judge Skinner one of the late Hon. Jas. G. Hoyt. No further weekly Club meetings are to be held this season.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to express to Peter Emslie, Civil Engineer, the thanks of the Society for his valuable donation of a manuscript map of the "Village of New Amsterdam," now part of the city of Buffalo, showing the original lots and subdivisions of them, with names of grantees, and the date of each deed from the Holland Land Company.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, a committee of three was appointed to prepare a memoir of the late Aaron Rumsey, and resolutions expressive of the regret of the Society for his loss. The President appointed as such committee Judge Skinner, H. W. Rogers, and Judge Hall.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to procure a book for the registration of visitors, to be opened May 1st.

The Library Committee reported in favor of purchasing a complete set of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, from its commencement, being 18 volumes; and were authorized to make such purchase.

The following Corresponding Members were elected: Theodore C. Peters, of Darien, N.Y.; Henry E. Davies, New York; Joel Munsell,

Albany; Monroe Weed, Wyoming; Samuel B. Woolworth, Albany; Dr. Samuel Freeman, Saratoga; Jas. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wisconsin; Henry S. Randall, Cortland Village, N.Y.; Wm. W. Campbell, Cherry Valley; Chas. E. West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Guy H. Salisbury, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, tendered his written resignation of those offices, which was accepted, and Dr. Wm. K. Scott was, by ballot, unanimously elected in his stead.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Guy H. Salisbury, for his untiring zeal and faithful efforts in behalf of the Society, since its inception.

An arrangement formerly made by the Secretary with the proprietors of the daily papers who publish the notices and proceedings of the Society, and furnish their respective newspapers to the Society, for preservation, in return for one membership for each paper, was confirmed; and the privilege hereafter extended to two memberships.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, May 9.*—A meeting of the members of this Society was held at their room, Dr. Benjamin H. Coates in the chair.

Several interesting communications and memorials, etc., were presented. Among them was a handsomely engraved invitation card to a ball given on the President's birth-night in 1796, in the amphitheatre. Admittance at six o'clock. A letter was read from Hon. John William Wallace, written at Newport, R.I., transmitting a volume as having been found in that ancient town, which was the first ever issued from the press of the middle colonies. This tract was printed in Philadelphia in the year 1685.

In May last, at the celebration in New York of the Bradford bi-centenary, Mr. Wallace referred to this tract in the following words, having then known but little about it:

The earliest issue of Bradford's press known to me is an Almanac for the year 1686, produced of course in 1685. One copy alone seems to have survived to this day, and that one has wandered far from the place of its origin. New England boasts its possession. It was called "America's Messenger." A certain Samuel Atkyns edited it. Among the remarkable events which were set down opposite to particular days, there was set down opposite to that one on which Mr. Penn assumed the control of things in Pennsylvania, the follow-

entry: "The beginning of Government here by the Lord Penn." This title of courtesy given to their Governor was offensive to the Provincial Magistracy. Atkyns was summoned before the Council and ordered to blot out the words "Lord Penn," and Bradford was warned "not to print anything but what shall have licence from the Council."

The copy which Mr. Wallace now writes about is a second one, the one to which he referred in New York not being in the possession of any one, so far as he knows.

The Librarian then read a long list of donations to the library since the last meeting, among which were several valuable pamphlets. Among the number was "A Confession of Faith" of the Quakers, printed at Philadelphia by William Bradford, in 1693.

There was also exhibited one of the original diaries kept by Mason and Dixon, surveyors of the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line. This has been given to the Sanitary Fair.

Other communications were read, after which the meeting adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.—*Madison, Jun. 2, 1864.*—Prof. O. M. Conover in the Chair. The Librarian reported many additions to the Library and Cabinet:

Messrs. Shipman and Carpenter were appointed on the Auditing Committee, with S. G. Benedict, to audit accounts and Treasurer's Report, which were reported correct; and the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was approved.

The annual meeting was called to order, Jan. 2, 1864; twelve members present. Hon. Geo. B. Smith in the Chair.

Messrs. Benedict, Carpenter, Gurnee, Conover, and Firmin, were appointed a committee to nominate suitable officers for the ensuing year.

During the absence of the committee, the annual reports of the Treasurer and of the Executive Committee were read and adopted—the latter as follows:

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT—1863.

While our national troubles, with their constant excitements and anxieties, have so completely monopolized the attention of all classes of people, an institution like this could not reasonably expect to receive the same amount of public favor and patronage as in the halcyon

days of peace and prosperity. Though the additions to the library and cabinet have been considerably less the past year than during any preceding twelve months since the society's reorganization, yet the additions are not without their interest and intrinsic value.

The Treasurer's report shows the financial condition of the society for the past year—exhibiting \$1,042.78 received, including the small balance on hand at the commencement of the year, and \$852.17 disbursed, leaving an unexpended balance of \$190.61.

During the past year, the library additions have been 248 volumes, and 356 unbound documents and pamphlets, making the total additions 604. Of these additions, 112 are bound volumes of newspapers, of folio size, 5 volumes of works of quarto size, the rest being chiefly octavos. The library now numbers 790 volumes of folios, and 795 quartos.

The present condition of the Library, with its successive annual increase, for the past ten years, since the reorganization of the Society in January, 1854, may be seen in the following table:

	Vols Added.	Doc's & Pam'ts.	Both Together.	Total in Lib'y.
1854 Jan. 1.....	50	50	50
1855 " 2.....	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,050
1856 " 1.....	1,065	2,090	3,065	5,115
1857 " 6.....	1,005	300	1,305	6,420
1858 " 1.....	1,024	959	1,983	8,403
1859 " 4.....	1,107	500	1,607	10,010
1860 " 3.....	1,800	723	2,523	12,533
1861 " 2.....	837	1,134	1,971	14,504
1862 " 2.....	610	711	1,321	15,825
1863 " 2.....	544	2,373	2,917	18,742
1864 " 2.....	248	356	604	19,346
	9,290	10,056

During these ten years, the total cash disbursements have been \$9,980.53; of which \$5,387.79 has been for books and binding alone, and \$4,592.74 for rents, fuel, postage, cataloguing, and other incidental expenses—thus exhibiting an average annual book expenditure of \$538.78, and \$459.27 for incidental purposes.

The whole number of bound newspaper files in the Library reported last year, was 811; we now add, as the result of another year's effort, 112 volumes—making a total of 923 volumes of bound newspaper files in our collection.

Of the past year's additions, the newspaper files are the most valuable and important. They are as follows:

Boston Evening Post, 1769-74, purchased, 3 vols. folio.

Pennsylvania Packet & Advertiser, 1782 to

1822, nearly complete, and from 1831 to 1838, inclusive, purchased, 79 volumes folio.

Carolina Gazette, 1798-1800, 1 vol. folio, from E. Herrick, Jr.

Western Courier, Louisville, Ky., November, 1812, to December, 1816, 1 vol., rescued from a burning rebel house, at Greenville, Miss., March, 1863, and presented by Capt. A. R. Jones, Lt. J. M. Sumner, and Adj't W. G. Pitman, of the 23d Wis. Infantry.

Plough Boy, Albany, 1820-1, 1 vol. quarto, from Mrs. A. H. Gilman.

Metropolitan, New York, 1834-5, 1 vol. quarto, from E. Gibbs.

Western Eagle, Cape Girardeau, Mo., May, 1849, to March, 1851, 1 vol. folio, from Quartermaster J. C. Mann, 1st Wis. Cavalry.

And the following files sent to the Society, and recently bound, viz.:

New York Daily Herald, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

New York Daily Tribune, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

New York Daily World, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Janesville Daily Gazette, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Madison Daily Journal, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Madison Daily Patriot, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Madison Daily Argus, July to December, 1862, 1 vol., folio.

The venerable files of the *Boston Evening Post*, and the *Pennsylvania Packet and Advertiser*, deserve especial notice: The former volume contains 24 numbers for the year 1769, 17 for 1770, 34 for 1771, 16 for 1772, 5 for 1773, 31 for 1774, and 4 for 1775. *The Packet & Advertiser* are quite complete for the years 1782, 1783, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, one half of 1790, three quarters of 1791, nearly all of 1792, 1796, 1797, and 1798; and consecutively from 1800 to 1822, and from 1831 to 1838; and being a daily nearly from the commencement, each full year is divided, for convenience, into two bound volumes.

The volume of the *Carolina Gazette* for the year 1798-99 and 1800, is rare and valuable.

Ten maps have been added to the map department of our collection, and a beautiful topographical map on linen, of the battle of Stone River, and another of the battle of Prairie Grove.

During the year we have received about the usual number of magazines and newspapers—seventy-one altogether; and these are preserved with great care. One hundred and four volumes of ancient and modern newspaper files have been bound, thus making available a large accession to that invaluable department of our collection.

The Librarian, during the year, has arranged and catalogued several thousand pamphlets and documents—so that anything in our document department is now readily accessible. The cataloguing of the Library has also been continued, as opportunities have offered.

Space will not permit naming all donors of the year, but we may particularly mention Hon. T. O. Howe, Hon. W. D. McIndoe, Cyrus Woodman, J. F. McMullen, Rev. J. Watts, Capt. S. V. Shipman, Prof. Butler, D. Appleton & Co., D. T. Valentine, Cyrus Catlin, and D. W. Patterson, Esq., of Connecticut—the latter of whom has been constantly attentive to the Society's interests, and well merits the special acknowledgments of the Executive Committee, for his valuable services and donations.

The Picture gallery remains as reported last year—fifty-six oil paintings. Quite a number of pioneers and distinguished persons have heretofore promised their portraits—promises which, we hope, will not be forgotten.

The additions to the Cabinet, embracing documents, manuscripts, specimens of natural history, oriental relics, photographs, engravings, and coins and trophies, were there enumerated.

Probably few Historical or Literary Institutions in our country have succeeded, in so brief a period, in accumulating so rich and rare a collection of American and English newspaper files of the last century as it has been our good fortune to bring together. It is probably much more extensive than has been supposed even by those most familiar with that department of our collections. As a matter of general interest we give a list of such files as were published in the last century alone—being only about *one-ninth* of our whole newspaper collection, yet this particular portion numbers 123 volumes, and may almost be literally said to be worth their weight in gold:

	Vols.	Year.
London Gazette.....	1.....	1680-2.
True Briton.....	1.....	1723-4.
Edinburg Evening Courant.....	1.....	1797....
Pennsylvania Gazette.....	4.....	1755-63
London Evening Post.....	1.....	1757-8.
London Evening Post.....	1.....	1757-9.
Edinburg Chronicle.....	1.....	1759...

Edinburg Chronicle.....	1....1760...
Maryland Gazette.....	1....1760-62
Maryland Gazette.....	1....1763-67
Boston Gazette.....	1....1764...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1....1765...
Boston Chronicle.....	1....1767-8.
Boston Evening Post, &c.....	1....1769...
Boston Evening Post, &c.....	1....1770...
Boston Evening Post, &c.....	1....1771...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1....1772...
Boston Evening Post, &c.....	1....1772-3.
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1....1773...
Boston & New York Papers.....	1....1774...
Pennsylvania Gazette, &c.....	1....1775...
Pennsylvania Evening Post.....	1....1776-77
Boston Gazette, &c.....	1....1776-77
Boston Journal, &c.....	1....1778...
Boston Journal, &c.....	1....1779...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1....1779...
Boston and New York Papers.....	1....1780-83
Royal Jamaica Gazette.....	1....1782...
Pennsylvania Packet.....	1....1782...
Boston Chronicle.....	1....1782-84
Pennsylvania Packet.....	2....1783...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1....1783...
Maryland Gazette.....	1....1784...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	2....1784...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1....1785...
Pennsylvania Journal.....	1....1785...
Pennsylvania Packet.....	3....1786...
Massachusetts Gazette.....	1....1786...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1....1786...
Pennsylvania Packet.....	2....1787...
New York Journal.....	1....1787-88
Pennsylvania Packet.....	2....1788...
Pennsylvania Journal.....	1....1788...
United States Gazette.....	1....1789-90
Pennsylvania Packet.....	1....1790...
United States Gazette.....	1....1790-91
Pennsylvania Advertiser.....	1....1791...
London Chronicle.....	1....1791...
London Chronicle.....	1....1792...
Pennsylvania Advertiser.....	2....1792...
Massachusetts Spy.....	2....1792...
London Chronicle.....	1....1793...
Poughkeepsie Journal.....	1....1793-94
Massachusetts Spy.....	1....1793-94
New York Diary.....	1....1794...
London Chronicle.....	1....1794...
Philadelphia Advertiser.....	1....1794-95
Baltimore Intelligencer.....	1....1794...
Baltimore Gazette.....	1....1795...
United States Gazette.....	1....1795-96
Philadelphia New World.....	1....1795-97
Philadelphia Minerva.....	1....1795-99
Pennsylvania Advertiser.....	2....1796...
Massachusetts Spy.....	1....1796...
Pennsylvania Advertiser.....	3....1797...
Massachusetts Spy.....	1....1797...
New York Time Piece.....	1....1797-98
New York Journal.....	1....1797-99
Philadelphia Advertiser.....	2....1798...
Philadelphia Advertiser.....	1....1798-99

Columbian Centinel.....	1....1798...
Carolina Gazette.....	1....1798-99
Columbian Centinel.....	1....1799...
Baltimore Gazette.....	1....1799...
London Gazette.....	34 1767 to 1759

Ten years ago this very month, Gen. W. R. Smith, Rev. Charles Lord, Hon. Hiram A. Wright, Dr. John W. Hunt, Prof. O. M. Conover, S. H. Carpenter, and L. C. Draper, met in the office of State Superintendent Wright, in the N.W. corner room of the main floor of the old capitol, adopted a new constitution, and reorganized the Society under the charter obtained the year previous. The Society had had a nominal existence for five years, and had secured a small book-case, three and a half feet wide, and four feet high, containing four shelves. During the first year, Frank Hudson—the first donor to the Society—contributed two volumes of Transactions of the American Ethnological Society, and an original drawing of a lizard-shaped mound, discovered by him, in 1842, near Third Lake, in Madison; a bibliographical volume on the Literature of American Local History, was received from the author, Herman E. Ludewig, of New York; and a patent deed of land in the State of New York, dated 1794, and signed by Gov. George Clinton, from Dr. J. W. Hunt. Gen. W. R. Smith delivered the first anniversary address. And thus we have the sum total of the first year's doings and collections of the Society. During Gov. Farwell's term, he caused a set of the Territorial and State Legislative Journals to be placed on the shelves as the gift of the State; an unbound file of three or four years of the *Milwaukee Wisconsin* accumulated; and Hon. M. L. Martin delivered an historical address, and Rev. A. Brunson and Joshua Hathaway contributed historical papers. Thus the first five years' gatherings of the Society did not exceed fifty volumes; and considerable unoccupied space was still left in the small book-case. This case—which we still retain—occupied a conspicuous place in the Executive Office during the administrations of Governors Dewey and Farwell, with a lettered plate at the top, "STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY." The Society during that period was certainly in no very prosperous condition.

But at the annual meeting of January, 1854, it was resolved to make an earnest effort to accomplish something commensurate with the hopes and purposes of such an institution. A circular was directed to be prepared and distributed by the Corresponding Secretary, appealing for suitable contributions for a Library and Cabinet. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature for an annual appropri-

tion to aid the Society in its objects and collections; and when the Secretary read the memorial he had prepared for that purpose to Gen. W. R. Smith, the latter approved the general scope of the document, but strenuously objected to asking for so large an appropriation as five hundred dollars a year—two hundred, he thought, was as much as should be asked for; that by asking for five hundred, we should defeat the whole object, and get nothing. The Secretary replied, that he thought the Legislature would as readily grant five hundred as two hundred for such a purpose; that little could be accomplished with two hundred dollars, but with five hundred we could make a beginning, and he was willing the wisdom of the appropriation should be judged by its results. While the old General shook his head in doubt, the memorial was signed by the committee and a few others—was presented to the Assembly by Judge Orton, then the Madison representative, who had it referred to the committee on State Affairs, of which Hon. Sam. Hale, of Kenosha, was chairman. At Judge Orton's suggestion, Judge Hale and his committee spent a Saturday afternoon with the Secretary, at his private library, who entertained them with an exhibition of his private collections on Western history; and the committee concluded—we hope wisely—that if a single individual could accomplish so much, what might not the associated effort of a whole state, like Wisconsin, effect? They unanimously recommended the passage of an act in accordance with the prayer of the memorialists—and, with the friendly attention of Judge Orton in the Assembly, and Beriah Brown's efforts among the Senators, the bill passed without any material opposition. This was the beginning of friendly legislative action in the Society's behalf, which has since led Hon. Richard S. Field, of New Jersey, to point to its success as the result of the "enlightened liberality of the Legislature of Wisconsin."

At the re-organization of the Society, in January, 1864, Dr. Hunt was chosen Librarian, and transferred the Society's book-case from the Executive Room to the office of the Secretary of State, where it remained that year; though long before the year closed, it was crowded with additions to the Library, and several hundred volumes had to be stored in the private library of the Secretary. In January, 1865, a small room, 15 feet square, in the south-eastern corner of the basement of the Baptist Church, was rented and occupied for two years, when further room was needed—and in January, 1867, a room on the west side of the basement of the same building, forty-four feet in length by fourteen in breadth, was rented and occupied for one year—

when we removed into our present quarters, which have since been somewhat enlarged. Our rooms, covering a ground area of 45 by 60 feet, are so well packed, that further extension would be exceedingly desirable.

More room *we must have*, sooner or later,—and the next removal should be a permanent one and to a fire-proof building, if possible.—A few friends sufficiently realize its importance, and evince their willingness to lend a generous helping hand in providing a fund for a fire-proof building sufficiently commodious for the present and prospective wants of the Society. Will not the friends of the Society in Madison and elsewhere, resolve to make suitable provisions for this greatly needed edifice?

And when, ten years hence, those who may have the management of the Society meet to review its progress during its second decade, may we not fondly hope that they may have—not twenty thousand volumes, as our present number nearly approaches—but twice twenty thousand volumes upon its shelves, in a durable fire-proof building, worthy of our noble Society, and worthy too of its generous, unflagging friends who, from first to last, have sturdily and manfully adhered to its fortunes?

The nominating committee reported the following ticket for officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously elected:

President:

INCREASE A. LAPHAM, LL.D., Milwaukee

Vice Presidents:

- 1..Gen Wm. R. Smith, Mineral Point.
- 2..Hon. Henry S. Baird, Green Bay.
- 3..Gen. James Sutherland, Janesville.
- 4..Hon. James T. Lewis, Columbus.
- 5..Hon. Charles S. Benton, La Crosse.
- 6..Hon. Charles Durkee, Kenosha.

Recording Secretary...Frank H. Firmin.

Corresponding Secretary...Lyman C. Draper.

Treasurer...Prof. O. M. Conover.

Librarian...Daniel S. Durrie.

Curators:

Hon. H. S. Orton,	Gen. G. P. Delaplaine,
Gen. S. Mills,	Hon. George Hyer,
Gen. D. Atwood,	Hon. E. B. Dean, Jr.
Gen. G. B. Smith,	S. G. Benedict,
Hon. D. J. Powers,	F. G. Tibbits,
Horace Rublee,	S. V. Shipman,
Prof. J. D. Butler,	J. D. Gurnee,
Gen. L. Fairchild,	S. H. Carpenter,
Hon. D. Worthington,	John H. Clark.

After the result of the election was announced the annual meeting adjourned.

Immediately succeeding the adjournment, the new Executive Committee, thirteen members being present, were called to order—Hon. G. B. Smith in the chair.

Hon. Simeon Mills, Hon. H. S. Orton, Hon. G. B. Smith, Samuel Marshall, and J. D. Gurnee were re-elected Trustees of the Building Fund for the ensuing year.

An arrangement was entered into with D. S. Durrie for cataloguing the Library and arranging newspaper files for the year 1884.

Voted, that the Society favorably entertain the question of rooms in the new capitol, should any be tendered for its use.

Stated Meeting, April 2d, 1884. Present, eight members of the Executive Committee—Hon. D. Worthington in the chair.

Thirty-five letters were submitted by the Secretary.

The Additions to the Library and Cabinet included 71 vols.; 31 broadside slips from N. E. Loyal Publication Society; and 76 pamphlets, from various donors.

Messrs. Carpenter, Conover, Shipman, and Dean, were appointed a committee to report upon the Drake historical papers.

Hon. Chas. S. Todd, of Kentucky, a surviving aide of Gen. Harrison, of the War of 1812, and subsequently Minister to Russia, was chosen an honorary member of the Society; Hon. J. P. Usher, Hon. Wm. P. Dole, Hon. Isaac Newton, Hon. F. W. Seward, Hon. Alfred Ely, Dr. Geo. Smith, Wm. L. Stone, Frank H. Baldwin, F. A. Marble, Hon. Anthony Van Wyck, Horace W. Smith, Pierre M. Irving, and others, were chosen corresponding members; John S. Dean, Geo. W. Gilman, and B. W. Suckow, active members.

Adjourned.

NEW JERSEY.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, etc., Vol. VIII. p. 121) held its regular May meeting in Newark, on 19th May. The Hon. JAMES PARKER, of Perth Amboy, in his 88th year, and the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, of Princetown, Vice-Presidents, presiding.

Mr. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary, made his report of the correspondence since the last meeting, and presented a large number of letters, including one from Hon. John Clement, communicating some information respecting the Swedish records of South Jersey, and others from Mr. C. O. Tichenor, of Appleton, Wis., relative to the early settlers of his name in Newark;

from Mr. J. E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey office, transmitting copies of Dr. Kohl's Notes on the Eastern Coast of New Jersey, etc.; from Mr. T. J. Richards, of Burlington, relative to the settlement of Washington Township, in that county; and from various gentlemen engaged in genealogical researches, seeking information.

In regard to the resolution of the Society suggesting the name of HUDSON for the new fort at Sandy Hook, Gen. R. S. Canby, Assist. Adj't Gen., had informed the Society that there is a battery of fifty guns on Staten Island named "Battery Hudson," and the Department does not deem it proper to change the name to confer it upon the new fort.

The Treasurer, Mr. ALOFSEN, reported a balance of \$903.60 in the Treasury.

The Librarian, Mr. CONGAR, reported the donations of books since January, including upwards of forty-five different publications, relative to the present war, from Mr. S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, whose donations already, referring to the same subject, fill several shelves of the library.

The Committee on Publications reported that the Society's "Proceedings" and the sixth volume of its "Collections" (Newark Town Records) had been delayed, but were now in press.

The Library Committee made a strong appeal for renewed subscriptions to enlarge and improve the library, and preserve its valuable documents.

Several new members were elected and new nominations received.

John Rutherford, Esq., presented the original Field Book of John Lawrence, containing his notes while running the Quintipartite Line between East and West Jersey in 1743. Mr. Whitehead explained the contents, which include many items of local interest as to the location of houses, lands, &c., along the line at the period of the survey, and he regarded their identification as well worth the attention of some local historian. The little volume would also be valuable in many questions affecting the landed property, and should be printed by the State.

A beautiful volume of the "Dodd Genealogies," recently published, was presented by Dr. B. L. Dodd—a book reflecting great credit on all engaged in its publication.

Mr. Walter Rutherford remarked on the importance of the action of the last Legislature to ascertain the rights of the State and private parties to lands under water, and offered a resolution requesting the Librarian to furnish the Commissioners appointed by the State such information as the Society's archives contain on the subject.

The Society then took a recess for dinner, and on reassembling, Mr. Whitehead presented and read extracts from the unpublished reports of

Dr. Kohl, relative to localities along the Eastern Coast of N. J., which were obtained from the Coast Survey in Washington, with Dr. K.'s notes of early maps referring to the Province, illustrated by tracings of some of them. Some of the maps referred to are in the possession of the Society, and with others from the private library of Mr. Whitehead, were also exhibited.

Captain W. S. BOURNOR presented a photograph and a rare print of Washington, when President of the Convention, in 1787.

From Captain CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N., was received a valuable donation of manuscripts, about one hundred in number, many of them of several folio sheets, connected with events in New Jersey between 1733 to 1808, papers which belonged to Robert Hunter Morris, Chief Justice, etc., and Robert Morris, Judge of U. S. District Court. Among the later documents were the *original packages, unopened*, containing the electoral votes of New Jersey, in 1800, for Thomas Jefferson as President, and C. C. Pinckney as Vice-President; and in 1808, for James Madison as President, and George Clinton as Vice-President. These were the triplicate packages which, as directed by the constitution, were deposited with the District Judge, the others having been forwarded to Washington at the time. The commission of the electors who cast the vote of the State for Washington in 1792, under the great seal of the State, was also among the papers. These memorials of other days and their political parties, which had so long remained undisturbed, were regarded with lively interest by all present; the venerable presiding officer of the Society stating that he had made one of the interested throng that witnessed the administration of the oath of office to Washington.

The Society then listened with much satisfaction to a paper of the Rev. JOHN PROUDFOOT, D.D., "On Early Confederacies and Our Own," in which an interesting review was given of the peculiar features of the Italian, Grecian, Germanic, Hollandic, and other federations, as compared with our own, and showing the superiority of the latter. It exhibited a very thorough acquaintance with the subject, and its reading occupied about an hour.

The Society then adjourned, and the remainder of the afternoon was passed by the members in examining the books and objects of interest in the library.

Miscellany.

THE ALLAN LIBRARY.—The principal event of the last month, in a bibliographical sense, has been the sale of the curious collection of books, engravings, and knick-knacks, which the late John Allan left as evidences of his perseverance as a book-hunter, his taste as an illustrator, and his unconquerable love of his native Scotland—love which not even his seventy years' residence in this city could overcome, or even sensibly diminish.

Of *Mr. Allan himself* nothing need be said in this place, so well was he known while living to every collector in the country.

Of *the Collection itself*, were we to say that it was just such a one as any man, possessing such a character as that which we have quoted, might reasonably be expected to collect, we might leave the subject. It was simply a collection of odds and ends,—books, engravings, minerals, costumes, snuff-boxes, old china, old armor, shoe-buckles, old watches, etc., without any apparent object beyond the mere *collection* of them, and with no other aim than the mere *possession* of them. Not even his own beloved Scotland could induce him to make her a *specialité*; while America, his home for much the greater portion of his life, attracted so little of his attention, that it appears to have been a subject of minor importance to him. So far from the collection having been a useful one in any department of knowledge, we venture to say that no student, in any department, would have remained in its owner's library a day for the single purpose of gathering information—he would have stayed much longer, it is probable, to enjoy the genial society of the venerable man, to look at things which were rare and curious, and to gather from the spirited descriptions of "Old New York," by Mr. Allan himself, an insight into the society and manners of the city in the beginning of this century, an accurate detail of the family connexions of our older families, and a graphic description of events which are remembered only by the few, and appreciated only by even a smaller number. The illustrated works, on which Mr. Allan had spent much time and money, and on which he greatly prided himself, afforded fewer evidences of his taste and good judgment as an artist than many had expected; and among the more experienced book-collectors and illustrators the disappointment was extended and freely expressed.

Of *the Catalogue*, which was prepared by Joseph Sabin, of Philadelphia, with the assist-

ance of several others, much complaint was made, and not without reason. The exaggerations as well as the inaccuracies of description with which that portion which described the books abounded, were particularly noticeable; the announcement on the title, and at the close of the volume, that Mr. Sabin was the only person who was entitled to any credit for the preparation of any portion of the catalogue except the covers, gave offence to those who were acquainted with the services which were rendered by several of Mr. Allan's intimate personal friends, by whom, we believe, the engravings, minerals, coins, and other property—the books excepted—were exclusively catalogued.

The strange use of Latin words, and blundering application of them, exceed anything that we ever met.

Of the Sale itself we could say much more than our space will allow—in the language of a gentleman who is fully qualified to speak of its peculiarities, "there has been nothing to compare with it since the world began."

The salesman, Mr. Merwin, discharged his delicate duties, in the struggle between buyers, with his accustomed patient good-nature; and the proceeds of the sale will prove that his efforts were not without their reasonable result.

The number of bidders in attendance was not large; the number of those whom those bidders represented was probably much greater. The prevailing fashion of purchasing at auction through brokers, while it tends to diminish the number of those who attend such sales, and serves to afford a living to several worthy men who act in a representative capacity, serves also to make the auction-room a less agreeable place of resort for collectors than it once was, prevents the formation of many a desirable personal acquaintance among book-buyers, and assimilates the occupation of a book-collector to that of a gambler in stocks at that soulless concern known as the Board of Brokers. Could Royal Gurley have dropped in at the sale which is under consideration, he would have failed to recognise more than one or two faces among the buyers; while the brilliant sallies of poor John Keese would have fallen still-born among the audience which attended the Allan sale; an audience among whom the amount of brokerage to be realized on the purchase of the several lots which were offered was vastly more important, in many cases, than the intrinsic value of the lots themselves, either to the bidders' principals or to any other person.

The bidding, among such an audience, may be easily understood; there has, indeed, "been nothing to compare with it since the world began." Those among the bidders who represented them-

selves only, were compelled, in many cases, to abandon the contest which the brokers made over the greater number of the lots; in other cases, where the volume was considered a necessity, they also rushed into the fight, and battled for the prize.

Our readers will not be surprised to learn, under these considerations, that the "Account of the Banquet given by the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, on the Occasion of the Visit of the Dutch Frigate 'Prins van Orange,' May, 1852,"—a mere pamphlet—brought \$22.50; "Alden's American Epitaphs," \$13.75; Barlow's "Columbiad," quarto, \$30; Bartlett's "Destruction of the Gaspee," \$6; Bryant's "Address on Irving," illustrated, \$37.50; the first edition of Burns's "Poems," \$106; Cheetham's "Life of Paine," illustrated, \$11; Coleman's "Collection of Facts relative to the Death of Gen. Hamilton," illustrated, \$25; "Cromwelliana," illustrated, \$80; Dawson and Davis's "Reminiscences of the Park," \$15; Dibdin's "Bibliomania," illustrated, \$720; "The Croakers," Bradford Club's edition, \$25; Dunlap's "Arts of Design," \$15; "Life of General Eaton," \$5; "The Echo," \$12; Eliot's Indian Bible, \$825; Doctor Francis's Address on "New York, during the last Half Century," extended and illustrated, \$150; Freneau's "Poems," Monmouth edition, \$10; Holgate's "American Genealogy," \$15; Ingraham's "Capture of Washington," \$8; Irving's Knickerbocker's New York, extended, and with 265 plates inserted, \$1,250; another copy, extended and with 107 plates inserted, \$400; the same, London, 1821, \$55; Irving's Washington, quarto, \$275; Josselyn's "Voyages to New England," *title in fac-simile*, \$27; Josselyn's "New England's Rarities Discovered," \$40; Livermore's "Historical Research," large paper, \$12; Lossing's "Field Book," \$15; Melvin's "Journal," \$20; Miller's "New York," London edition, \$4; Moore's "Treasure of Charles Lee," \$4; Morton's "New England's Memorial," *M.S. title*, \$40; "Papers on Hatfield and Deerfield," Bradford Club's edition, \$11; Commodore Porter's "Journal," \$3.50; Sherburne's "John Paul Jones," 36 portraits inserted, \$20; Simms's "Life of Marion," 22 prints inserted, \$16; Sternhold and Hopkins, Ed. London, 1628, \$19; the same, 1632, \$11; Thomas's "Pensilvania and West-New-Jersey," Brady's reprint, on writing paper, illustrated, \$47.50; the same, in ordinary style, illustrated, \$15; "The Simple Cobbler of Aggravam," edit. London, 1647, \$55; Washington's Diary, 31 plates inserted, \$50; Watson's Annals of New York, illustrated, \$20; and an Autograph Letter of Gen. Washington, the enormous sum of \$2,050!

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. VIII.]

JULY, 1864.

[No. 7.]

General Department.

THE COLONIAL POLICY OF FRANCE IN NORTH AMERICA IN THE EIGH- TEENTH CENTURY.

Scarcely a century since, and from the silent cliffs and living deeps of New Foundland, from the frigid waters which break upon the flinty coast of Labrador to the warm, turbid, outflowing of the Mississippi, the Fleurs-de-Lys waved from a chain of posts whose morning drum at once awoke the Arctic seal, and roused the Tropic monkey. "I was struck"—to quote the letter of a friend, an artillery officer of great reflection and learning, since a prominent brigadier general in the present war—"when I visited that region of country, by the evidence which I saw of former French power upon this continent. As I descended the St. Lawrence by night, the lights from French cottages were glimmering all along its banks; the houses became thicker and thicker as we proceeded, and then I reflected that once a line of French settlements had extended *from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi*. All along the immensely extended frontier, marked out by these two streams, there exist points, such as Detroit, Mackinac, St. Mary, St. Ignace, Green Bay, Chicago, Kaskaskia, Prairie du Chien, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, etc., which still indicate the giant-like grasp which France once held upon the territory of North America, and especially upon the English colonies. She seemed on the very point of strangling not only these colonies here, but also the other English colonies in Hindostan; but, the "Great Monarch" (Louis XIV) preferred "glory" at home to empire abroad, and,

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while waging a cruel war against Holland, surrendered the rest of the world to England.

While few are aware that such was the facts, that such a state of affairs did actually exist but a little period prior to our first War of Independence,—still fewer are cognizant of the master mind which indicated that zone of military positions and forts and planned operations which, if carried out as he designed, would have rendered the French yoke of dominion on this continent much harder to break than Wolfe and his successor found the work to be.

The brain which saw ahead so far and planned so ably was that of ROLAND MICHEL BARRIN, MARQUIS DE LA GALISSONIERE, born 11th November, 1693, at Rochefort, the third military post of France, i. e. at the apex of a triangle whose base terminated at Finisterre (cape) in Spain and Finisterre (province) in France. The son of a lieutenant-general of the military forces of France he attained the same elevated rank himself as much by deserts as favor. Doubtless he owed much to his inherited genius; but much likewise is attributable to the admirable education he received at the hands of ROLLINS, the celebrated Rector of the University of Paris, and historian. Entering the navy in 1710, in 1738, he was made post-captain. In 1741, in command of two vessels of the line, he was charged with the convoy of the East Indian fleet. This duty he discharged in the happiest manner. On his return, he was surprised to learn that his government intended to confer upon him the rule and administration of Canada, the most important of the French colonies. LA GALISSONIERE represented to the minister that his inclinations were rather to command and combat in his regular line of service, at

sea, than administer the affairs of a colony. This honorable refusal was favorably received, and he was appointed to a naval command, when news arrived that the governor, designated in his place, had been captured on his passage by the English. Then the sea-captain became governor, against his will, yielded without farther remonstrance to the force of circumstances. He consented to proceed to Canada, in 1745, because he foresaw that he would there find frequent opportunities to signalize his zeal, stipulating, however, that he was to be recalled on the declaration of peace, because he felt that his sphere of usefulness as a military commander would be too constrained on a political post to satisfy his peculiar activity of mind.

Upon his arrival in Canada, he at once set to work to justify the confidence reposed in him, and demonstrated that in his case, as in so many others, the externals of the casket were no indication of the wealth contained therein. Like Marshal LUXEMBURG the able opponent of the great WILLIAM III, the Marquis DE LEDE,* the Fleming, the sole general Spain possessed in 1717-1719, who conquered Sardinia and Sicily, and other celebrities in intellect, LA GALISSONIERE was not only diminutive in stature but humpbacked. Nor were his other physical peculiarities attractive, so that when the Indian chiefs came to pay their homage to the representative of their Great Father beyond the big sea, they remarked in their salutatory address: "Thou must indeed have a grand soul, since, possessing such a repulsive person, the great chief, our father, has sent thee hither to command us." Nor was it long before they recognized the justice of their opinion, and

testified, in every manner possible, their love and veneration for a man,—to whom, with one consent, according the title of FATHER,—who made no other use of the authority and power with which he was invested, except to ameliorate their condition. To the talents for administration which he subsequently displayed and his eminent ability as a seaman and commander which he demonstrated through his career, LA GALISSONIERE united an infinite number of other estimable qualities and vast practical intelligence. He loved and cultivated natural history. In all the islands which he visited he took pains to sow useful seeds, to plant fruit trees, and thus naturalize, far and wide, the productions of the climate and soil of Europe. He likewise brought back with him foreign trees and plants with which he enriched his own land. At his country-seat about 12 miles from Nantes, he established an arboretum wherein he collected and naturalized a large number of foreign trees. Reserved and firm, but at the same time gentle, considerate, affable and honest, he won the respect and affection of all who served under him. He was absolutely adored by his sailors, well aware of his incessant efforts to preserve their health and watch over their general interests and rights. At the same time such were the regrets with which he inspired his sovereign, that, when, worn out by the indefatigable efforts of his mind, he died in 1756, six months after his fortunate naval campaign in the Mediterranean, in which he foiled Byng, and occasioned the capture of Port Mahon, Louis XV expressed his lively grief that his admiral's decease had deprived him of the gratification of presenting him with the baton of Marshal of France, ready and due to his seamanship and success.

Such was the man to whom the governorship of Canada was entrusted, in troublous times, in 1745. From the moment he assumed the charge, he contemplated his field of operations with an eye which saw far, far beyond the requirements of his own day; and his combinations embraced not only the necessities of the present but of the extended future. Happy indeed had it been for

* It is to the military superiority of DE LEDE that the House of Savoy owe their inferior title of Kings of Sardinia, since had it not been for him they would have been kings of Sicily. It was said of Spain at this epoch that her king was a Frenchman, the Duke of Aragon, her prime minister an Italian, Alberoni, her general, a Fleming, De Lede, and to a Dutch engineer was confided the enterprise of rendering the Manzanara navigable and Madrid accessible by water. Happy for Spain had she been ever so ruled and by such foreigners.

the interests of France if his successors had been gifted with his enlarged views and energy. He filled the office of governor as if he had brought to it the experience of a life passed in similar administrative service, or rather as if the object of his whole previous life had been a preparation for such a commission; and he administered the colonial affairs like an expert in statesmanship. He established at Quebec a marine arsenal, and extensive naval ship yards, in which no timber was used but that grown in the colony. *The Admiral Governor DE LA GALISSONIERE, conceived, proposed, and succeeded in having adopted the vast plan of joining CANADA and LOUISIANA by a chain of forts and establishments at once military and commercial, along the Ohio and Mississippi, across the desert regions which separated these two colonies, to the west of the lakes. The links of this chain, stretching from 1600 to 2000 miles, through the wilderness, were located with a sagacity which subsequent experience shows to have never erred. Wherever the French engineers located their forts or posts, there has invariably been found the very best site for our largest and most flourishing cities. Witness, as a few examples, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, &c.*

To the advantage of establishing an easier inter-communication between the settled points, was added the power of forwarding convoys and dispatches to the home authorities, in France, in winter as well as summer, by the route of Louisiana, while the mouth of the St. Lawrence was entirely blockaded by ice. And last, and especially, this chain of military establishments, so planned and located as to command key points, strategical as well as commercial, shut in the English colonies between the Alleghanies and their spurs and parallel mountain chains and the ocean. By the order which he established LA GALISSONIERE, not only made it a most difficult operation for the English to undertake any warlike enterprise against his people, but almost rendered impossible the success of any such aggression. Under the guidance of this humpbacked, diminutive seaman, gifted with a giant intellect, the

success of the French compelled the English to remain upon the defensive, and harassed them to such a degree, along their exposed and constricted frontier, that the mother country, but especially the colonists, became very desirous of peace.

LA GALISSONIERE was not content however with securing the tranquillity of the frontier of his colonial governments. He devoted himself ardently to every measure which would render them flourishing, and at the same time make them productive of revenue to France. Nor was he backward in laboring for the happiness of both her white and red subjects. He won their attachment so that the wild men became affectionately bound to him as a sagacious and paternal benefactor; and upon his return to France, in 1749, he carried with him the regrets of all who had been subject to his authority.

After the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, Louis XI charged LA GALISSONIERE and STEPHEN DE SILHOUETTE previously comptroller general and afterwards minister of finance, with the responsibility of negotiating with the English commissioners the limits between Canada and the other French colonies, in North America, and those of the English. The memoirs and reports published in this connection, prove with what care LA GALISSONIERE had collected the most extensive and accurate information in regard to the vast territory over which he had exercised authority. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the ability of the commissioners on both sides, they could not agree upon the boundaries. With his withdrawal from this particular duty terminated LA GALISSONIERE's immediate connection with French colonial affairs. His subsequent career was equally useful and glorious; but the blade of his intellect was surely and unceasingly wearing out the scabbard of his body. His triumphs in science and naval affairs, however, have nothing to do with the subject of this article; and having thus briefly recorded his immense influence in the affairs of France on this continent, it remains for other hands to trace and delineate his equally important services in the naval Bureaux and in the command

of fleets. Had France kept LA GAYSSONIERE at the helm of her colonial administration or found an honest, energetic, sagacious chief to succeed him, rulers gifted with his extraordinary powers of prevision and provision, history would have had a different account to give of the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race in North America.

LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

The following letter by Thomas Jefferson addressed to the Earl of Buchan dated Washington, July 10th, 1803, appears in a catalogue of "Autographs and Manuscripts" issued by Holloway and Son, London, the present year. The letter is stated to be unpublished. It fills two pages 4° of manuscript and is priced £5. 5s.

"My Lord—I received through the hands of Mr. Lenox, on his return to the U. S. the valuable volume you were so good as to send me, on the Life and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun. The political principles of that patriot were worthy the purest periods of the British constitution. They are those which were in vigour at the Epoch of the American emigration. Our ancestors brought them here, and they needed little strengthening to make us what we are; but in the weakened condition of English whiggism at this day, it requires more firmness to publish and advocate them, than it then did to act on them. This merit is peculiarly your Lordship's; and no one honors it more than myself; freely admitting at the same time, the right of a nation to change its political principles and constitution at will, and the impropriety of any, but its own citizens, censuring that change. I expect your Lordship has been disappointed, as I acknowledge I have been, in the issue of the convulsions on the other side the Channel. This has certainly lessened the interest which the Philanthropist warmly felt in those struggles. Without befriending human liberty, a gigantic force has risen up which seems to threaten the world; but it hangs on the thread of opin-

ion, which may break from one day to another. I feel real anxiety on the conflict in which your nation is again engaged; and bless the Almighty Being, who in 'gathering together the waters under the heavens into one place, divided the dry lands' of your hemisphere, from the dry lands of ours, and said 'here, at least, be there peace.' I hope that peace and amity with all nations will long be the charter of our land, and that its prosperity under this charter will re-act on the mind of Europe, and profit her by the example. My hope of preserving peace for our country is not founded on the Quaker principle of non-resistance under every wrong, but in the belief that a just and friendly conduct on our part will procure justice and friendship from others, and that in the existing contest, each of the combatants will find an interest in our friendship. I cannot say we shall be unconcerned spectators of the combat. We feel for human sufferings; and we wish the good of all. We shall look on therefore with the sensations which these dispositions and the events of the war will produce.

I feel a pride in the justice which your Lordship's sentiments render to the character of my Illustrious countryman, Washington. The moderation of his desires, and the strength of his judgment, enabled him to calculate correctly that the road to that glory which never dies is to use power for the support of the laws and liberties of our country, not for their destruction and his will accordingly survive the wreck of everything now living.

Accept my Lord, the tribute of esteem from one renders it with warmth to the disinterested friend of mankind, and assurances of my very high consideration and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MEMORIALS OF GOV. STUYVESANT.

We are indebted for the following unpublished letter of Governor Stuyvesant, the last Dutch ruler in New York, to the courtesy of Lewis J. Cist, Esq., stray leaves

from whose most extensive autograph collection have often enriched our columns.

I. Letter from Peter Stuyvesant to Jeremias Van Rensselaer, 1664.

Erentfeste, Voorsienige en seer discrete Heer :

U.E. aengenaeme van 8 deses is my den 17d. wel geworden, bedanke UE voor de genome moyte in 't vernemen nae myn paert hebbe met den brengen deses geschreven aen Jurian Westval, om het paert by gelegenheyt uyt de Catskil to laeten haelen. Aengaende den toestand der saecken alhier referere my aen missive in beantwoordinge van de haar, aen de gerichte geschreven; myne hoope en voornemen was in de herwest in de Esopus en met eenen boven te coomen, bysonderlyck om met UE gecommuniceert te hebben het gepasserede tusschen my en Bostons commissioners; aengaende haer pattent en pretensie die sy als noch syn maeckend van de 42½ graat aff: van see tot see; 't welck nae myn opinie (?) onder de hooge bergen off u boven hy lant dwars door de Colonie soude loopen wat daar benoorden leyt pretenderen sy haar toe te coomen uyt cracht van Connicks pattent en neffens dien noch eenige andere saecken van dat subject; maar wy vermindert door myn sieckte; en UE tegens hoop en meeninge van UE schoonvader, niet afgewoont synde, moeten die saecken differeren tot het voorjaar; hoop dat met het eerste open water malsanderen met gesentheyt sullen outmoeten en ten besten van 't gemeen demonstreren daar het behoort, dat doch dese pretensien cenmal moogen geweest werden. Inmiddels sal UE in die hem lieff syn Godes schutt en scherm bevoolen, en blyve

Erentfeste, voorsienige, seer discrete Hr

Ue geaffectioneerde

Vrient,

P. STUYVESANT.

Groetenisse aen hr Schuyler, met recommandatie dat op myn wey lant hy wat achtig geliefte te geven.

N. AMSTERDAM IN N. NEERLAND,

A. Di. vi Jannuarie, 1664.

Address:

Eventfeste, voorsienyge, seer discrete Hr Heer Jeremias van Rensselaer, Directeur der Colonie, Rensselaerswyck.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

Honorable, prudent, and most discreet Sir :

Your welcome letter of the 8th of this month has reached me, in good order, on the 17th. I thank you for the pains you have taken in making inquiries about my horse. I write by the bearer of this to Jurian Trespool to have some one fetch the horse from the Catskil, should an opportunity offer.

As regards the state of affairs here, I refer to my letter to the court, in answer to theirs. It was my hope and intention to have come during the fall to Esopus, and at the same time above, mainly to communicate to you what took place between myself and the Boston Commissioners, as to their Patent, and the pretensions they still make from degree 42½, from sea to sea. The line, according to my opinion, would run alongside the high mountains, or on the same, by land, diagonally through the Colony; whatever lies to the north thereof they pretend to be theirs, on the strength of the King's Patent.

Besides this, I desired to confer with you on some other matters, relating to the same subject, but was prevented by sickness, and as you, contrary to the hope and expectation of your father-in-law, did not come down, we must necessarily delay said matters until spring. I hope we may meet in good health, as soon as the river opens, and show at the proper place, in behalf of the public interest, that henceforth a stop must be put to all such pretensions. In the meantime, I commend you and all those dear to you, to God's care and protection, and remain,

Honorable, prudent, and most discreet Sir,

Your affectionate friend,

P. STUYVESANT.

My compliments to Mr. Schuyler, with my recommendation that he will please to take some care of my pasture.

New Amsterdam in New Netherland,

A. D. January 6th, 1664.

Address :

Honorable, prudent, and most discreet Lord, Mr. Jeremias Van Rensselaer, Director of the Colony, Rensselaerswyck.

The following order made by the Duke of York, on a petition of ex-Governor Stuyvesant (see the document in N. Y. Col. Doc., III, 164), is given in "Memoirs of English affairs, chiefly naval, from the year 1660 to 1673, written by his Royal Highness James Duke of York." London, 1729, p. 155.

"Whereas the King, my Sovereign Lord and Brother, by his Majesty's Order sitting in Council, dated the 23^d of October 1667, upon the humble petition of *Peter Stuyvesant* on behalf of himself, and the *Dutch* nation, now his Majesty's subjects in *New York*, hath been pleased to grant a temporary Permission for seven years (with three Ships only) unto the *Dutch*, freely to trade with the Inhabitants of the Lands, lately reduced from the *Dutch*, unto the obedience of his Majesty: These are therefore to will and require you, to permit and suffer the ship called the *King Charles*, whereof *Peter Reyerts* is master, belonging to *Cornelius Steenwick*, Mayor of New York, *Jeremias Rensluer*, *Johannes Prugge*, and *Francis Boone*, with their participants (being the first of the three Ships allowed for this year) to pass and repass, for the Space of one whole Year, to commence from the 23^d of October instant, with her Company, Passengers, Goods, and Merchandizes, unto any of the Forts of the Lands lately reduced from the *Dutch*, unto his Majesty's obedience, without any Lett, Hindrance or Molestation, according to the aforesaid Grant. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal at St. James's, this 24th of October 1668.

To all Persons whom
this may concern JAMES."

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION. NO. VI.

LETTERS OF GOVS. ANDROS AND LEISLER, OF NEW YORK. LETTERS OF ROBERT MORRIS TO JOHN NICHOLSON.

I.

Sir Edmund Andros to Mathias Nichols, Mayor of New York.

MR. MAJOR,

This person, Samuel Carman, Canting up

& down, from place to place, and pretending immediate revelation to preach and expound y^e Scriptures, and aleagin that no Ministers or teachers apointed or upheld by y^e Magistrates are from God, I think itt our duty that such licentious (fellows) be restrained, & therefore that he be bound over to answer itt att y^e next Court of Sessions of y^e North ridings and in y^e meane time to be of y^e good behaviour & nott to wander from home, & if you think fitt, that he give security for y^e same, in wch I pray y^e take pres^t order.

I am y^rs

4th of June '75.

E. ANDROSS.

To Mr. MATHIAS NICOLS

Major of New York

(Endorsed) From the Governor June Sessions 1675 Gravesend.

II.

Commission issued by Jacob Leisler Lieutenant and Acting Governor of New York, 1689-91. Executed for treason, 1691.

By the Lieut Govern^r and
[L. S.] Commander in Chief &c,

By Vertue of authority Derived unto mee I doe hereby Constitute authorize and apoint you Andrew Fauvet, to Be Justice of the Peace for y^e County of Westchester, giving you full Power and authority to act as a Justice of the Peace, for the good and Welfare of y^e Governm^t and due administration of a Justice according to Law, and all Persons Whome it may Concern, are strictly Charged and Required to give you due Respect and obedience accordingly, and thus to Continue untill I receive further orders from his maj^{ty} King William. Given under, my hand and Seale at Fort William this 14 Day of Decemb^r 1689,

Past the Office

JACOB LEISLER

No 22

JACOB MILBORNE, Secr^y.

III.

Letters of Robert Morris to John Nicholson.

The two following letters of Robert Morris to Nicholson are interesting; the first was written when his embarrassment had about culminated in his ruin and imprisonment;

the second as showing, what probably few have ever known; the great financier's abilities as a Poet:

No. 1. HILLS, Dec. 15, 1797.

DEAR SIR :

This is the day pregnant with our fate, it opened here with appearances again of C. Tunis & Co. I sent the gardners who chased them off.

Wm. & James seems to think they have been lurking about all night, having discovered their fires among the rocks on the Schuylkill side.

They seem determined—so am I. I do not fear them, but I do J. Baker because I respect him & I swear by all that is sacred that he never shall suffer one cent by

ROB'T. MORRIS.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq'r.

No. 1. MARCH 13th, 1798.

DEAR SIR :

Upon bringing Doct'r Benj. Say's notes to the Touchstone, I find they are dated March 10th, 1795, your notes to me at 3 yrs after date. I endorsed them for your use, being part of \$170,000, endorsed for you on the 4th March, 1797, so that they had them only 12 months to run & the price was not more than 10 cents p 20s. Thus you see what sort of consciences these Doctors have.

When Doctors of Physick, instead of their pills Become dealers in Paper not Bank notes or Bills,

Interest on their gains they lie without fear,
That Morris or Nicholson (caught by the ear,)
Can yet by their Touchstone, on any one day,
Detect lying Lusby, or unconsciousable, say,

I am, D'r. Sir,

Your Obed. Servt.,

ROB'T. MORRIS.

JNO. NICHOLSON, Esq.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND JURY OF DUTCHESS CO. NEW YORK, TO PRESIDENT ADAMS IN 1798 AND HIS REPLY.

To John Adams, President of the United States:

The address of the Grand Jury of the County of Dutchess in the State of New York :

On any common occasion we should not

think it proper to intrude upon you our opinions relative to affairs which are intrusted to the executive and to our most immediate representatives, but when ambitious enemies affect to treat the government of our choice as a usurpation, when under the mask of friendly embassies they send agents to involve us in war and insurrection, when they openly excite divisions among us and triumph in the success of their evils, and when besides demanding tribute they deny us the essential attributes of Independence, it is then if ever a crime to be silent, it is then that all men should explicitly take their side and that all honest men should rally round the standard of their country.— We therefore declare that not only ourselves but we are fully confident that a vast majority of our fellow citizens do cordially approve the measures of the general Government, in being the first and only Power to acknowledge and assist the French republic in the hour of her deepest distress, in sending embassadors of peace when she made war upon our commerce and afterwards preparing equal magnanimity to resist her hostilities in the moment of her highest exaltation and power. We are determined with the rest of our fellow-citizens who have addressed you at this important crisis to support at the risque of all that is dear to us the Constitution and Independence of our Country against foreign force and domestick intrigue. We disclaim the wish of being united to any European Nation, and the Idea of being concerned in their wars but We are Americans and will assert our rights and defend our country.

We do however candidly confess and exceedingly regret that in some Instances marks of disaffection have appeared in this State. Whether this has been owing to the want of Information in some particular places or to the influx of foreigners, chiefly discontented characters and the more Ignorant class of Europeans, we can equally felicitate our country on the gradual disipation of error, the defeat of malevolence and the increasing unanimity of the citizens of this State. With respect to yourself sir, we have neither a disposition nor a motive for flattery but declare in the plain language of

sincerity that we think you have deserved well of your country. Posterity will not Judge you unworthy of occupying the place of the first of men if, warned by your voice and Guided by your councils, our country shall escape the snares of a power which befriends in order to enslave and Embraces in order to Assassinate.

The conduct of France has disgraced the cause of free governments. With the tears and blood of millions she has written an apology for the Advocates of despotic government that will survive the decay of brass and marble. We anxiously hope for the good of mankind our own country may exhibit an opposite and not less Conspicuous example of the benefits of republican system and that we may demonstrate the possibility of uniting great publick liberty with publick Justice, tranquillity peace and order.

We request you sir to accept the assurances of our sincere affection and great respect and our prayers that you may live long to enjoy that national happiness which your labors have had so eminent a share in procuring.

JNO. D'WITT

Foreman.

Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County State of New York Sept. 1st 1798.

To the grand jury of the county of Dutchess in the State of New York :

GENTLEMEN :

I have received and read with great pleasure your address of the first of September which in this kind of writing with a few explanations may be considered as a model of sense and spirit as well as of taste and eloquence.

Is there any mode imaginable, in which contempt of the understanding and feelings of a nation, can be expressed with so much aggravation, as by affecting to treat the government of their choice as *as* an usurpation ?

If in some instances, marks of disaffection have appeared in your State, it is indeed exceedingly to be regretted. If this has been owing to the influx of foreigners of discontented characters, it ought to be a warning. If we glory in making our coun-

try an asylum for virtue in distress, and for innocent industry, it behooves us to beware, that under this pretext, it is not made a receptacle of malevolence and turbulence for the outcasts of the universe.

The conduct of France must not disgrace the cause of free governments. With the tears and the blood of millions, she has demonstrated, that a-free government must be organized and adjusted with a strict attention to the nature of man and the interests and passions of the various classes of which society is composed, but she has not made any rational apology for the advocates of despotic government. Society cannot exist without laws, and those laws must be executed. In nations that are populous, opulent & powerful, the concurrent interests of great bodies of men operate very forcibly on their passions and break down the barriers of modesty, decency and morality and can be restrained only by force. But there are methods or combining the public force in such a manner, as to restrain the most formidable combinations of interest, passions, imagination and prejudice, with recourse to despotic government. To these methods it is to be hoped the nations of Europe will have recourse, rather, than surrender all to military dictators or hereditary despots.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy Sept. 22d 1798.

THE FIRST THEATRE IN NEW YORK.

When was the Drama first introduced in America? Paper by Judge Daly, read before the New York Historical Society, June 3, 1864.

Dunlap, the historian of the American stage, informs us that the drama was introduced in this country by William Hallam, the successor of Garrick in Goodman's Field Theatre, who formed a joint-stock company, and sent them to America, under the management of his brother, Lewis Hallam, in the year 1752; and that the first play ever acted in America was the *Merchant of Venice* represented by this company on the 5th of September, 1752, at Williamsburgh, then the capital of Virginia, in an old store-house

which they converted into a theatre within two months after their arrival at Yorktown.

Dunlap's familiarity with the subject, the fact that he derived his information from Lewis Hallam, Jr., who came out a boy twelve years of age with this early company, and the circumstance that Burke, in his *History of Virginia*, has the same statement, has been deemed sufficiently satisfactory, and William Hallam, whom Dunlap calls "The Father of the American Stage," has been accepted as the person who first introduced the drama in America.

But Dunlap and those upon whom he relied were mistaken, for there was a theatre in the city of New York in 1733, nineteen years before Hallam arrived in this country. It is mentioned in *Bradford's Gazette* of that year, in the advertisement of a merchant who directs inquiries to be made of him at his store "next door to the Play House." This reference is all that has been found respecting it; but in the month of February, 1750, more than two years before the arrival of Hallam, a regular company of actors, under the joint management of Thomas Kean and of a Mr. Murray, came to this city from Philadelphia, and applied to Admiral George Clinton, then the Governor of the Province of New York, for permission to act. Governor Clinton was a man of rank, the son of an Earl, and had previously held a distinguished position as commander of the English fleet in the Mediterranean; while his wife, Lady Clinton, was a woman of great personal attractions and very agreeable manners, who had moved in the first circles of London society. To these cultivated persons there was nothing objectionable in the establishment of a theatre, and permission was accordingly granted; though from the spirit afterward exhibited by the local magistrates in this and other places, it would probably have been refused had the city authorities been applied to. It was announced through the columns of the *Weekly Post Boy* that the company intended to perform as long as the season lasted, provided they met with suitable encouragement; and upon obtaining the consent of the Governor they hired a large room in a building in Nassau street, belonging to the estate of Rip Van

Dam, formerly President of the Provincial Council, and converted it into a theatre; and here, on the 5th of March, 1750, they produced Shakspeare's historical play of *Richard III*, as altered by Colley Cibber, in which the part of Richard was performed by Mr. Kean. The performance was announced to begin precisely at half-past seven o'clock, and the public were informed that no person would be admitted behind the scenes—an important reform, as it had been the practice in London from Shakspeare's time to allow the purchasers of box tickets free access to the stage; a custom which led to many abuses and immoralities.

The room which had been converted into a theatre must have been a very capacious one, as it was arranged with pit and gallery, and afterward boxes were added. The price of admission to the boxes was eight shillings, to the pit five shillings, and to the gallery three shillings. The exact capacity of this theatre is known from the following circumstances:—Upon the occasion of Mr. Kean's benefit, who was the leading tragedian, he was honored by a crowded house in his favorite part of *Richard III*, and great complaint having been made that more tickets had been sold than the house could hold, Kean published a card in the *Post Boy*, which was accompanied by a certificate of Parker the publisher, to the effect that he had printed in all one hundred and sixty-one pit tickets, ten box and one hundred and twenty-one gallery tickets, declaring that as great a number had been in the house before. Kean in his card informs the public that it had been determined not to receive any money at the door, but that it was impossible to carry out that intention without giving great offense, and that the purchasers of tickets who had come after the house was filled had had their money returned. It may be inferred from this circumstance that the players found "satisfactory encouragement." *Richard III* appears to have been a favorite piece, and on the 12th of March, 1750, it was announced that it would be acted for the last time, together with the farce of the *Beau in the Suds*, and that on the following Saturday Dryden's play of the *Spanish Friar* would

be represented. They continued to play on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from the 5th of March, 1750, to the 30th of April, 1751, when the season closed; and that the experiment was successful may be inferred from the fact that they opened the theatre again for another season on the 30th of December, 1750, and continued to play three times a week until the 17th of June, 1751, closing with a succession of benefits, when the company went to Virginia.

Before the close of the season, Kean, the joint-manager, withdrew, announcing in a formal card to the public that he had resolved to quit the stage, by the advice of several gentlemen in town who were his friends, and follow his employment of writing; that his co-manager, Mr. Murray, had agreed to give him a night clear of all expenses for his half of the clothes and scenery of the play-house; and that by his Excellency the Governor's permission he would, on the following Monday evening enact the part of "King Richard III" for his benefit, being the last time of his appearance upon the stage.

On the Monday following, April 29, 1751, the performance for his benefit was changed to the *Busybody* and the *Virgin Unmasked*, and in announcing the change he informs the public, as an additional attraction, that there will be singing by Mr. Woodham, and particularly the celebrated ode called "Britons' Charter," closing with this appeal:—"As this will positively be the last time of Mr. Kean's appearing upon the stage, he honestly hopes all gentlemen and ladies, and others who are well-wishers, will be so kind as to favor him with their company."

How this company were collected, or where they originally came from, it is probably now no longer possible to ascertain. As they were announced, upon their first appearance in New York, as a company of comedians who had come from Philadelphia, it is highly probable that they had played before in the southern cities, and that they came originally from the West Indies, where, especially in Jamaica, theatrical companies from England had been in the habit of performing for some years previously. During the two seasons of the company in New

York the following plays were given:—*Richard III*, Otway's *Orphan*, Dryden's *Spanish Friar*, Farquhar's *Sir Harry Wildair*, being the sequel to the *Trip to the Jubilee*, *Recruiting Officer*, and *Beau's Stratagem*, *George Barnwell*, *The Beggar's Opera*, *The Distressed Mother*, Congreve's *Love for Love*, and the *Bold Stroke for a Wife*, with the following farces:—*The Beau in the Suds*, *the Mock Doctor*, *The Devil to Pay*, *The Walking Statue*, *The Old Man Taught Wisdom*, *Damon and Phillion*, *Hob in the Well*, and *Miss in her Teens*. The names of the *dramatis personæ* were not printed in the play-bills, for the reason, probably, that the same actor had to play different parts in the same piece, but from references made to individual performers, the following persons are known to have been members of the company. Kean and Murray the joint managers: Messrs. Taylor, Woodham, Tremaine, Jago, Scott, Moore, Marks, and Master Dickey Murray, the manager's son; Miss Nancy George, Miss Osborne, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Osborne. Kean, Tremaine, and Jago played in tragic parts. Murray and Taylor were comedians. Miss Nancy George and Miss Osborne were the chief ladies in comedy and tragedy. Woodham and Mrs. Taylor were comedians and vocalists, and Kean, like his more distinguished namesake, Edmund Kean, appears to have possessed some musical talent, for on the occasion of his first benefit he announces that he will sing "an oratorio." Master Dickey Murray would seem to have been a favorite of the public; the other actors performed in subordinate parts.

During the second season, which lasted for six months, they had repeated the same plays many times, and probably having nothing new or more attractive to offer for another season, they determined to try their fortunes elsewhere. They closed with a series of benefits, and some of the appeals made respecting them are sufficiently curious to be noticed. Mrs. Davis announces that a benefit is given to her to enable her to buy off her time, and she hopes that all ladies and gentlemen who are charitably inclined will favor it, closing in legal phraseology, "and their humble petitioner, as

in duty bound, will ever pray." It was the constant practice at that time for masters of vessels to bring out passengers to New York upon the condition that they should be sold immediately upon their arrival as servants, to any person who would pay their passage-money. They were sold for a definite period of time, and were called Redemptors, of which class Mrs. Davis, from her earnest appeal, appears to have been one. Mr. Jago humbly begs that all gentlemen and ladies will be so kind as to favor him with their company, as he never had a benefit before, and is *just come out of prison*; and Mrs. Osborne appropriately selects the play of *The Distressed Mother*, with the announcement that it is the first time this poor widow has had a benefit; and having met with divers late hardships and misfortunes, she appeals to the benevolent and others.

It is stated in *Clapp's Records*, that Otway's *Orphan* was played in Boston in the coffee-house in State street, in the early part of 1750, by two young Englishmen, assisted by some volunteer comrades of the town; and as this is about the period when Murray & Kean's company began to perform in New York, this may possibly have been an initiatory attempt on the part of some of the members of that company to introduce dramatic amusements among the people of New England. Whether it was so or not, it was immediately followed by the passage of an act by the General Court of Massachusetts, in March, 1750, prohibiting stage plays and theatrical entertainments of any kind.

In the winter of 1751 another company came to New York, and opened the theatre in Nassau street on the 23d of December, 1751, with *Othello* and the farce of *Lethe*. The company was under the management of a Mr. Upton, and in all probability came from Jamaica, in a vessel which had arrived a short time before. The company were either inferior to the former, or the public had become indifferent; for the manager, after performing three weeks, announced that, to his great disappointment, he had not met with encouragement enough to support the company for the season, and that he would bring it to an end by giving a few

benefits. Some doubt of the merits of the new performers seems to have prevailed, as he assured the public in a card that the company "were perfect, and hope to perform to satisfaction." It was the custom then for the actors to wait upon all the principal inhabitants and solicit their patronage; and fearing that he had been held accountable for some remissness of duty in this particular, he begs the public to remember that "he is an absolute stranger in the city, and if in his application he has omitted any gentleman or lady's house or lodging, he humbly hopes that they will impute it to his want of information, and not to want of respect." But though he produced several pieces not yet played in New York, such as the *Fair Penitent*, *Venice Preserved*, *The Provoked Husband*, and *Othello*, it was of no avail. A few benefits were given,—one for a Mr. Leigh, another one for the poor widow Osborne, who, with Mr. Tremaine of the former company, had become attached to this one, and on the 27th March, 1752, the last performance took place for the benefit of the manager's wife, Mrs. Upton. Upton delivered a farewell epilogue, and a few days after he left in a vessel for London.

The prior company, after performing in Virginia, went to Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, and erected a small theatre there, which they opened on the 22d of June, 1752, with the *Beggar's Opera*, and the farce of the *Lying Valet*. Annapolis was at this period a place of considerable trade and commerce, with a thriving population, including many wealthy merchants; and being the capital of the province, was the residence of the leading officials, and a general place of resort for opulent planters and their families. There was among the people a great deal of refinement and cultivation. They were much more disposed to enjoy the recreation of the theatre than the mixed English, French, and Dutch population of New York; and, consequently, the theatre there was a permanent institution, and continued to be so for many years.

The company represented the same plays which they had before acted in New York, with the addition of *Cato* and the *Busybody*;

and after playing for a season, they gave representations in other parts of Maryland. Some new names appear among the members, such as Eyrarson, Wynell, and Herbert, while many of the old members had left—a circumstance warranting the supposition that there was either another company then performing in the South, or that these actors had returned to England or to the West Indies. Among the remaining members were Murray, Scott, and Miss Osborne; and Kean, despite his formal farewell in New York, and declaration of his intention to resume his original occupation of a writing master, was again among them, representing principal parts.

All that has been here narrated occurred before Hallam came to this country and gave his first representation at Williamsburg, Virginia, in the autumn of 1752. He afterward went to Annapolis, and in the summer of 1753 he came with his company to New York. Finding the old theatre in Nassau street inadequate to his purpose, he took the building down and erected upon the same spot what the newspaper of the day, *Parker's Gazette*, describes "as a very fine, large, and commodious new theatre," which he opened on the 17th of September, 1753, with Steele's Comedy of the *Conscious Lovers* and the farce of *Damon and Phileda*. Dunlop says that it was erected on the spot afterward occupied by the old Dutch church (the present Post Office). In this he was also mistaken, for the church was erected on the place where the building now stands in 1729. The theatre which Hallam built, and the one before it, was on the east side of Nassau street, between Maiden Lane and John street.

Hallam's company was far superior to any that preceded it. Mrs. Hallam was not only a beautiful woman, but she was an actress of no ordinary merit. Dunlop in his youth heard old ladies speak in raptures of her beauty, grace, and pathos. Hallam was himself an excellent comedian, and two other members of the company, Rigby and Malone, were actors of established reputation upon the London boards. The arrival of a complete company like this, who were not only practised in their art, but amply pro-

vided before their departure with dresses, and all that was necessary for effective dramatic representation, was something too formidable to contend against. They seem, therefore, to have entirely supplanted the earlier pioneers, of whom nothing further is known except that some of their number, Murray, Tremaine, Scott, and Miss Osborne, played in Hallam's original company afterward, when it was under the management of Douglass.

After performing in New York for the winter, Hallam went with company to Philadelphia in April, 1754, and from there to the West Indies, where he died. In 1758 the company returned to New York, under the management of Douglass, who had married Hallam's widow. During the four years that they had been absent, the theatre remained unoccupied; and a short time before their arrival a congregation of German Calvinists had been formed, and being in want of a place of worship they purchased the theatre in Nassau street for \$1250, and fitted it up as a church, which they continued to occupy until 1765, when the building, which had not been a very substantial one, becoming decayed, they took it down and erected another edifice upon the spot, which was standing fifteen years ago, and was familiarly known as Gosling's Eating House, Nos. 64 and 66 Nassau street.

Finding that the theatre had been converted into a church, Douglas built another one upon Cruger's Wharf, a large pier with houses upon it, which at that time extended from Pearl street into the East River, between Old and Coentie's slips. In the following year (1759), Douglass went to Philadelphia, where he erected a small theatre, and from there to Annapolis, where he built a very fine one of brick, capable of accommodating between five and six hundred people, which he opened on the 3d of March, 1760.

In 1761 Douglass returned to New York, and abandoning the theatre upon Cruger's Wharf, erected one in Beekman street, a few doors below Nassau street. This was torn down in a riot in 1764. Three years after, the theatre in John street, between

Nassau street and Broadway, was built, which continued to be the principal one until the erection of the old Park Theatre in 1797.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

INDIAN NAMES ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN.

Catalogues have been published from time to time with their supposed definitions, but too often with no real research. It is not till within a few years that literary men have been led to investigate the living language of the Indians residing in New England, by examining the Dictionary of the Norridgewock tribes compiled by Father Rale, and other original sources, so that they have succeeded admirably well in recovering from oblivion the names and definitions of many localities in Maine. With their assistance I now proceed to give the definitions of Indian names within the territory of the Androscoggin. If the reader will bear in mind that words ending in cook, keag, eague, keak, unk, sac, go, ic, og, ko, cot, ac, ack, oke, are all derived from the word ahko, meaning land, or place, and that che means great, kenne, long, sepe, a river, conte, a stream, or up the stream, pontook, falls, winne, beautiful, matta, much, namaes, fish; those in, at, et, it, ot, ut, there is, or, it is, he can readily recognize at least a portion of the definitions of very many Indian names of places. Sometimes a letter is omitted, or an additional letter inserted for the sake of euphony.

Sagadahoc, from sanktaiwi, to finish, heuponic, and onk, place, Sankta-honk, "The finishing place," "The mouth," so given on Jefferey's Maps—name of the Kennebec from Merrymeeting Bay to its mouth.

Sabino, for Sebenake—sebe, river, n euphonic, oke, place, "River place." Others derive it from saponet, "Where they catch fish," V.—Atkins' Bay.

Erascohegan, Urescohegan, Uregan or Ulegan, good, skohegan, from kankaskowhegan, fish spear, "Good-fish-spearing." The last part of the word is retained in Skowhegan. Others have defined it "The place to comb the hair." V.—Parker's Island.

Acquhadonganook, from Ughiadi, to terminate, agwan, smoked fish, ook place, "Smoked fish-point."—Chops Point.

Merriconeag, "It carries thither," V.—Harpwell.

Winnegance, also written Winneganne, winne, beautiful, and egan from Saurisegan (Algonquin) water, "Beautiful water."—Some have confounded this word with ounigan (Rale), a portage. There is a carrying place from it to Casco Bay. A river.

Macquait, Macqua, bear, it, there is, equivalent to "Bear-place." A bay in Brunswick. Musquequoik, Sullivan's Hist.

Psazeske, muddy. Muddy River in Brunswick.

Wiskeag or Waskeag. Weeds growing in the water of a cove. V.

Terrimugus. A cove in Topsham; name of an Indian chief.

Harraseeket, Harrasuket. "To travel in the river," V. A river in Freeport.

Magocook. A small bay in the eastern part of Casco Bay.

Quabacook, quaquumps (dialect), duck, nebe, water, cook place. "Duck-water-place." Others believe it to mean "The point where the water becomes narrow," V. hence Quebec, though the latter word belongs to another dialect, Kebec—Merrymeeting Bay.

Abagadusset, pagadassem. "It shines, or "The shining sun." A point of land near the outlet of the Androscoggin.

Namaskeag, namaes, fish, keag, place, "Fish place." A small island near Brunswick Falls, called also Little Skeag.

Bungonengamock. A small stream on the south side of Brunswick.

Sawacook. If it is Sawahquatook, it means "A tree forking in several branches." If it is Sowaranecook, it means the place to find many cranberries. V. Its definition is doubtful. Topsham.

Pejebscot. "It is crooked," or "It turns."

The crooked place, from *pequomsque*. crooked (Elliot). It may refer to the crooked river, or to the turning off place to Casco Bay, River and Falls, between Lewiston and Merrymeeting Bay. *Anmirkangan*. "Fish drying," name applied by Rale probably to the Androscoggin at Brunswick.

Amitigonpoutook. *Amiti*, there is, *gon*, clay, *poutook*, falls. "Clay-land Falls," Lewiston Falls.

Rokomeko, perhaps *Hanckameko*, "Running under ground," referring to some river. V. Capt. Bean, who was a prisoner many years at *Rokomeko*, says, that it meant "The place where they hoed corn," from *Arrokauegan*, a hoe. *Canton Point*, formerly *Jay Point*. *Sabattis*, who accompanied Gen. Arnold to Quebec, was at *Carritunk Falls* in 1797, and he defined it "The place where the water forms a semicircle around the land," a definition perfectly correct in point of fact.

Amoscoggin, *namaes*, fish, *kanskowhegan*, spear. "Fish spearing." Others say it means, "Fish coming in the Spring." V. *Androscoggin River*.

Ahmelahcogneturcook, "Place famous for dried meats." Name given to both sides of the Androscoggin.

Amasagunticook, *Anasaconticook*, *namaes*, fish, *konte*, up the stream, *cook*, place. This word and *Amoscoggin* have been frequently confounded. It will be perceived that *namaes*, a fish, enters into the composition of many words. Names of the Indians on the Androscoggin.

Acomes.—*Rumford Falls*, as given on *Jefferey's maps A. D.*, 1775.

Aurconganuticook. Possibly this may be the same as *Anmirkangan*, "The fish drying place." The Androscoggin above *Canton Point*.

Ammonoosuc. *Namaes*, fish, *hussan*, stone, *uc*, place. "Stony fish brook or river." The western branch of the Androscoggin in N. H.

Chickwolnepy. *Ktche*, great, *kwol*, near, *nebe*, water. "Near Great Pond." A small river in *Milan*, N. H.

Pontocook, *poutook falls*, *cook place*. "Falls place."—Falls in *Dummer*, N. H.

Magalloway, is an *Etchemin* word, and

means "Large tail." V.—A branch of the *Androscoggin* near the lakes.

Asiscoos, *aseskou*, mud, *cowass*, pines, "Pines on the mud bank."—Falls and mountains on the *Magalloway river*.

Umbagog, *wompi*, clear, shallow, *nebe*, water, *g* euphonic, *og*, place. "Shallow-water lake," or "Clear Water Pond." Name of a lake on the head waters of the *Androscoggin*.

Winnebacook, *winne beautiful*, *kenne long*, *nebe*, water, *cook place*. "Beautiful long water lake," or "Beautiful long lake."—*Richardson Lake*.

Ellementabagog, nearly obsolete, definition uncertain. The narrows between the preceding and succeeding lake.

Molechunkemunk, *mona* (dialectic), *Island*, *fehunk*, goose, *loon*, *m* euphonic, *unk*, place. "Loon Island Lake." There are two islands in the lake where loons are numerous.—*Richardson Lake*.

Moosetocmagantic. This seems to denote the river between the great *Lake* and *Molechunkemunk*, for here the fish go up the stream, and perhaps the moose did. *Nemaes*, fish, *conte* up the stream. Others say it means "Where the hunters were watching the moose at night." V. There are more than forty islands in this lake, none of which have any well known name at the present time.—*Great Lake*.

Cupsuptic, perhaps *Capsatuc*, "The act of drawing a sieve while fishing." V. *Net fishing lake*. The most northern of the *Umbagog chain of lakes*.

Acquessuc, derivation undetermined.—*Rangely Lake*.

Kennebago, *kenne long*, *nebe* water, *go*, place. "Long water lake." *River and lake*.

Parmachenee, suppose *Pah-matche-ne*, possibly *Pas-matche-nebe*, "Much bad water." The derivation of this word is not settled. It is also spelled *Pomache*, which means cursing. V. *Lake at the source of the Magalloway*. N. E. TRUE.

GEORGE PEABODY—LORD TIMOTHY DEXTER.—It is rather uncommon in this day, says the *Newburyport Herald*, for persons to render invoices of their taxable pro-

party. The assessors advertise for them, but as it is understood that they will not doom anybody no notice is taken thereof; and probably not a half a dozen a year are rendered in Newburyport. Formerly it was not so, and in looking back to 1814, we find the following from George Peabody, the celebrated London banker, whose wealth and generosity are known the world over.

Invoice of all the taxable property of the subscriber on the 1st of May, 1814—

One Poll—

Personal Property, \$200.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Newburyport, Oct. 26, 1814.

Sworn to before Sam'l Cutler.

Oct. 26, 1814.

It appears from the above that George Peabody, in 1814, arrived at manhood, took his oath that he was possessed of but two hundred dollars taxable property, which was just enough to make him a voter; and if he had lost one dollar of it the day before he would not have been a voter that year.

We find among the old papers of the assessor's office another document from a different man; one of no education, of some vices, and of great vanity, amounting nearly to insanity; but still a shrewd business man. It is endorsed on the back in a different handwriting from his own, "Timothy Dexter, minutes 1804." We give it as he writes it. It shows the man; also the condition of things then, when the horses, dogs, cows, cats, negro women and silver, were all alike articles of merchandise and taxation. Yet his closing words are worthy of a great man in the most illuminated age—"What is right is right; and all that is right I am willing to pay." This was the better part of the man cropping through the rough exterior; and the words are of characteristic force. As this does not represent all the property he had, by a great deal, we suspect that the "minutes" is a "pickle for the knowing ones.

A List of what you have A Rite to tax me for first my hous

2 horses 1 cow 2 dogs 2 cats

1 Litel Clowey* 40 wate silver

* Clowey, a negro woman.

1 house in broad way 2700 Dollars
papers in the bank 2662 from goods.233
Sam Nap ous me 710 Dolars
a & C Glee owes me 160 Dolars

Dolars

money I ows in the old bank.....1800

money in the Noue Bank I ows.....1300

I am soued in broum ley for Land

and taxes.....1265

Ruchey is soued in my behalfe and

cost.....1000

I ows 3 men to Recken taxes 112... 505

Consider what is Rite in taxing the brig it takes 16 months to make Rods for the peopel at large therefore it is Not to be taxed put it to your own case what is Rite is Rite and all that is Rite I am the man willing to pay—

T. DEXTER.

AN ANCIENT CLOCK.—Mr. John A. McAllister, optician, Chestnut street, has a clock made by A. Fromanteel, Amsterdam, before he removed to London, where he introduced the art of clock making. This was about 1659, two years after the celebrated Huygens von Zuylichem, the natural philosopher, following up a hint thrown out by Galileo, constructed the pendulum clock, of which a full description is to be found in his great work, published at the Hague in 1658, and entitled "Horologium Oscillatorium, sive de Motu Pendulorum." Dr. Hooke, ten years later, removed the reproach that "Huygens' clock governed the pendulum, whereas the pendulum ought to govern the clock," by inventing an escapement, which enables a less maintaining power to carry a pendulum. This (the crutch or anchor escapement) is the governing power, we believe, of the old clock in the Philadelphia Library, whereas Mr. McAllister's has the Huygens pendulum. The Library clock was made, not at Amsterdam by the elder Fromanteel, but by his son, at London; consequently, it could not have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, as sometimes stated, seeing that the Protector died in 1658, the year before any clock had been made in England. To Mr. McAllister's clock a striking apparatus is appended; it occupies a place on the top of the clock, and is singularly clear in tone. The clock, as

far as we can judge, by comparing it with a print, much resembles the Horologe presented by Henry VIII to Anna Boleyn. It stands about eight inches high, is richly carved, and is strongly gilt outside. The works are in excellent order, though two centuries have elapsed since they were made.—“*Press*,” *Philadelphia*, June, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1800.

—In 1796 the people of Pennsylvania elected the electors of President and Vice-President. The Republican party elected their ticket by a small majority, but owing to the detention in the Pittsburgh post-office of the returns of some of the south western counties, two of the Federal candidates were declared to be elected.

In 1799–1800 the Federal party, having a majority in the legislature, deprived the people of the choice of Electors and vested it in themselves.

At the autumn election in 1800, the Republicans had a very decided majority of the popular votes. They elected eleven members of Congress, and the Republicans only two. To the State House of Representatives, fifty-five Republicans and twenty-three Federalists were chosen, but in the State Senate, owing to the holding over of Senators chosen in previous years, the Federalists had a majority. This majority undertook to control the election in such a manner that the great State of Pennsylvania was, in effect, reduced to a single electoral vote.

It is believed that at this period the Electors of President and Vice-President were chosen by the people only in the States of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.

The legislature of Pennsylvania had to choose fifteen Electors. An election by joint ballot would have resulted in the choice of fifteen Republican Electors. This had been the invariable method in the legislature of Pennsylvania. The Senate refused to agree to such a method of election unless upon terms prescribed by themselves, and declined meeting the House of Representatives to hold an election until a mode of nomination was adopted which would secure to the Federal party seven of the fifteen

Electors. They proposed to the House of Representatives that each body should nominate eight candidates, and that the fifteen to be elected should be chosen from them.

The house of Representatives proposed that each House should nominate nine candidates, so that only six Federalists would be chosen, but the Senate adhered to its own plan, and finally on the first of December, the Representatives, fearing that the election would be lost altogether, were compelled to submit to the dictation of the Senate. Of the Electors chosen, eight voted for Jefferson and Burr, and seven for Adams and Pinckney.

INDIAN JUSTICE.

—Many years ago, when a gentleman from the central part of New Hampshire was in the Pequawket country, attending to his property near the village of Fryeburg, a company of Indians from the Penobscot tribe came there for a temporary abode, and pitched their tents on an elevation near the Saco river. In passing to his lands, he noticed a squaw kneeling to pick strawberries, and creeping to the different parts of the patch that furnished the fruit. Her attitude struck him as singular: but he concluded she took that posture as most convenient for the purpose.

On his return she disappeared, and he supposed had gone to sell the berries. But as he approached the settlement, he observed the unusual sight of an Indian carrying a squaw on his back. A nearer view showed him the person whom he saw in the strawberry field. After having witnessed the occurrence several times, on inquiry of the Indians as to the cause of this action, one of them replied. “He bad Indian. He drink much *occabee*. He drunk, and Cheepie (devil) get in him. Then he put squaws feet in fire. They burn off.” As he looked he saw they were crippled and useless. The tribe resented the cruelty, and its council were about to decide on his immediate execution. But one of the elder and wiser of the number interposed his opinion, and gave this advice: “No shoot; make him live long as squaw live; make him carry squaw, when she want walk; when squaw die, then shoot.”

The decision was in accordance with this counsel, and thus secured to the injured woman a perpetual kind treatment from her husband. The fact of his own death as soon as she died, made him careful to preserve her health and life; and the punishment of bearing her as his constant burden, as well as the compelled attention to her welfare, formed a striking example of the retributive shrewdness of "Indian Justice."

B.

THE DEATH OF JOSHUA COFFIN of Newburyport, the author of the *History of Newbury*, has been announced. He was once the schoolmaster of the poet Whittier, who always held him in affectionate remembrance, and in later years was able by his kindly jests, to dispel the settled gloom which at one time threatened to sadden the end of the old man's life. A friend has called our attention to the lines of Whittier, *To my Old Schoolmaster*, addressed to Mr. Coffin. The poem is too long for our columns, but we give brief extracts which show the characteristics of the writer as well as the esteem in which he held his old teacher. He calls it "an epistle not after the manner of Horace."

Old friend, kind friend! lightly down
Drops time's snow-flakes on thy crown!
Never be thy shadow less,
Never fail thy cheerfulness;
Care, that kills the cat, may plough
Wrinkles in the miser's brow,
Deepen envy's spiteful frown,
Draw the mouths of bigots down,
Plague ambition's dream, and sit
Heavy on the hypocrite,
Haunt the rich man's door, and ride
In the gilded coach of pride;—
Let the fiend pass!—what can he
Find to do with such as thee?
Seldom comes that evil guest
Where the conscience lies at rest,
And brown health and quiet wit
Smiling on the threshold sit.

I, the Urchin unto whom,
In that smoked and dingy room,
Where the district gave thee rule
O'er its ragged winter school,
Thou didst teach the mysteries
Of those weary A, B, C's,—
Where, to fill the every pause
Of thy wise and learned saws,

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Through the cracked and crazy wall
Came the cradle-rock and squall,
And the goodman's voice, at strife
With his shrill and tipsy wife,—
Luring us by stories old,
With a comic unction told,
More than by the eloquence
Of terse birchen arguments
(Doubtful gain, I fear), to look
With complacency on a book!
Where the venial pedagogue
Half forgot his rogues to flog,
Citing tale or apologue,
Wise and merry in his drift
As old Phædrus' two-fold gift.
Had the little rebels known it,
Ruum et prudentiam monet!
I,—the man of middle years,
In whose sable locks appears
Many a warning fleck of grey,—
Looking back to that far day,
And thy primal lessons, feel
Grateful smiles my lips unseal,
As, remembering thee I blend
Olden teacher, present friend,
Wise with antiquarian search,
In the scrolls of state and church;
Named on history's title-page,
Parish-clerk and justice sage;
For the ferule's wholesome awe
Wielding now the sword of law.

The poet goes on to speak of the Anti-quarian tastes of the teacher,

—"with fowler's tact,
Coolly bagging fact on fact,"

and concludes in the same merry vein in which he began.

And when thou art called, at last,
To thy townsmen of the past,
Not as stranger shalt thou come;
Thou shalt find thyself at home!
With the little and the big,
Woolen cap and periwig,
Madam in her high laced ruff,
Goody in her home-made stuff,—
Wise and simple, rich and poor,
Thou hast known them all before!

LOUISIANA IN 1818.—The following is an extract of a letter from the Hon. Francis Xavier Martin, of New Orleans, bearing the date of the 22d of July, 1818, addressed to a gentleman in Georgia. It will be found to contain a most concise and minute topography of the state of Louisiana, and must be highly interesting to the enterprising of all descriptions.

Sir—You are not deceived in the idea you have formed of the prosperity of the

state. I believe in no part of the United States is agriculture more profitable.

Some of our sugar planters derive a revenue of a thousand dollars, in some years, from the annual labor of each of their working hands—from \$500 to \$750 is the ordinary calculation—and at the present price of cotton (\$33) it is imagined that if the disease which injures the plant at present subsides, the culture of that article is equally profitable.

There is no difficulty in obtaining land in this state, but slaves are extremely scarce and dear in the market. An ordinary field hand, born in the country, or seasoned thereto, is worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000 in cash; genteel house servants command \$3,000.

From the Balize to the Baton Rouge, on one side of the Mississippi, and the Red River on the other, the land sells by the front acre; the usual depth of each tract is forty, and sometimes eighty acres; but the first twenty immediately on the river are alone cultivable, upon an average; beyond this is an impenetrable cypress swamp, constantly under water; the cultivated land being a narrow ribband on side of the river, and the land gradually sloping from the river. Within the first ten miles above and below the city of New Orleans, on either shore, the front acre sells from \$2,000 to \$4,000, and as you recede from the city the land becomes proportionably cheaper.

The plantations there are burthened with the keeping of the levee or dyke that secures them from inundation, and the road with its ditches and bridges, a labor which, some planters say, employs the sixth part of the labor of their hands.

On the shores of the Mississippi, within the limits I speak of, sugar is the principal staple commodity; there are, however, in the upper part of it, several cotton farms. Beyond the narrow strip of cultivable land, which extends along the western shore of the Mississippi, is a dismal swamp, bounded by lakes and morasses, which extend to the distance of about forty miles, when another cypress swamp bounds the eastern side of the lands in the next county—Attakapas. Here on the sea-shore, and along the banks

of the Teche, the main river, are some sugar plantations lately established by Americans, which thrive very much. Cotton is also made here, but at a small distance from the sea begins what is called the prairie land, vast natural meadows destitute of trees, except along the water courses.

The plantations here are few, on account of the scarcity of timber, and the people employ themselves in raising cattle. A number of farmers count their cattle by thousands. The cattle are left to shift for themselves during the whole year, marking the calves and counting the animals which are intended for immediate sale, being all the trouble the farmer takes. Land sells here from \$20 to \$25 the arpent—very little less than the acre. Upon the water courses where the land is fit for sugar, the land sells at times for double that price.

Above the Attakapas is the county of Opelousas, the lands of which are much the same, except that the quantity fit for sugar is extremely inconsiderable. Still higher up is the county of Rapides, chiefly inhabited by Americans.

There are here some extremely rich tracts of land. Cotton only is planted. Good lands sell from \$15 to \$20 per acre. To the north are the counties of Washita, Catahoula and Concordia. The population of these is chiefly American. These counties, before the cession, were inhabited by hunters. In these, as in the county of Rapides, there is a quantity of piny, sandy loam, which the neighborhood of rich lands prevents from being cultivated. The cotton lands of Red River are supposed to be the best cotton lands in the United States. In Washita, Catahoula, and Concordia, large tracts are fit for the cultivation of wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn.

The United States have a great deal of land to sell here, and there are individuals who own immense tracts. This is the part of the state in which the cheapest lands are. To the west is the county of Natchitoches, bordering on the Spanish province of Texas. In it tobacco and cotton are cultivated to great advantage. It is intersected by numerous water courses, along which are very rich tracts of land. Cattle are also raised

here in abundance. Pointe Coupée and Avoyelles, two counties on each side of Red River, are entirely occupied by French families who raise cotton. Of late a sugar plantation has been set up at Pointe Coupée; it is the most northwest in the state, and thrives well. Land sells at Pointe Coupée at \$10 or \$20 the front arpent or acre, with the usual depth of forty; but the cultivable land is here, also, a very narrow strip.

On the east bank of the Mississippi, immediately below the boundary of the new state of Mississippi is the county of Feliciana, taken from the Spaniards in the year 1810. The upper part, extending as far as the Bayou Manchac, is what is generally called rolling land, very fit for the cultivation of cotton, but the soil is not deep, and wastes or wears away in a few years. The population is almost exclusively American. Land sells from ten to twenty dollars. At a distance from the Mississippi begins a body of land which is not at all sought after. The country around the lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, before the Americans took possession of it, was thinly inhabited. The people immediately on the seashore drew from it large quantities of shells, which they burnt into lime; having but very few slaves they did little else, except raising cattle and burning tar. The land is sandy, piny, except along the water courses. Here the Americans have established cotton and grazing farms. The land (a great proportion of which is public land) is obtained on easy terms, and at various prices, from two to twenty dollars an acre. There are immense tracts of it in possession of individuals, who obtained them from the Spanish government when it was about expiring; they would gladly sell at twenty-five cents per acre, but their title is a doubtful one. Throughout the whole state land is obtained with great facility. As to the mode of payment, long credit is given. This is owing in part to the productiveness, and the certainty there is that a man who has a force to cultivate will pay out of the crops; but chiefly to the facility with which payment is enforced by law. The premises are necessarily mortgaged for the payment of the price, and the production of the contract of

sale, and an affidavit that the payment is due entitles the vendor to instant execution.

The government is as yet in equilibrium between the French and American party. In the legislature the first have a small majority in the lower, and they are equal in the upper. The governor, treasurer, and secretary of state are French. In the superior court two judges are French and one American by birth. Of the district judges one only French. In general the Americans are in majority in the other offices.

Our public institutions are few. We have a college pretty well endowed; five banks; the nuns have a boarding-school for young ladies, and are very rich. The catholic clergy are few in numbers, well provided for—the curate of New Orleans being the only member of it supposed to be rich. We have a bishop, but he resides at St. Louis, in the Missouri Territory.

The Americans have an elegant church of episcopalians, and are building a presbyterian meeting-house. The catholics have two churches only in the city. We have two theatres, one of which was lately built, the other is rebuilding.

The Creole ladies are fond of dancing. There is but little society here; however, it is so in every country where money is made with facility—the passion for acquiring it engrosses all others. Living in the city is as expensive as in New York or Charleston. House rent is high. Professional men are making money very fast. Here, beginnings are, like everywhere else attended with some difficulty; but when once a name is established, strides toward fortune are rapid.

A. T.

SILVESTER.—Mr. Valentine's valuable Manual for 1862, contains a *contributed* article, entitled "The Huguenot Settlers of New York and its Vicinity," of which the following is an extract:

"Shelter Island off Sag Harbor, seems to have furnished a home for Huguenots, if we may judge by the title being vested in the Sylvester family, as early as the year 1666." p. 749.

The Sylvesters were not Huguenots. Giles Sylvester and Mary his wife were English.

Their children, named Constant, Nathaniel, Joshua, Giles Silvester and Mary Cartwright were born in Amsterdam in Holland. These facts are set forth in the act for naturalizing these children, passed in the 12th year of the reign of Charles the Second, and entitled, "An act for naturalizing Gerrard Vanhethuyzen and others." For further particulars respecting the family, see *Thompson's Hist. of Long Island*, I, 364-369.

NEW YORK OYSTERS.—In 1676, some Indians of Westchester county applied to the council for leave to come upon this island (New York) and hereabout, "oystering." From this it would appear that the oyster had its *habitat* nearer the city than at present. Ω.

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE AT ALBANY, SOME 200 YEARS AGO.—A party of Mohawks brought a number of Natick Indians, prisoners, to Albany from near Sudbury, Mass. in 1678. Capt. Salisbury, commander at that post, reporting the circumstance to his superiors says. "I doe presume they are Praying Indians, because there is one amongst them that brought y^e Indian Bible here in governor Nicholls time."—*N. Y. Col. Mss.* 27, 140. Richard Nicholls was governor from 1664 to 1668.

E. B. O'C.

JONAS BRONCK: HIS LIBRARY.—This person was the pioneer settler of Westchester county, N. Y. If not a Dane by birth, he must have been one by adoption; as it is recorded that he had served as commander for the king of Denmark in the East Indies. His name appears for the first time in the records in 1639. He died in or about the year 1642, for we find an inventory of his personal effects taken in May, 1643, at his seat called *Emaus*, in the above county. To a literary man this inventory is interesting only so far as the contents of commander Bronck's library are concerned, which show him to have been a person of some reading. They are as follows:

Bible, folio.
Calvin's Institutes.
Bullingerus.

Schultetus dominicalies.

Molineri Praxis, 4to.

German Bible, 4to.

Luther's Psalms.

Sledanis, folio.

Zie Spiegel, fol.

Danish Cronyk, 4to.

Danish Law book, 4to.

Luther's Catechism.

'T Lof Christi, 4to.

Four Ends of Death.

Two Schatkamers (Treasures), sm. fol.

Petri a piani.

Danish Childsbook.

Veertich Taffereelen van Doots (40 pictures of death), 1 vol. by Simon Golaert.

Bible Stories.

Danish Calender.

't Gezicht der Grooten Seevaerts (view of the Major Navigation).

18 old printed books of divers Danish and Dutch authors.

17 manuscript books.

This is the earliest collection of books in this State of which we have at this time any account. E. B. O'C

THE BLUE HEN'S CHICKENS.—The following account of the origin of the title of the "Blue Hen's Chickens," which the Delawarians are proud to claim, is authentic, and was vouched for by the late John M. Clayton:

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war there resided in Sussex county, Delaware, a gentleman of fortune, urbanity of manners, and great popularity in that and the adjoining county of Maryland, named Caldwell, in the language of the county called Kilwell. He was a sportsman, whose breed of horses and game-cocks obtained wide celebrity; and his judgment of the points of a horse or the make of a fowl none ventured to dispute. His favorite axiom was, the character of the progeny depends more on the mother than on the father; and hence his reply to all questions respecting the breed of game fowls was, be your cock ever so game, you cannot depend on his progeny; but must look to the hen. My observation has led me to select a blue hen, and in no instance have I failed to

hatch a good game-cock from a blue hen's egg. In consequence of such an opinion expressed by such a man, at all matches and cock fights, the first question was as to the color of the hen, and frequently a certificate sworn to before a magistrate accompanied the fowls. Such questions engaged the time of the peaceful men of Delaware when the news reached them of the battle of Lexington, fought on the 19th day of April, 1775, between the royal troops and the militia of Massachusetts. This roused the people to arms, and nowhere was there more martial spirit displayed than in the State of Delaware. In a very short time a full regiment was raised, and a day appointed to organize on Dover Green. On the morning of that ever memorable day a full company from Sussex county was the first to enter the field, under the command of Captain Kilwell. Peering above the loaded baggage wagon, was a coop of fowls, the famous blue hen's chickens, crowing lustily.

Having been the first on the ground, Captain Kilwell's company was assigned to the right, and before the regiment took up the line of march, the *boys* were already called the game cocks, who, retorting on their comrades, called them the *chickens*. After their gallant conduct in covering the retreat on Long Island, the whole army saluted the regiment as the "blue hen's chickens."

They were on Long Island, and covered the retreat; they were at Trenton and Princeton, at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, in the north; and when the Tories in the Carolinas had made their peace with Cornwallis, and driven the whigs to the mountains, lower Virginia overrun, her Governor and Legislature fled to Carter's mountain, a force was gathered at the North, under General Gates, and pushed South; to these were attached the troops of Delaware and Maryland, forming a brigade under the Baron De Kalb. On the "fatal field of Camden" Kilwell fell—there the game cock fought his last round. Lee, in his memoirs of the southern war, tells us:

"The regiment of Delaware was nearly annihilated, and Lieutenant Colonel Vang-

han and Major Patton being taken, its remnant, less than two companies, were afterwards placed under the orders of Kirkwood, senior captain. Contrary to the usual course of events and the general wish, the Virginians (who broke and fled at the first fire, and who set the injurious example which produced the destruction of our army) escaped entirely."

But the spirit of Delaware was not to be subdued; fresh recruits soon joined, and again we find the "Chickens" fighting under Green at Guilford—and finally present at Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered, and the war of the revolution closed in triumph.—*Delaware Inquirer of May 5, 1861.*

BOODEL.—This word is credited to "New England" in Mr. Bartlett's *Dict. of Americanisms*. It may be in use in that section, but it is, originally, Dutch; the word *boedel* signifying, in that language, an estate. Thus, the whole *boedel* is, the entire property. The word was probably brought over in the Mayflower with many other valuables.

DISCOVERY OF A MASTODON IN LENAWEE COUNTY.—*Adrian, June 11.*—Your correspondent hardly expected that he would be called from reporting a Presbyterian General Assembly and a Wesleyan Conference to do the same kind office for the "big bones" of an extinct animal, but so it has been. When Uriah Decker, Esq., came into town yesterday from his home nine miles away on Wolf Creek, in Adrian township, and to the surprise of every one, showed a few of the immense bones, your correspondent felt his curiosity rapidly setting very strong. The fossils had but just been found and he proceeded to the spot at once, *minus* his dinner, (as all enterprising reporters should), if happily something might be still undug. In the back kitchen of Mr. Decker's house was an ordinary dry-goods box nearly full of bones. Among them were all the large leg bones but two, one being still in Adrian with Mr. Decker, and the other, as far as could be ascertained, remaining out in the

swamp for further discovery. An investigation of these relics of the cenozoic time naturally resulted in a wish to see where they came from, and being directed to the ditch at the end of the wheat field, your reporter and his friend took up their line of march again.

At this ditch Mr. Joseph Decker became visible, and up from its depth rose the head and shoulders of Dennis Ryan, the finder of the "big bones."

The body lay in what must have been a water course, and that at no distant day. The curve and the hills, the creek only 180 rods away, the evident slope and hollowing of the ground towards that point are proofs beyond peradventure of the fact. In this stream the body was found, only two feet and a half below the surface, with the ready solution of this small depth, in the wash and wear of the water which must have flowed above it. The soil is a clay marl and shell, quicksand, spongy and shaky as a peat bog, and with many little snail and muscle shells imbedded in its texture. To oblige us in our investigation, Mr. Ryan made a cut in the earth with his spade, showing the different strata. There were: 1 muck, 2 burnt soil, 3 marl, 4 quicksand. Mr. R. also, with no particular effort, ran his spade down to the handle, and said he had tried long poles and found no bottom. He also shook the earth with his foot.

The ditch runs nearly north and south, and across it, with his head to the north-east and his tail to the south-west, the mastodon was found. He lay on his side, with his back to the north. One fore leg was doubled under and the other extended, and the hind quarters were a little the lowest. Like the remains in the fresh water marshes of Orange county, New Jersey, this specimen had apparently got mired and sunk.

And now for the finding of Behemoth. While Dennis Ryan was digging away at his ditch for two dollars per diem, coin of the realm, and therefore working very cheerfully, he struck on what he thought was a root. But such a root as the one he uncovered he never had seen before. He concluded therefore that it was a bone, and Mr. Jas. Decker and himself setting to work,

opened up several others in a moment or two. That was Wednesday at five in the afternoon.

Since then they have investigated further, and have taken out nearly all the bones. They have now the skull slightly damaged; all but one of the large leg bones; one of the smaller leg bones; a number of ribs, some nearly perfect, and others far from it; a broken tusk and its mate; several remarkably perfect teeth; shoulder and hip bones in good preservation; vertebræ and foot bones, knee caps and supplementary bones in great variety.

We urged them, by all the sciences, not to allow the parts to be dispersed, and to use great care in getting out the remainder. Indeed, in the digging while we were there, several bones of value were turned up, and among them the fourth knee-cap, or what we judged to correspond with that bone.

The following are the dimensions of the mastodon, as taken on the spot, from actual measurement, in company with Rev. George Duffield Jr., of Afrian :

From the extremity of the skull to the last bone found, 16 feet 6 inches; width of site, or height of animal, 10 feet (?). (It is probably nearer 8).

Shoulder blade—Length, 12 inches; largest circumference, 20 inches; smallest, 14½; socket bone, 20.

Thigh bone—Length, 19½ inches; circumference of larger end, 24½; of smaller, 12½; socket circumference, 16½ inches; narrowest diameter, 3½ inches; broadest, 5½.

Leg bone—Length, 15½ inches; larger circumference, 19½ inches; smallest 10½.

Smaller leg bone—Length, 15½ inches; larger end, 12 inches; smaller end, 9½; smallest circumference, 4½.

Knee joints—Circumference, 16 inches; diameter, 6 inches; thickness, 4½.

Length of leg from top of shoulder to pastern joint, 5 feet.

Rib—Length, 29 inches; diameter of process, 10 inches; smallest diameter, 5 inches.

Vertebræ—Breadth, 7 inches; thickness, 3½ inches.

Tusks—Near base, circumference, 6 inches. The tusks were broken and much de-

cayed—apparently about the size of those of an elephant.

Teeth—The teeth were in wonderful preservation, the crown of the molar teeth presenting conical tubercles covered with enamel. The enamel is still perfect. As it is from this peculiar nipple-tooth that the mastodon derives its name (*mastos*, nipple, *odons*, tooth), the character of the fossil remains thus discovered would seem to be very satisfactorily indicated.

What we took to be the eye-socket was oval; longest diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; shortest diameter, 1 inch; depth, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The skull had undoubtedly been broken in getting it out, as no piece large enough for correct measurement appeared. There was a bit of cheek bone, another of jaw, and that was all.

Taken as a whole, the present mastodon is comparatively a small sized animal, not standing more than 8 or 10 feet in height, and being in length not more than 16. Dr. Warren, of Boston, had one from Newburgh marsh, on the Hudson river, of 11 feet in height, 17 feet in length, and which had tusks of 12 feet. This latter point, as has been already said, we could not settle, as the tusks we saw were defective, having scaled off in spots very badly.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS.—From an article in the *London Notes and Queries* (May 21, 1864), it appears that Sir Edmund Andros in 1686, in a petition to use the arms of Saumarez, stated that "his great-grandfather's father John Andros, alias Andrewes, an English gentleman, born in Northamptonshire, coming into the island of Guernsey, as Lieutenant to Sir Peter Mewtis, K^t the Governor did there marry A^e 1543 with Judith de Sausmarez only daughter of Thomas Sausmarez, son and heir of Thomas Sausmarez, Lords of the Seigneurie of Sausmarez in the said isle." His petition was granted Sept. 23, 1686, and his arms were:

Arg. on a chev. gu. between three leopard's faces sa. as many castles triple towered or. *Crest*, a falcon affrontant, wings expanded ppr. belled or. *Supporters*, Dexter, an unicorn arg. tail cowarded; sinister, a grey-

hound arg. collared gu. garnished or. His original arms were Gu., a saltire or., surmounted by another vert; on a chief arg. 3 mullets sa. *Crest*, a blackamore's head in profile, coupé at the shoulders and wreathed about the temples all ppr. *Motto*, *Crux et præsidium et decus*.

Is there any portrait known of this celebrated Governor? *

CENTENARIAN IN NEW JERSEY.—John Shulz, residing on the old Martha Furnace property in Burlington county, eleven miles from Tuckertown, has completed his one hundred and fifth year, and bids fair to live several years longer. He was born in Germany, and was sixteen years old when he arrived at Philadelphia, before the Revolutionary war, and was for thirty years a cooper in the employment of the late Stephen Girard. His eye-sight is failing, but his hearing is good. He lives with his son-in-law Daniel McCoy, on a farm belonging to Amory Edwards, of Shrewsbury.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT CONCERNING WASHINGTON.—On page 189, vol. vii., of the *Life of Alexander Hamilton*, just published by his son, will be found a statement in regard to General Washington that is very interesting at this juncture. It is well known that party spirit never raged more fiercely in this country than at the close of Washington's administration, and during that of John Adams, growing chiefly out of the intrigues of French Jacobins. Threats of "dissolving the Union" were freely indulged in by heated partisans, and many good citizens feared that such a catastrophe would take place. In Mr. Jefferson's private papers of that period is one endorsed in his own hand-writing, "Heads of Information given me by E. Randolph," in which the following sentence occurs: "The President (Washington), speaking with Randolph on the hypothesis of a separation of the Union into Northern and Southern, said he had made up his mind to remove, and be of the North." Randolph had formerly enjoyed the warmest confidence of Washington; and the latter had made extensive

tours of observation through the northern and southern sections of the Union, and could not fail to observe the relative and prospective social and political advantages of each section as a place of residence.

B.

AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL IN RUSSIA.—Some fifty years ago a Massachusetts boy named Tate worked his way up to the position of Admiral in the Russian Navy. A writer in the *Boston Transcript* replying to a query of our friend J. B. R., says:

The Admiral was, we think, a native of Portland, Me., where a sister of his resided, the wife of the late Joseph H. Ingraham of that city. George Tate, his grandfather, was born in England in 1700; he was a seaman on board the first frigate built in Russia in the reign of Peter the Great. He came to this country several years before the Revolution, and is the ancestor of all of the name here. He died in Falmouth (now Portland) in 1794, at the advanced age of 94. Admiral Tate, the grandson, died about 1827, while in the Russian service.

B.

QUERIES.

WORKS PRINTED BY BENNETT H. WHEELER.—A copy of the transactions of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry in the year 1868, lies before me. The necrological Report appended thereto contains biographical notices of members who have "paid the debt of nature" during the year. I really wish that two of these well written and very interesting biographies could appear in your magazine. They would be in place there, certainly, for well written memorials of two worthy men, both practical printers, both natives of Providence, and for many years connected with the newspapers of that city, would befit your pages. I refer to Bennett H. Wheeler and Hugh Hall Brown. The former was born August 18th, 1788, and died on the 17th of May, 1863. The latter was born May 16th, 1792, and died

October 4th, 1863, at the age of 71 years. Taken together these two memorials occupy some seven and a-half or eight octavo pages of type (as near as I can judge) the size of that employed in your May issue, in your article on "William Jackson Davis." But I wish to call the attention of your readers to some statements in the biography of Mr. Wheeler. We are told that Bennett Wheeler—"called Major"—*the father of Bennett H. Wheeler*, was a native of Nova Scotia, which place he left "soon after attaining the age of twenty-one years, and came to Providence, landing first at Boston, on the fourth of July, 1776." "When he arrived in Providence" (the exact time is not named), "there were only two printing offices in the place." One of these was a "job office" kept by Mr. John McDougal, where Wheeler "at once engaged to work." He remained in that office "but a few months," and the "*first work he did was on a reprint of Pope's Essay on Man, an edition of 750 copies.*" "In January, 1784, Major Wheeler commenced publishing *The United States Chronicle, Political, Commercial and Historical*," which was continued 1804, a weekly paper. "It was conducted with great ability. In April, 1806, Major Wheeler closed his eventful life in Providence, after a short illness. He erected the building in which his paper was printed, "and there carried on an extensive business as a printer, publisher and bookseller." We are also told that "*a finely preserved copy of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village' with his imprint* is now held here*" (in Providence?), "a rare curiosity, as *being probably its first reprint in this country.*" Now, can any of your readers throw any further light as to the exact date of these reprints and verify these statements, or give the dates, &c., of earlier reprints of the Poems above named? BOSTON.

CLAMS.—Where was this word first used for the shell fish? and how early. The piles of shells seen by F. Jognes on Manhattan island, he mentions as oysters. They

* Date not given—about 1784?

have generally been supposed to be clams, but from the note of *Ω* may have been really oysters.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—The coin commonly called "the mind your own business" penny, struck during the revolution, has a sun-dial with that motto, and the word "Fugio." What is the origin of this? A Dial in the Temple, London, has the admonition "Be gone about your business." Did this suggest it?

MADOC'S DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.—What is known of the alleged discovery of America, by Madoc, the son of Owen Gwynedd?

STERNHOLD AND HOPKINS.—What is known concerning the Psalmists, Sternhold and Hopkins; and if anything, where may the information be obtained?

JOHN WILKES.—It is said that some members of the family of the celebrated John Wilkes reside in the United States. Can any reader of the Magazine specify their names and addresses, or any information which will throw light on the present custodian of his papers?

DOCTOR SAMUEL JOHNSON.—Is any thing known concerning the disposition of Dr. Johnson's library after the death of that distinguished scholar?

NEWSPAPER IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.—When was the first newspaper published in Morristown, N. J.; and where may a copy be seen?

REPLIES.

STATUE ON THE BATTERY, NEW YORK (VOL. VIII, pp. 154, 185).—In regard to the Equestrian Statue on the Battery, in the city of New York, already referred to in your Magazine, the following interesting or curious facts may be added.

HIST. MAG. VOL. VIII. 32

An aged lady who resided many years ago at the lower end of Broadway, remembers that about thirty or forty years ago the erection of a statue on the battery was contemplated. The location selected was a sort of hollow south-east of Castle Garden, near the spot where the flag-staff was subsequently erected. On digging to lay the foundation, the subsoil was found so soft and unsuitable to sustain any great weight that the project was abandoned either because the expense of a foundation would have been too great or the necessity of filling unavoidable. The plastic model referred to in your May number may have been a fac simile of the statue intended for this location. That model, however, was set up in a different place. It was quite an imposing conception, but the fate of the cast, mutilation, indicated what would most likely have been that of a marble figure itself.

ANCHOR.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FENWICK (VOL. VIII, pp. 154, 210).—Johnson, in his "Historical account of the settlement of Salem," states that Fenwick brought with him to New Jersey, three daughters—*Elizabeth, Anna and Priscilla*.

ELIZABETH was already married to *John Adams*, and had three children—*Elizabeth, Fenwick and Mary*, who with her husband accompanied her.

ANNA married after their arrival *Samuel Hedge*.

PRISCILLA was married already to *Edward Chamney*, and had two children—*John and Mary*, who with her husband accompanied her.

Fenwick's grand daughter, *Elizabeth Adams*, formed an illicit connection with a colored man named *Gould*, much to the old man's distress, and at a settlement called *Gould Town*, in *Cumberland County*, are several families of the name descended from them.

Although this may not answer fully the inquiry of P., it may assist his investigations.

G. P.

Newark, May, 1864.

KENTAIENTON, (Vol. VII. p. 380; Vol. VIII. p. 79).—The Indian Mission Village at La Prairie, opposite Montreal, claimed as its first settler Catharine Ganneaktena. In a manuscript life of Catharine Tehgahkwita I found a sketch of the foundress of the village, on which it is stated that she was an Erie, born at Kentaienton, and taken prisoner by the Western Iroquois when they took that palisaded town. The object of my inquiry was to learn whether any spot in Ohio bore such a resemblance to Kentaienton as to enable us to examine whether it was the site of the Erie town, and so perhaps establish the geographical position of that lost tribe. P.

ALSO, (Vol. VIII. p. 105, MAY, 1864.)—For John Alsop, see Thompson's History of Long Island, or consult Joseph W. Alsop, of the city of New York, or the Hon. John Alsop King, Jamaica, L. I., who has a portrait of him. G. G.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Hartford, May 17th.*—The following officers elected at the annual meeting:

J. Hammond Trumbull, *President*; Henry Barnard, Henry White, Leonard Hebard, Daniel P. Tyler, Thomas B. Butler, Wm. C. Cothren, Samuel H. Parsons, and Loren P. Waldo, *Vice Presidents*. Charles Hoemer, *Recording Secretary*; Charles J. Hoadly, *Corresponding Secretary*; James B. Hoemer, *Treasurer*; James B. Hoemer, Chas. Hoemer, J. H. Trumbull, Erastus Smith, E. Goodman, E. B. Watkinson, *Com. on Membership*; J. H. Trumbull, Geo. Brinley, Charles J. Hoadly, *Com. on Publications and on Exchanges*. C. J. Hoadly, Geo. Brinley, Samuel Eliot, *Com. on Library*.

The following were elected resident members of the Society:

Rev. Wm. C. Doane, Rev. Nathaniel J. Burton, Rev. Geo. H. Clark, D. D., Rev. Edwin P. Parker, Simon Towle, Esq., A. G. Hammond, Esq., Franklin Chamberlin, Esq., P. Henry Woodward, Esq.,—of Hartford; Dea. Alfred Andrews, of New Britain.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*May 17, 1864.*—The monthly meeting was held, W. L. Newberry, Esq., in the chair.

The reported monthly collections (amounting to 632, from 51 contributors) included an extensive collection of charts, reports, &c., on the lake harbors, the gift of Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. A.; manuscript returns of statistics from the several counties of Iowa, from Mr. N. H. Parker; bibliographical publications of München, Germany, from S. Webster Esq., U. S. Consul; and autograph letters of Gov. N. Edwards, and others distinguished in the early history of Illinois, from Hon. G. Churchill.

Among the rare books received, were the *Laws of the Cherokee Nation*, 1808-1851, printed at the *Cherokee Advocate* office, Tahlequah, C. N. 1852, 12mo, pp. 248—the gift of J. C. Miller, U. S. A., and noticeable for its *slave code*; also *Hugginsiana*, or *Huggins Fantasy*, N. Y., 1809—being a collection of the advertisements in prose and verse, of a once noted barber and *friseur* of the city of New York, who flourished there, and at the commencements of Yale College, about that period—the gift of Mr. S. Davenport, of Chicago. The first official publications of Arizona Territory, with the first number of the *Arizona Miner*, published at Fort Whipple, March 9, 1864, and containing, with a historical sketch of the Territory, a report of the proceedings at the inauguration of the new territorial government, were received by the attention of his excellency John N. Goodwin, governor of the territory.

Of the correspondence for the month (consisting of 20 letters received and 51 written) were read, letters accepting memberships, from Z. Eastman, Esq., U. S. Consul at Bristol, E.; and of acknowledgment for publications forwarded from the Massachusetts Historical Society.

An interesting communication was received and read, from Hon. Geo. Churchill, Troy, Ill., an early and esteemed resident of the territory and state; who, at an advanced age, retains an active interest in the events, past and present, of this state; and is now engaged, with others, in preparing a history of Madison county, one of the oldest organized in Illinois.

Letters were also read from James P. Snell, U. S. A., respecting his collections of valuable historical materials relating to the present war; and from J. C. Miller, U. S. A., accompanying the presentation of the "Laws of the Cherokee Nation." Some remarks followed upon this first, and perhaps only attempt of the North American Indians, to establish a written code of laws.

J. B. Stansell, Esq., a member of the Colorado legislature, communicated information relative to the Indians in that region, and his belief upon inquiry, that no books printed in the native dialects are to be found among them.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, June 1st.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock, the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

Mr. Sheppard the librarian reported as donations, since the last meeting, 27 volumes, 55 pamphlets, and 3 volumes of the *Columbian Centinel* (newspaper) bound, the last from Melvin Lord, of Boston.

Rev. Mr. Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, read letters accepting the memberships to which they had been elected from the following gentlemen, namely, As Residents—H. J. Boardman and Wm. O. Comstock, both of Boston; As Corresponding—Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, of Washington, D. C., and James D. Fish, of New York.

Mr. Trask, the historiographer, read memoirs of two deceased members, namely, Hon. Henry Wyles Cushman, of Barnardston, Mass., resident, who died Nov. 21st, 1863, aged 58, and Ebenezer Merriam, of Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., corresponding, who died March 19th, 1864, aged 69.

Mr. Whitmore, chairman of the newly appointed Com. on *Heraldry*, made the first report of its doings. The Committee had examined and made a record of quite a number of coats-of-arms used by New England families before the year 1760, found upon tombstones, seals, family plates, &c. The object is to preserve a record of the arms in case any of the articles are destroyed.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of Cambridge, read again by request his Study of Shakespeare, portions of which he had been obliged to omit on the 23d of April last.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, June 2.*—The regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday, June 2. After the ordinary business was transacted, the secretary read a letter from Mr. W. E. Dubois, of the U. S. mint, concerning the new emission of cents and two-cent pieces, enclosing specimens of the former. The chief interest of the meeting consisted in the number and value of the coins and medals exhibited. Of these Mr. Putnam had a very choice lot, among which were the following: an uncirculated specimen of the N. Y. copper with head of George Clinton, of a rich, dark color; a very complete and perfect set of the English colonial pieces, known as the *Rosa Americana*; an uncirculated "Elephant" copper of Carolina; a very fine New Jersey cent of a rare type, and the finest known New York copper with the head of Washington, struck immediately after the revolution. He also exhibited several rare and fine silver pattern-pieces of Charles II, James II, William and Mary, and William III, of England.

The secretary exhibited a more miscellaneous, but very interesting and valuable parcel of medals. The one which excited most attention, was a very curious medal with the arms of Virginia and the inscription "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God," on the reverse a white man and

Indian sitting together, and the inscription "Happy while united," with the date 1780. Nothing is known of its origin or history. Among the others were the Washington medal by Eccleston, in tin, the Washington of the Series Numismatica in silver, the "Boston ship-medal" in silver, (see *Hist. Mag.* vol. vii. p. 197), and a silver medal celebrating the capture of Louisbourg in 1758 by the forces of England and New England. Foreign coins were represented by the rare silver pound piece of Charles I, and there were two very curious and fine Dutch medals, struck in 1782, on the successful ending of the American Revolution. Other members also showed medals, and a very agreeable meeting was dissolved at 5 P. M.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Concord, June 8th.*—The annual meeting of this society was held at the Library rooms of the Society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Wm. H. Hackett, of Portsmouth, *President*; Joseph B. Walker, Concord, *1st Vice-President*; Asa McFarland, Concord, *2d Vice-President*; N. Bouton, D. D., Concord, *Cor. Secretary*; Wm. L. Foster, Concord, *Rec. Secretary*; Edward Sawyer, Concord, *Treasurer*; Wm. F. Goodwin, Concord, *Librarian*; Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Manchester, Rev. N. Bouton, D. D., Concord, *Publishing Committee*; Benj. P. Stone, D. D., Joseph B. Walker, Wm. Prescott, of Concord, *Standing Committee*; Francis N. Fisk, Concord, *Auditor*. The Society is in a flourishing condition, though in need of funds to carry on its work. There are at present about 5,000 volumes in the Library.

The address expected before the Society last evening, by Prof. Brown, of Dartmouth College, was not delivered on account of that gentleman being detained in Boston.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, June 7th.—Frederic de Peyster, Esq., President, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the President read letters from Richard Varick De Witt, presenting a drawing of the celebrated Steam Frigate Robert Fulton; from Oscar Coles, accompanying a copy of *Higgins's Anaclypsis*; from Augustus B. Sage, presenting an original letter of Gov. Tompkins; and from John L. Sutherland, presenting to the Society a Ms. note book of the proceedings of the "Moot," an association of lawyers in this city, commencing in the year 1770, and extending to 1774, with extracts from the Rules of the Colonial Supreme Court, commencing with the close of the 17th century.

The Librarian reported the donations since the last meeting. Among them was the silver snuff-box used by John Lang of the *N. Y. Gazette*, presented by Edward H. Puffer, and the original Ms. of the famous reply of Mess. de Gasparin, Laboulaye, and others to the Loyal League of N. Y., with copies of the various editions of the correspondence published by the Loyal Publication Society, presented through John Austin Stevens, Jr.

Mr. Moore called the attention of the Society especially to the donation of a very interesting collection of views, maps, etc., of old N. Y., formerly belonging to David Grim, and presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. Sophia C. Minton, of this city, through Judge Daly.

On motion of Judge Kirkland, a committee of five members was appointed to cooperate with the special committee, on the Celebration of the two hundredth Anniversary of the Conquest of New Netherland, a report and form of a circular from the select Committee on Arms and Trophies was read and adopted. George H. Moore, Esq., the Librarian, then read a very interesting paper by Henry T. Tuckerman, embracing notices of American Colonization and Nomenclature. On its conclusion a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Tuckerman, and a copy requested for the archives of the Society. After some remarks on the importance of preserving family papers, Mr. Gibbs submitted the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to make an appeal to all persons possessing original historical documents, letters, &c., to give to the Society either the originals, or certified copies thereof.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Norwalk*, June 8, 1864.—The annual meeting was held in Whittlesey Hall, Norwalk, on Wednesday, June 8th, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., and called to order by the venerable president, Platt Benedict, Esq. He expressed in fitting terms his gratification at again meeting so many of the members of the society.

The Rev. Mr. Cornell, of Norwalk, opened the meeting with prayer. By request of the Secretary, the Rev. C. F. Lewis, of Wakeman, was appointed Assistant, and the proceedings of the meeting held at Castalia were read by him.

C. A. Preston, Esq., Treasurer, submitted his report for the year, which was approved.

The annual report of the Secretary next presented, congratulated the Society on its prosperity during the past year. The Society is free from debt. The Pioneer is not only self-sustaining but increasing in size and interest and also in circulation beyond the Fire-Lands. It refer-

red to the want of a better place for the deposit and arrangement of articles for the Cabinet; and closed with a reference to the fact that the first half century of the independent civil history of Huron county will close Aug. 1st, 1865.

After a vote of thanks to the Secretary, the Society proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Platt Benedict, Norwalk, President; G. H. Woodruff, Peru, Z. Phillips, Berlin, E. Bemis, Groton, H. Townsend, New London. S. C. Parker, Greenfield, Vice-Presidents.

C. A. Preston, Norwalk, Treasurer; F. D. Parish, Sandusky, P. N. Schwyler, Norwalk, corresponding secretaries; D. H. Pease, Norwalk, recording secretary; E. T. Rust, Norwalk, keeper of Cabinet.

F. D. Parish, Z. Phillips, P. N. Schwyler, C. A. Preston, D. H. Pease, Directors.

An opportunity was then given, and 20 persons became members of the Society. The several township historical committees were then called on for reports; after which, the Society took a recess till half past one P. M., during which the members were hospitably entertained by the citizens of Norwalk.

The Society met in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment, Vice-President Woodruff in the chair.

Mrs. John Wheeden, of Sandusky, presented the Society with six bound volumes of the Sandusky *Veris*, the first newspaper published on the Fire-Lands.

The venerable John P. McArdle, of Fremont, the publisher of the *Norwalk Reporter*, the first paper published in the present limits of Huron county, presented the Society with a history of the "American Revolution," which was published by him in 1815, at the *Register* office, Clinton, Ohio, on the press which was brought over the Alleghany Mountains, and on which the *Reporter* was afterward printed. The work also contained a "columbiad" of 13 cantoes on the American war, by Richard Snowdon.

Mr. Ami Keeler, of Norwalk, presented four sermons, on the "Nature, end, and design of the Holy Communion," by Samuel Clarke, D. D., Dublin 1738; the hames worn by the horse which drew the family of his father, Luke Keeler, from Connecticut to Norwalk; and the veritable tin horn used by his father and himself to call people to meeting before bells were known in Norwalk.

Mr. Bartlett Davis, of Hartland, presented from M. D. Burt, of South Bristol, Wisconsin, several books, formerly the property of his great grandfather, Asa Chaffee, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

The following were also exhibited by Mrs. P. Reding, of Norwalk: A linen apron worn by her grandmother, Mrs. H. F. Benedict, at her marriage more than one hundred years ago:—By Dr. J. B. Ford, of Norwalk, a black jack stick, cut by Colonel Wilder, on Mission Bridge, Ten-

nesses, one-half mile south of Gen. Bragg's Headquarters. The bush and branches have been struck by thirty-four balls: by H. P. Nelson, of Bronson, a printed invitation to Mr. John Nelson, (his father), and lady to a Ball to be held in Mr. John Boalt's Ball Room, in Norwalk, in 1822, signed by J. Williams, M. C. Sanders, E. Cook, P. Latimer, C. Butler, D. M. Benedict, Managers: By Mr. R. Osborn, of Berlin, specimens of cotton grown by him in that township in 1862-3: By Messrs. J. H. Niles and A. Haynes, of Norwich, a variety of ancient stone relics.

Not the least interesting portion of the proceedings of the afternoon, were the experiences of some of the early pioneers, as related by themselves. Mrs. Polly Pierce, of Peru, gave a graphic description of the early trials and enjoyments of the first settlers of that township. She was present at, and member of the first Methodist class meeting held in Norwalk. During her remarks she presented to "Father Benedict" a cradle, given to her grandmother, Sarah Sherman, at her marriage in 1759: a fire shovel, the first brought into Peru; the first mortar in that township, brought in by Mrs. Clary, and a chair of the olden style, made in 1815, by John Nelson, of Peru.

Mr. G. H. Woodruff, of Peru, described the early appearance of Norwalk, when emigrants avoided the sand ridge, as a place destitute of water and fit only for scrub oaks to grow.

Mr. Philo Wells, of Vermillion, related the excitement caused by the first steamboat on the Lake, how himself and wife used to cross the Vermillion on ox-back to go visiting, and a tavern story of the early days.

Mr. Osborn, of Fitchville, followed with an interesting account of early times in that vicinity.

Judge Parish, of Fandusky, described the appearance of the prairies on the Fire-Lands when first settled upon. He also paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, whose early history was connected with that of the Fire-Lands, and presented a resolution appropriate to his memory, which was unanimously adopted by the Society.

Martin Kellog, Esq., of Bronson, gave an account of the trials experienced by himself and family in 1815, when moving from Vermont to the Fire-Lands, and exhibited a bill on the Old Bank of Bloomingville, as a specimen of the worthless currency with which the country was flooded at that time.

E. Bemiss, Esq., of Gorton, in conclusion, gave a lively picture of the difficulties and discouragements of the early pioneers of the western part of the Fire-Lands.

Judge S. C. Parker, in appropriate terms announced the names of pioneers deceased since the last meeting.

Hon. F. D. Parish and Judge Z. Phillips were appointed a committee on the place for the next meeting.

The exercises of the afternoon were interspersed with music by Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Lovrein, Miss C. Kennan, Messrs. Kingsley and Gilbert, which added much to the interest of the occasion.

The Society voted its warmest thanks to the choir for their excellent music, the Committee of Arrangements for their successful efforts in providing for the wants of all, and the citizens of Norwalk for their generous hospitality; and after uniting with the audience in singing "Old Hundred," adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Philadelphia June 13th.—A meeting of the Historical Society was held last night, Mr. Snowden in the chair.—Donations and additions to the library were reported to the Society, numbering about one hundred and twenty-seven volumes. A report from the Historical Committee was then read in reference to a proposal for changing the Constitution of the Society. A report was read, giving an account of the organization of the Delaware Historical Society.

The report, from the last stated meeting, of the Executive Committee with regard to the purchase of the Penn Mansion was then read and sanctioned.

Wm. W. Lowery, Esq., on motion of Dr. Coats was elected a member.

A report was then read by Mr. Smith with regard to the proposal for purchasing the old State House or Penn Manor.

Mr. Smith showed that it was not advisable for the Society to make the outlay, but said that if through the exertion of the Historical Society one-third of the purchase money could be raised, he had no doubt that the city authorities could raise the rest, and assume the responsibility of keeping the building in repair.

The report was accepted and the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

JOHN WOODBRIDGE.—Another pioneer of Ohio—one of the earliest and worthiest—has gone to join the company of the departed and memorable dead. On the 14th instant, John Woodbridge, of Chillicothe, died, in the 79th year of his age. There is probably not a living pioneer in the State who came earlier than he, nor one who has pursued a more useful or honorable life. This will be evident from a very brief review of his career. Mr. Woodbridge was born in 1785, and was the son of the Hon. Dudley Woodbridge, of Norwich, Connecticut, and the brother of Dudley Woodbridge, of Marietta, and the Hon. William Woodbridge, of Michigan. He and his brothers

were brought by his father to Marietta, at the first settlement in 1788. It is, therefore, more than 75 years since this aged citizen first trod the soil of Ohio. He beheld its infancy cradled amidst the wilds of the forests and the war-hoop of the savage, and looked with pleasure upon its advance to strength and civilization. The memory of its pioneer life was mingled with the enjoyment of its prosperity.

Mr. Woodbridge was sent, when a boy, to Connecticut for his education, where his teacher was Azel Backus, afterward President of Hamilton College, N. Y.

Mr. W. settled in Chillicothe in 1806. After passing a short time in mercantile business, he was chosen cashier of the then newly chartered (since called old) Bank of Chillicothe. This office he held with distinguished honor and usefulness till the charter expired, in 1844—a period of thirty-five years. No one unacquainted with the history of banking in Ohio, and the great financial difficulties which for a long time obstructed or deranged business, can properly estimate the useful and valuable services of Mr. Woodbridge as a financier. The Bank of Chillicothe at times rendered great service to the Government, and when most of the banking institutions were crumbling around, maintained its credit with fidelity and honor.

Retired from this responsible situation, Mr. W. pursued for the remainder of his life the path of a private gentleman, with sufficient means to cultivate his literary and rural tastes. Few men understand how to pursue such a life with dignity, urbanity, and usefulness. Yet Mr. W. had all of these. Naturally modest and diffident, kind, gentle and tender—he was yet possessed of all those sterner virtues which belong to strength of mind and character, and which shield life from much of human suffering.

Simple in his tastes, and abstemious in his habits, his last sickness was almost his only one. Nearly forty years ago he had made a profession of religion, and continued to practice it, a devoted, consistent and cheerful Christian.

Most happy in his domestic and social relations, he enjoyed life, but towards its close was obliged to feel some of those afflictions which the aged are ill able to bear. During his youth and early manhood the society of Chillicothe was unsurpassed in whatever is agreeable and attractive.—Many a brilliant intellect, and genial spirit, and hospitable citizen, long numbered with the dead, were centered there. Mr. Woodbridge outlived these, his early associates, and felt that he could not replace them. Col. W. K. Bond, a friend of fifty years, and almost the last, has just preceded him to the grave. In the meantime he had met with that bereavement which comes nearest the heart, and which no time can cure. Then the clouds resting on his country cast their shadows on his mind. All this was borne with patience and fortitude, till the aged pioneer came to

his end, gathered like the full shock of corn when the reaper is ready.

Not often again will one of the band of 1788 be carried to the grave, not often will any one seventy-five years a citizen of Ohio, and therefore, as well as for his fair name, we record these few lines in memory of a pioneer.

E. D. M.

Morrow, May 14.

Notes on Books.

Gleanings from the Harvest Field of American History. By Henry B. Dawson, part XI, Morrisania, N. Y., 1863. *The Assault on Stony Point.* By General Anthony Wayne, July 16, 1779.—Prepared for the New York Historical Society, and read at its regular monthly meeting April 1, 1862, with a map, fac similes and illustrative notes. By Henry B. Dawson, Morrisania, N. Y., 1863, imp 8 Vo. VIII, 156 pp.

Mr. Dawson is one of the most thorough historical students in the country, and having made the revolutionary period a special object of research cannot make such a monograph as this anything but a most valuable and exhaustive contribution to our libraries. Having had full access to the well preserved papers of General Wayne, he found the series of documents on Stony Point extremely rich and valuable. Few who heard his paper can forget the impression produced as in his interesting narrative, he read one after another of these venerable papers, letters of Washington and Wayne. Many of these are here given in fac simile, and the volume elegantly printed becomes by these additional enhancements a most luxurious work. Those who heard the paper will find in the appendix a map of documents sustaining its positions, and embracing all that is known of this brilliant action.

History of the Rebellion, its authors and causes. By Joshua R. Giddings. New York: Follet, Foster & Co., 1864, 8° 498.

The appearance of this volume coincides with the close of the life of its author. One of the earliest, most thorough and uncompromising opponents of slavery, his political life was a war against it; and in these ardent pages he gives really his political life. It is a work that must be read by any one who sits down to understand the present struggle, to form a correct idea of the movement which finally raised Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair and induced the South to attempt its long threatened secession. Many parts are extremely well written and cannot be read without

being deeply impressed. We now live amid the storm, but "post nuda Phœbus" and in the clear sunlight we shall see much that is now dim and faint.

The Fire Lands Pioneer, published by the *Fire Lands Historical Society*. Vol. V, 1864.

We welcome this new volume of transactions and collections of the enterprising society in the Fire Lands of Ohio, which comes adorned with a striking likeness of the late Governor Elisha Whittelsey. Besides the reports of the meetings of the Society it contains memoirs of Ridgfield, Fairfield, Richmond, Greenwich, Sherman, Ruggles, and much miscellaneous matter of great value as contributions to local history.

The United Service Magazine, H. Copple, Editor. Vol. I, C. B. Richardson, New York, 1864.

This new magazine printed in the finest style, gives the military profession a periodical which they have reason to be proud of and to sustain with hearty marks of appreciation. Edited by a gentleman who to a military education and actual experience in the field, adds the highest literary talent, it cannot fail to be what military men will expect, while its contributions from the pens of men universally acknowledged as chiefs in their departments of science, give their essays a weight that cannot but be acknowledged.

National Portrait Gallery of distinguished Americans. The portraits by Alonzo Chappell—the biographies by E. A. Duyckinck. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1864.

The publishers conclude with the number now before us, this *American Portrait Gallery*, which in many respects, replaces all former collections of the kind, and is likely to stand alone for many years as the best illustrated record of American Worthies. Our country has been so prolific of great men that there has been difficulty in selecting, but all the really great representative men are here. The Presidents form a group by themselves. The Revolutionary Patriots and soldiers, the heroes of the later wars, the jurists, men of science, artists, authors, are all included here. The engravings are not mere vignettes or busts, but full lengths, elaborately done; the biographies written with care, by a highly accomplished scholar who seizes in his graphic portraiture the strong points of life and character, and gives his picture the warmth and tone and color of a masterpiece.

The History of the War for the Union, Civil, Military, and Naval. By E. A. Duyckinck. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1864.

The History of the War here given us by Mr. Duyckinck, comes down in these numbers to the

capture of Maryland Heights, in 1862. It fully sustains the promise of its commencement, and is a full, impartial work, written with the literary skill which the author's name guarantees. Amid the endless detail of the great struggle he has chosen the important points, weaving into his narrative all the great events and enabling his reader to follow without confusion the course of the war. The illustrations are like all those that characterize the works issued by the house, superior.

The History of the Administration of President Lincoln, including his Speeches, Letters, Addresses, Proclamations, and Messages, with a Preliminary Sketch of his Life. By Henry J. Raymond. New York: J. C. Derby and A. C. Miller. 12mo., pp. 496.

MR. RAYMOND is known to the country as an able politician, once filling the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and for many years the able editor of the *New York Times*. Of the political history of the time, few are more competent to write clearly and understandingly. The present volume is, in brief, a history of the present administration by one friendly to it. It is, however, written with great fairness and entire calmness, and none need hesitate to take it up from any fear of undue bias, or that perversion of fact and violent language which some seem unable to avoid.

The work is furnished with a full index, and, as it embraces all the messages and proclamations of President Lincoln, is a most acceptable work. The publishers have got it up in a very creditable style.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. VI., No. 1. Salem, 1864.

THIS welcome quarterly opens with a memoir of Daniel A. White, by G. W. Briggs, a paper read before the Essex Institute, January 4, 1864; Mr. Rantoul's Connection with Military and Legislative Matters; the Book of Marriages of Rowley; an interesting account of the formation of the Essex Historical Society, the predecessor of the Essex Institute.

Miscellany.

Rev. D. Winslow who is preparing a Genealogy of the Winslow Family, may be addressed at No. 26, E. 4th St., New York.

Elias Barr & Co., Lancaster, Penn., announce a History of the Pennsylvania Reserves, an octavo of 600 pp., with portraits of Gov. Curtin and

Gen. Reynolds. We hope they will add General McCall and Gen. Meade.

Crosby & Nichols, Boston, have issued Chaplain Quint's Notes of Campaign in Virginia and Tennessee.

A STATUE OF COLUMBUS.—The government of Spain is about to erect a statue in Madrid to Christopher Columbus. It will be built in "paseo de Recoletas," in front of the Royal Treasury. The statue will be of bronze, from twenty five to thirty feet in height, elevated upon a pedestal sixteen feet high. Three of the sides of the pedestal will be adorned with bas-reliefs, representing incidents of the first transatlantic voyage of Columbus, and the fourth side will bear an inscription, to be dictated by the Royal Academy of History. It is understood that the competition for the commission will be open to sculptors of all nations, and it would be singularly appropriate should American genius win the prize, and the name of an American be associated with the statue to be raised in honor of the discoverer of America.

Messrs. Sheldon & Co., of New York, have in press, it is said, the long mentioned *Memoirs of General Scott*, a book which will be read with avidity. The long services of the General, a life of military activity from the war of 1812 to the great rebellion, including the triumphs in Mexico, his position before the country as a candidate for its highest honors, all give it more than usual interest.

We have had two Lives of the *sainted Jackson*, as our southern brethren are beginning to call him, but a third is announced from the pen of Rev. R. L. Dabney, of the Theological Seminary at Hampton Sidney College, who writes at the request of Gen. Ewell, and Mrs. Jackson.

Among "War Books" appears a little book entitled, *Soldiering in North Carolina*, by Thomas Kirwan, 7th Mass., which is well spoken of.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE W. J. DAVIS, which is well known as one of unusual value in the department of American history, will be offered for sale at auction early in the fall. His friend, Henry B. Dawson, assisted by Messrs. John B. Moreau and John G. Shea, has undertaken to catalogue the property; and it is probable that Mr. Merwin will be invited to act as the salesman. It is hoped, for the sake of the children of our friend, that those who watched the Allan sale so closely will not forget this.

WALKER, WISE & Co., Boston, have in press the Notes of a Corporal in the Nineteenth Army Corps, by James K. Hosmer.

MOORE, WILSTACH & Co., Cincinnati, have in press the papers of Harman Blennerhassett, embracing his Journal and Correspondence, from which much light may reasonably be expected

on one of the most obscure passages of our country's history.

GOULD and LINCOLN, Boston, have in press, an octavo on The Military History of Massachusetts, in the war of the Rebellion, embracing a complete and authentic history of the part which that State has acted in the present war, from the commencement to the present time.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, will soon publish a volume entitled "The Union Generals," embracing the lives and services of the Generals of the Union Army. The biographies and battle sketches in this volume have been prepared by J. S. C. Abbott, B. J. Losing, J. T. Headley, E. A. Duyckinck, Prof. H. Coppée, Dr. Tones, Richard Grant White, and several military authors of high repute.

A MAPPEMONDE, by Leonardo da Vinci, has recently been discovered among the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle, and has been described to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. R. H. Major. This map contains three claims to priority over all maps previously known—viz., it is the first containing the map of America; the first showing the severance of the New World from Asia, and of Cuba from Japan, in the belief of which Columbus died; and the first representing the ancient idea of a great southern continent. The date due to the map, from the state of discovery which it represents, is 1512. Leonardo's remarkable habit of writing from right to left, which Mr. Major feared might prevent his proving the map (which is written from left to right) to be Leonardo's, was the very means of bringing that proof to demonstration. He was also able to show that the map had a Vespuccian origin, from its containing the repetition of a blunder in the use of the word *Abatia* for *Bahia de todos os Santos*, that word being a translation of an error in printing the original Italian of Vespucci where the word *Bahia* was converted into *Badia*.

Mr. Major further showed, with great ingenuity, a highly probable connection between Leonardo da Vinci and Vespucci, though the medium of the Giacondi family, he having been four years engaged on the famous portrait of Mona Lisa Giacondi, while at the same time a Giacondi was sent from Lisbon to Seville by the King of Portugal to seduce Vespucci from the service of Spain to that of Portugal; and in the following year the narrative of his third voyage was translated into Latin by another Giacondi, the celebrated architect, who built the bridge of Notre Dame, at Paris. In tracing this connection, Mr. Major was able to illustrate, by a series of curious facts, the process by which the spurious name of America became first suggested and afterwards adopted in print by a small cluster of men at the little town of St. Dié, in Lorraine, who acted under the special patronage of René, second Duke of Lorraine and Titular King of Jerusalem and Sicily.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

AUGUST, 1864.

[No. 8.]

General Department.

AFFAIRS AT FORT CHARTRES, 1768-1781.

The kindness of one of our historical students enables us to give our readers the following curious letters, dated chiefly at Fort Chartres, and giving impressions of the western country as an English officer found it after the pacification effected by much toil, at the close of Pontiac's bold endeavor to recover by a combined effort of the aboriginal tribes what all French valor had failed to accomplish.

The period of the letters embraces the time when that great chief of the Ottawas fell at Cahokia, beneath the knife of an assassin, hired by an Englishman, but unfortunately the writer, not knowing how posterity would thank him for details of the event, makes no allusion to it, although he mentions some of its speedy results.

Fort Chartres is now a ruin on the bank of the Mississippi, with part of its walls swept away by the turbid tide, and a dense forest around, towering trees even growing in its very midst, so that a stranger unacquainted with its history might easily attribute it to some early race. It stands near Prairie du Rocher, Illinois, and was built in 1720, at a distance of a mile from the Mississippi. It was repaired in 1750, and at the time of these letters, owing to a new channel formed by the river, was not over eighty yards from the water. It was a well built stone fort, of irregular form, the sides being about 490 feet each.

After the surrender of the country it was left in command of St. Ange de Bellerive,

an old and experienced officer who held command during the dangerous period of Pontiac's conspiracy, which had made it impossible for the English authorities to replace him. In vain did Major Loftus, with 400 regulars, attempt to reach it by way of New Orleans. Volleys from hidden foes on the shores drove him back with loss and panic to the new Spanish town; in vain Capt. Pitman made a subsequent attempt to penetrate in disguise, he lost heart and retired; in vain did Lt. Fraser seek to reach it overland. Narrowly escaping with life he reached New Orleans also in disguise, to add doubtless to the ill-concealed amusement of the French and Spanish officers, at these ineffectual attempts of the English to get to one of their own Forts.

When Croghan met Pontiac and peace was arranged, then and then only did Thomas Stirling, who died in 1808 a General and Baronet, now only a Captain, who had fought bravely under Abercrombie and Amherst, lead from Fort Pitt one hundred of the 42nd Highlanders, and to him on the 10th of October, 1765, did St. Ange surrender the Fort in a long document which the curious reader will find in the N. Y. Colonial Documents. At last the flag of England floated in Illinois. On the 2d of December Major Robert Farmer, of the 34th Foot, arrived with a strong body of troops and assumed command. It is not unlikely that he died in 1768, as his name then disappears from the army lists. At all events Lt. Col. John Wilkins, an officer of considerable experience, arrived there Sept. 5, 1768, and took command of the fort. The following letters give us a glimpse of his régime. He was probably its last commandant, as Father Mississippi in 1772, carried by storm two bastions and a curtain and the English struck their flag and abandoned Fort Char-

tres, soon to yield the whole Illinois country to a new republic.

MESSRS. EDITOR :

The correspondence, of which the following letters form a part, recently came into my temporary keeping, in the course of a genealogical investigation which I was pursuing, and seemed worthy of preservation in your valuable Magazine. It consisted of various letters, bills, etc., addressed to one Capt. Thomas Barnsley of Bensalem, Bucks Co. Penn., by various officers of the British Army, stationed at different posts in this country, and covered a period extending from '764 to '771. Capt. Barnsley became Ensign of the 60th Reg. Dec. 26, 1755, and as Lieut. in the Royal Americans was wounded at Ticonderoga July 8, 1758; became a Captain May 5, 1759, and, as appears from these documents, had been in '763 and '74 Paymaster to the First Battalion of H. M. Royal American Regiment—and this correspondence sufficiently evidences the respect and confidence reposed in his character and judgment, as a man of business as well as a soldier, by all who had any dealings with him. From Colonels to Ensigns—from official dignitaries to humble tailors—whether in America or in England—all seemed to make him their confidant—to seek his judgment—and to be content in his decision and advice. As for Ensign Butricke, the writer of these letters, we know little save what the letters themselves tell us. He seems to have fully shared in the public confidence in Mr. Barnsley; wrote very long, *naïve* and rather interesting letters, and, as far as we can learn, received not a single answer from the Captain, yet without apparently suffering any abatement of his previous respect and affection for that reticent personage.

I.

A Letter from George Butricke, dated Philadelphia, 19th Feb. '768, and addressed to Capt. Thos. Barnsley, residing at Bensalem—mostly on private and pecuniary matters.

"We have no kind of news at present but that of Miss Hannah Boyts' marriage to

Mr. Dean, merchant, which I am much pleased with for particular Reasons, you know."

"We in the Barrack are just as when you was in town, mostly in a Blaze with the fumes of that Dear friend Madierra, which seems to steal on them very powerfully, and very often makes the whole Barr^k, as it were, a Hell indeed."

II.

To Capt. Thomas Barnsley.

PHILADELPHIA, the 22d May, '768.

DEAR SIR :

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that five Companies of our Regiment Rec^d orders yesterday morning to be ready to march at six hours warning, under the Command of Col. Wilkins* for Fort Pitt, and as I am to proceed with them it prevents me having the pleasure to see you at Present, and to prevent there being any mistake betwixt us I have sent my Servant, with the things I mentioned to you when you was here, Vixt: Seven hatts, 20 yards of furniture Chints and Lace, Powder, flints, Ball, &c.

I shall leave my Large Chest behind, with every thing in it I Cannot Carry, and as I know no person I can so well depend on as our Butcher Kirker, I propose to Leave it with him, with orders to deliver it to you should any thing happen to me, and before I Leave Town I will send you a list of what it Contains.

III.

A letter from Butricke to the same Capt. Barnsley, dated June 23d, 1768, at Philadelphia, announces his recovery from his "late illness, so as to hope to be able to set off for Fort Pitt to-morrow morning."—

* Lt. Col. John Wilkins, Capt. 55th Foot Dec. 30, 1755, was Major in 1762. He commanded at Niagara. In 1763 he marched to relieve Detroit, but was attacked by the Indians, his troops cut to pieces, and he forced back to Fort Schlosser. He attempted next to reach it by water, but in a storm lost seventy men and was again compelled to return. In August, 1764, he was made Major of the 60th, and on the following June, Lt. Col. of the 18th Royal Irish. Compare Dr. O'Callaghan's note, Col. Doc. viii, 185.

Complains of the conduct of an Apothecary,
one Bass, of that city &c. &c.

IV.

FORT CHARTRES, 15th Sept., 1768.

DEAR SIR :

I had the pleasure to write you the 24th June, the day before I left Philadelphia, and the 30th I joined Colonel Wilkins at the Crossings of Juniata, he had been detained 14 days by Col. Armstrong, for Want of Carriages. But lucky for me he had got them a few days before I joined him. The 14th July we arrived at Fort Pitt, which is now a most shocking place; the Works and Barracks are all gone to Wreck, But the Country about it seems to be in a thriving way, a great number of settlers are already there, and many more Coming to it daily. 20th July we embarked on the Ohio with five companys of the 7 we had Brought up, the other 2 Left there to garrison Fort Pitt. It would be needless for me to give you a detail of our Voyage, as we mett with nothing metairil on it but the Loss of one man Drownded. From Fort Pitt to the Scioto River, which you will see by the List of the distances from Each place I send you inclosed, is 366 miles. We met with Little or no game till we arriv'd there. But from thence to the falls, which is 316 miles more, the River is covered with all kinds of Game. We killed so many Buffalos that We commonly served out one a day to Each Company, & they Commonly Weigh'd from 4 to 600 lbs. W^t.; they go in Hirds of 20, 30 & some times 50^s, some people say in 100^s they have seen them. We had such plenty that when a Bull was killed we only took the tongue and left the Rest for the Wolves. Besides this there is the great quantities of Turkies, Deer, Geese, Ducks, Bears &c. I Believe the Like is not to be seen in any part of the known World. The River does not abound so much with fish as might be imagin'd, which I Believe is occasioned by there Being such quantities of Cattfish, which are so Large and Numerous that I think they destroy all other But the Turtle. We had such plenty of these two that I think we might have subsisted on them and

flour, without the assistance of any other food. We Caught some Catfish of 100 lb. W^t. But their Common size is from 30 to 70 lb. W^t. The Turtle is commonly of 30 lb. W^t. But seldom above that. They are Reckoned to be near as good as those taken at sea for soop. The 8th Aug. We arrived at the Falls, which you'll see is 682 miles from Fort Pitt, in 20 days. We Reckoned this good going, But I think with two or three Boats it might be done in half the time. The Falls appear very tremendous at first sight, and startled our people much, as thay had not been used to things of this kind before. I made Light of it, and after I had survey'd them well, offered to go down them immediately in my Boat, which made many of them swear that none but a mad man would attempt a thing of the kind. However, this pleased the Colonel so much that he swore there was nothing I ever see that I would not attempt; however, he would not suffer me to go down that night. Next morning sent the Engineer Hutchins to see if a passage could be found in the South shore, who return'd at 11 o'clock with the report that it could not be effected. Col. Wilkins Came to me again, tould me to be cautious of what I did, that he did not, by any means, desire me to hazard my Life in such a manner But if I really thought it could be done he would give me Leave. I jumpt at the opportunity, threw some Baggage out of the Boat to make her Light in the head, and went off instantly. I Reconitred the head of the fall well before I made the attempt, and when I had found the passage went off, and in 2 minutes and 5 seconds pass'd the falls, that are near a Mile in Length, without the Least difficulty. all the people was looking out to see what would be our fate and when the Colonel see I had gott safe down he Come to meet me on my Return to the Camp by Land & gave me his hearty thanks. He then ordered the whole to prepare to pass them, and that night we gott of 8 more, & next day completed the passage. These falls are near a mile in Length, and they appear much Like those you have seen on Hudson's River at Fort Miller. Having halted here a day or two

to put every thing in proper order, on the 13th we embarked again, and the 23^d arrived at the Mississippi River where the Ohio has its confluence 482 miles from the falls the Whole Length of the Ohio River makes 1164 english miles. We was very much surprised to see the difference of the two Rivers at First sight the Ohio Being a fine Clear Jentle Current and the Mississippi a great Rapid full of sand Barrs, and so muddy that its impossible to drink it. Having made our desposition to assend the Mississippi, we embarked Early next morning But mett with so many difficulties that we only got four miles that night. We continued in the same manner for three days more, and did not gain above 6 or 7 miles a day, the current in many places is so very Rapid and the Navigation so much interrupted by great quantities of trees that falls with the Banks of the River and drives with the fluds in the springs, that we many times Rowd for 8 and four hours and did not gain one mile these difficulties with the inexperience of our men and officers made the Colonel almost mad at last he came to a determination to send off some person to Ft: Chartres to send down some empty battoes to Lighten some of ours that was so heavy loaded that they was not able to proceed. he again came to me to know if it would be agreeable to me to go on, I immediately embraced his offer and in half an hour Left the Detachment with four men and two Indians in a very small Boat, we Rowd night and day for three days and the 31st Aug^t arrived at Keskeskee* a Town & River on the English shore about 18 miles below Ft: Chartres; this I think was the most dangerous and fatiguing journey I ever made, I was inform'd when I arrived at Keskeskee that I had, had the greatest Luck in the world that I had escapt the enemy Indians that several parties was then out and had Cutt off a boat of the Companies, with 8 men, one of which got in, and a Connoe with 3 men, I sent of some boats that night to meet the Colonel and next morning set off in a *Callash* For Fort Chartres, as I said before is 18

* Kaskaskia.

miles from Keskeskee and we pass^d thro' the finest Country in the known world not a tree to be seen for several miles and the finest Land my Eyes ever beheld, Here they plant Indian Corn in the Spring and never touches it 'til fall when they go to fitch it home, and most of what I see is 10 & 12 foot high, they raze Tobacco as fine as in Virginia, they have the greatest quantity of black cattle—the plains for miles are Covered with them—indeed most of the french peoples Riches Lies in Stock of that kind for there is no kind of money Current there Butt what they make themselves, which is Little notes of so many Livers each, the horses are pritty good for Saddles, and might be made a great deal Better, But they are so careless of them that there is not one gelding in all the Colonie of the Illinois, all plowing & Hauling is done by Bullocks. The Country abutt F: Chartres is free for many miles Round it and the finest meddow ever was seen, grass grows here within a mile of the Fort to a great hight, and such quantities of it that there might be hay made for 100000 head of Cattle every summer, Fort Chartres is a midling sized Fort built of stone the walls about 2 foot thick and 20 foot high, its Built in a Regular Square with a Bastion at each angle with Loop holes to fire small arms thro', there are some port holes for great Guns, But they seldom use them for they shock the works too much, the barracks are very good built of stone, But they will not contain more than 200 men exclusive of officers.

We have been very Lucky both with men and officers in Respect to health, when we took possession of the Fort.

[The remainder of this letter is lost.]

V.

(ILLINOIS,) FORT CHARTRES, 30th October, 1768.

DEAR SIR

I had the pleasure to write you by Captain Forbes the 15th September when the 34th Regiment embarked from hence for Fort Pitt, I had the pleasure to acquaint you then we were all arrived here in good health, and as the season was so far advanced we were in

hopes we should not be troubled with the disorders frequent in these Climes for this year, But we was soon convinced otherwise, On Sunday the 18th Sep^r. I was sitting at Dinner when a sudden Coldness struck me all over without saying any thing of it I Rose from table and walk'd into the fields thinking to shake it off, But to no purpose, I then went to Bed and found myself siezed with a Hott fitt which did not last long and after slept pritty well till morning when I found myself quiet well, I tould the Doctor of what had happened, who said it would turn to an Intermitting fever and indeed so I found it, that day Cap^t. Stewart Lt: Turner and 20 men was siezed in much the same manner and so it Continued that in 3 days time there was not one Commissioned Officer, non Commissioned or Private man But one Serg^t. 1 Corp^t. and about nine men but what was siezed in the same manner next day as the Doctor had said mine came on again and in such a Violent manner that it laid me up for good. I had it six days with a Cold and hott fit every day But no shaking till the seventh when I had a very severe Cold fitt, and shuck very much the Doctor was pleased to see it and said he would soon put a stop to it, which he accordingly did, for from that time I had it no more, in this seven days I had five different servants all taken ill, and should have been in the greatest distress had it not been for a Woman of the Reg^t. whom a few days before had Claimed me for a Country man & was very tender and good to me till I was quiet recovered in a few days I was able to make my appearance on the parade being the first of the whole Garrison that was taken ill, on going out I found that all or most of them was in a much more dangerous way than I had been that there was hardly any but was dangerously ill of a nervous fever and I Could plainly see we should Loose a great many men the first Visit I paid was to my Dear good friend, Capt Stewart who to my unspeakable grief I found was a dying man, and this had Like to have thrown me into a Relapse with greef, the 29th Sep^r. Lieut Turner died who you may remember was a very modest good man, the 30th my Dear

Stewart died and the 3 October Lient Pater-son, the men now began to go off fast we for several days Carried out in a Cart four and five a day, at one time, men and their wives have been Carried to the graves in the same Cart, and the poor Little Infant Orphans following, and no person to help or do the Least thing for them, we was now arrived at the greatest scenes of Calamity in the midst of which Col. Wilkins (who was then Lyingill himself) sent for me to ask me to do the Adjutant's duty. I was unwilling to engage in it but thought this was no time to Refuse any thing, and I was immediately put in order to do the duty, you may easily Conceive what a situation I was in with all the Officers and men of the five compys so ill that we Could only mount a Corp^t. and six men and had to Guard a fort in the heart of an Enemys Country, The disorder still Ragged and I have the greatest Reason in the World to believe it was Contagious for hardly any one Came into the fort but found themselves siezed soon after. We have now sent to the Grave three Officers, twenty five men Twelve Women and fifteen Children, since the 29th Sep^t and many more in a Very dangerous way, tho' I am in hopes the could Weather will soon help us.

Since I Recovered I thought it highly Necessary to make my Will in which I have Left every thing to your Disposall tho' Little as I have it Comes with a hearty welcome I hope you will Receive this time enough to write in the Spring, if I dont hear from you then shall be very Uneasy.

* * * * *

VI.

(ILLINOIS) FORT CHARTRES, 12th Febuary 1769.

DEAR SIR

I had the pleasure to write you the 30th October last by an Express that went from hence by land, with despatches for the Commander in Chief which was to acquaint him of our distressed situation at that time, I then wrote you we had Lost three Officers & twenty five men, since that we have Buried fifteen men more, Almost all the Women and thirty Seven Children that arrived

here with the five companys in perfect health.

The Colonel has been kind enough to Recommend me for one of the vacant Ensigny should the promotion go in the Regim^t. But there is so Little probability of it that I dont flatter myself the Least with hopes of succeeding, tho' one would think it hard too as there are so many Vacancies that some might not take Besides the Gent: that died here we have an Account of one Ens; Tracy being killed in a Duell at Fort Pitt, and Ensign Howard is on the decline of life here.

When I wrote you 15th Sept^r (which I sent by Capt. Forbes of the 34th Regim^t) I gave you some Account of this Country It is certainly the finest Land in the known World, it Wants for nothing but inhabitants and cultivation to make it exceed any part of America I have ever been in, You would be surprised to see how Luxuriously every kind of Vegetables grows here,—they grow Wheat, Oats, pease, and Indian Corn, in great abundance, and there are such quantities of the finest Meadow that the grass is in Common to all, Their Cattle run in grass so high that you may be within five yards of a large Ox, and not see him, When the french (whom you know are a very Idle set of people in all parts of America they are in) Cut their grass its Common for them to take three or four teams to the Meddow in a morning, mow all day, and bring it home at night, which is all the Making the Hay gets here. The reason they give for bringing it home so soon is, that Were they to Leave it out two days it would be so much dryd with the excessive heat that it would be good for nothing. The Indians that live hereabouts are a very mean, Indolent Drunken set of people, whom the French have entirely at their command.

Col. Wilkins is taking great pains to settle the Affairs of the Collonie in some kind of Regulation, which as yet has been (since the English possessed it) without any kind of Laws but that of Military Decision. He has now* granted commissions of the peace to

* His Proclamation, based on Gage's order, is dated Nov. 21, 1768. The Courts began Dec. 6, 1768.

several people, both french and English; of those he has formd a Court of Judicature, who are allowed to determin on all causes of Debt, without a Jury. How this may answer with the Laws of great Britain I will not Pretend to say. He has appointed Mr. George Morgan President of this Court, which has given great offence to all the french inhabitants in the Colonie, he being Universally hated by all those people, and indeed has but few friends of any other Nation here (The Commandaut excepted). Indeed it would surprise you much to see how we are perplexd with party affairs in this Infant Collonie. The French to a man oppose the Morganians with all their might and I believe would not Scruple to spend their Estates to have their Ends accomplished, Indeed, if half what they allege be truth, they have great Cause of Complaint—for my own share I think there are faults on Both sides. The french are here (as in all other parts I have seen them in) a Cunning, litigious, jealous, set of people, By what I can Learn their grand dispute arises from an Opinion of the Commandant favoring the Company which he is obliged to do in Consequence of his orders from Gen. Gage because they are the only people that make use of English manufactures the others being all French Wines &c., and of Course is Contraband trade. It would be too tedious to enter into a detail of the many scandalous practices that is made use of by both parties, to ruin others, Petitions from the french party to the Commandant dayly *Replete with Rebellion*. He on the other hand is endeavoring to support the Company all in His power by issuing His Proclamations for bringing them to Justice and settling all their affairs on a solid foundation which he takes great pains to do, tho' I am afraid he will not accomplish it shortly: The 19th December last Col. Wilkins ordered a Court of Inquiry to be held to settle some disputes—betwixt Mr. Morgan and the french people, It was Carried on from day to day till the 20th January with the greatest *Rancour* by both partys, and when it was over not the lest thing settled to either partys satisfaction, What is most extraordinary the french was not able to proove any one thing

They Alleged against Mr. Morgan, It is said here the proceedings will be published in one of the Philadelphia papers But I hope they will think better of it, and not expose themselves so far.

The Spaniards make but an indifferent appearance here, You know, by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, they were to have all the Lands to the Westward of the Mississippi River, in Consequence of which they sent one hundred men from the Havana Under the command of one Capt. Don Rose,* an old experienced officer, to take possession of their part of the Louisiana Country He took post at a place called paincour, about forty miles above this Fort where he has Commanded so much to the people's satisfaction, as will redound much to his honor, tho' he has been so Unlucky with his people by deaths and desertions, that he has now only seventeen men left out of the hundred, It is now said there is another Officer coming up from the Havana to Relieve him and five hundred Spanish Soldiers, who are to be employ'd building a Fort on the Missouri River, which you may see by a map is about sixty miles from hence, on the Spanish shore, It is in the heart of the Country of a Tribe of Indians of that name, who are very numerous and give law to all the Indians hereabout.

It has been talked ever since we arrived here, of Col Wilkins having orders to establish a post at a place call'd by the French Post St. Vincent, the English call it O Post.† It is on the Wabash River, Its by Land 240 English miles but to go by Water is 600 at lest from this place, and for this purpose he is fitting up a very Large Boat, by Way of a Row-galley which is to row with 24 Oars, to Carry 35 men With six Months provisions &c and a Brass six-

* Rious reached St. Louis in 1768, but Sir Ange, the former Commander of Fort Chartres, remained in command till of 1770.

† This is Vincennes, which the English, who thought that every French place must necessarily be a Saint, changed to St. Vincent. The French have a way of using *au*, *aux* before names, and this has led to mistakes like that in the text. They would speak of Post Vincennes as *au Poste*, at the Post. Hence we have *aux Arce*, Ozark; *aux Sables*, Ausable.

pounder Mounted on her forecastle, Her Gunwales are raised so high that the men are not to be seen Rowing, This Boat is to be Commanded by a Commissioned Officer, and is also to Cruise on the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, to intercept the french and Spanish traders from New Orleans, Carrying on an Illicit trade with our Indians at O Post and on the Rivers, It is likewise to prevent them from killing Buffalo, which the people from New Orleans have done in such quantities lately that were they allowd to continue it, they would soon destroy all those animals.

I believe when I wrote you by Capt. Forbes I mentioned the farm Capt. Stewart and I had bought in Company, from which we had great expectations, But that poor man being so soon Cutt off, has Rendered all our hopes fruitless, for we was obliged to take in other partners that quiet destroys all our endeavors, and things of all kinds being so extravagantly dear that I fear I shall not be able to save any thing out of my pay, had not these poor Gents: died since we came here, I had some hopes of getting leave of absence to go to England, But since it has so happened, I fear I may now give up all hopes of it for life, Indeed I should not so much mind that were I in a part of America that one could have the least hopes of health, I cannot so much complain of it myself for I have been very hearty ever since the Stroke I had in September, that I mentioned to you in my last, But it would shock a Turk to see what the Poor men, women, & children, have suffered for want of proper nourishment. You may easily Conceive what Wretched state a poor man must be in when in the high of a fever to have nothing to drink but Cold Water—

When the fevers had somewhat abated, a great many of the men was seized with a Bluddy flux, which now makes great havock amongst them, not a Week but we Burry some and when it will end God only knows, for there are numbers of them just at Deaths door, you would pity them much to see them so shortly changed from a sett of fine stout hearty Young men, now a weak, feeble, emaciated poor Souls. I Believe by the time you have Read this far you will wish

for a Conclusion, and indeed so it really is time. But my heart wishes much to converse with you and as I cannot have that happiness, hope you will excuse this long epistle, Ensign Howard has been very ill all winter It has been offered to him that if he would give in his Resignation he might return to Europe and I believe I might have the offer of it on the same Conditions I had Mr. Raymond's, I consulted the Colonel in it and he advises me to wait and see what may be the Issue of the Last Recommendation. We have had several expresses from Fort Pitt this Winter and I was in great hopes of hearing from you by some of them but not a line has made its appearance, however there is a good time coming in the spring, I long much to know what luck I have had in the Philadelphia Lottery, and hope to hear you have put out that trifle to Interest.

We have had a fine Winter here as any I have ever seen since I came to America and all the Gents: (except Howard) have been pretty healthy, I still keep bustling about am now busy fencing in a Garden for the men, which with my own and the adjutants duty that I have done ever since poor Turner Died keeps me constantly employ'd and I am sure ads much to my health. Pray make my most sincere Respects to Miss Shipphard to all my Little Countrymen, Miss^r: Bamsley, Shipphard and Smith, and the Rest of your good family, and may he who has the giving of all good gifts ever Bless you Sir & all your Undertakings, is the fervent prayer of

Dear Sir, your poor but sincere friend,

GEO: BUTRICKE.

VII.

FORT CHARLES 27th June 1769

DEAR SIR

Though I am not so happy as to have heard from you once since I left Philadelphia, I have not mist any opportunity of Writing to you, and this by Mr. Morgan being a very good one I cannot let it slip without letting you know that one of your friends is still among the living.—My last was of the 10th Febr'y. which I hope you

have Received by this time—In April I was Attack with a severe fever which kept me confined for ten days, and in May again much more severe than the Other tho' it did not last so long, since which I have been very hearty and indeed the whole Garrison are much recovered, tho' the Weather is most intolerably hott: the men keep up their spirits very well, I am in hopes the seasoning (as they call it here) is now almost over.

We have been all this Spring, under the greatest apprehension of an Indian Warr,* we had it from all quarters that several nations had entered into a League to strike the English in the Illinois Country this Spring, Col. Wilkins on this information very prudently filled all the stores with provisions and sent an Officer with the arm'd Boat to get in a quantity of Wood which was happily effected in a very short time and now we have 280 cords piled up under the Walls of the Fort and we can now bid defiance to all the Indians in America,—the 16th April a party of the Kickapoos broke into a house in this Village; surpris'd a soldier and his Wife in Bed, scalp'd both and got off without the least hurt; and the 14th May another party of the Sax and Reynolds† attacked some of the Indians that live near this fort killed six, and Carried off their scalps, these strokes alarmed us much, obliged us to keep constantly in the Fort, & watch Night and day, Its now said the stroke intended against us will be in the harvest time, But I am of an Opinion it will blow over for this time or we should have had more of it before now.

I have had great hopes of getting leave from Col. Wilkins to return to Europe, which he had in some measure promised me when the new adjutant arrived, but we have heard nothing as yet how those vacancies have been filled; & Cap^t Campbell, the Barrack master here, has got leave to return to Europe,

* These apprehensions were caused by the threats of vengeance made by the Ottawas and their allies, the Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, against the Illinois, for the murder of Pontiac, at Cahokia by an Illinois.

† Foxes (Outagamies.)

& has appointed me to act in his absence, with a Salary of two shillings sterling p^r day, This with two I expect for doing the adjutant's duty, will I hope enable me to make you a Remittance of a hundred York in a short time, If I have not some letters from you soon, I shall think you have quiet forgot me. Pray give my kind respects to Miss Jemima, and all the rest of your good family and believe me

Dear sir

Yours Most affectionately

GEO. BUTRICKE.

To Captain Barnsley

Superscribed

To

Captain BARNESLEY Esq^r

At Bensalem in Bucks Co

Pennsylvania

Pr: favor of

GEO. MORGAN, Esq^r: }

VIII.

FORT CHARTRES 29th Decem^r 1769.

DEAR SIR.

I cannot let slip this opportunity tho' am at a loss what to write, 'Tis almost two years since I had the pleasure to see you, and in all that time not one Line, tho' when I consider former times, I am not so much surprised for I Remember when I was at Niagara a letter in two years was look'd upon as a great favour.

This is the fifth I have wrote you since I came to this place and I took particular care to send them by good hands, so that I hope they are all come to hand. We are now in a melancholy situation we have not had the Least Accounts from any Quarter since the first of June, 'Tis thought the Indians have Cut of the Expresses from fort Pitt on the River Ohio, and we have Acc^s by frenchmen from New Orleans that since the Spaniards have returned to that place they have forbid all English or french from Landing there, If this be true all our Communications are shutt up, the Indians are all out hunting now, But its said we shall certainly have an Indian Warr in the Spring, In

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my last I inform'd you of my intention to return to Europe, But I have fear I shall not be able to Accomplish it, not only for the Reason above given, But my having so many employments on my hands, which will Render it very difficult.

I now do the duty of Q^r Mas^r : , adjutant, Barrack Master and since the death of poor Captain Lieut Lane have been Obliged to act as paymaster tho' was given to Understand it was intended for another person, there are two candidates for this place, vizt: Lieut Chapman and one Rumsey who you may remember in the 42^d Regm^t, he is Recommended for an Ensigny in this Reg^t; and if he succeeds the present Commanding Officer will give him the paymasters place, —I could not help observing to Lt, Colonel Wilkins that I thought itsomething strange being desired to do a duty for a Regim^t, and the emoluments given to another Person, but he gave me to understand that he was a Better Judge for me, than I was for myself, it then struck me of the Repeated Advice you have given me, and I immediately told him there was no kind of duty he would desire me to do; but I should be happy in executing it, by this you will see I still am on a good footing with him, But you will pitty me when I tell you that the whole Corp and he are on very Bad terms, this makes me have a very difficult Card to play, however I hope to Rubb it out for a few years in order to save a little more money and I hope to be able to send you a Bill in the Spring for one hundred Penn: Curr, I have not time to say more at present, therefore Conclude with my sincere respects to all your family wishing you and them a Merry Christmas and many a happy New Year.

GEO. BUTRICKE.

IX.

Letter dated at Fort Chartres, on the 30th May 1770—is sent “by some Indians just going off for Fort Pitt by land”—speaks of some money matters, and the necessities of Life there are “very dear”—He still continues to hold the numerous offices in the Reg^t, before described, and says “I keep in with the person [Col. Wilkins?] as you de-

sired, tho' I assure you it is attended with many disagreeable Circumstances, however I shall still adhere to your advice. I am sorry to tell you there are many disagreeable things passes in this part of the world. I have Steered clear as yet, some think it will be a means of bringing us back to Philadelphia for Court Matials &c &c."

His next letter dated June 13, 1770, mentions the preceding letter, and says "I have no news, health and I are again friends and we go hand in hand in spite of Climate, or a most shocking unhealthy Country," &c.

The next letter dated May 2, 1771, still complains that he has not yet rec^d a line from Cap^t. B—sends this by way of Fort Pitt, and a draft will be sent by Lieut. Chapman of same Reg^t. "who will embark for Philadelphia, by way of New Orleans in a few days," and adds,

"I am sorry to hear there is so great a probability of a Spanish war, We have frequent alarms here of enemy Indians, we have lost one man kill'd and scalped this Spring."

GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following interesting table contains matter which will be very useful for future reference, and having been prepared with great care, its accuracy can be relied upon:

FROM 1682 TO 1863.

1682, October. William Penn [Proprietary] acted as Governor till August, 1684.

Thomas Lloyd, President, until December, 1688.

Captain John Blackwell, Deputy Governor to 1690.

President and Council to April 26th, 1693.

Benjamin Fletcher, Deputy-Governor to September, 1692.

William Markham, Deputy-Governor, to December 3d, 1696.

William Penn again acted as Governor to November 1st, 1701.

Andrew Hamilton, Deputy-Governor to February, 1703.

Edward Shippen, President of Council to February, 1704.

John Evans, Deputy-Governor to February, 1709

Charles Gookin, Deputy-Governor to March, 1717.

Sir. William Keith, Bart., Deputy-Governor to June 1727.

Patrick Gordon, Deputy-Governor to June, 1736.

James Logan, President of Council to June, 1738.

George Thomas, Deputy-Governor to June, 1748.

James Hamilton, Deputy-Governor to October, 1754.

Robert Hunter Morris, Deputy-Governor to August 19, 1756.

William Denny, Deputy-Governor to November, 1759.

James Hamilton, Deputy-Governor to October, 1763.

John Penn, son of Richard Penn, Deputy-Governor to May 6, 1771.

Richard Penn, Governor to August, 1771.

John Penn, (second time) Governor to September, 1776.

Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of Executive Council to October, 1777.

Joseph Reed, President to November, 1781.

William Moore, President to November, 1782.

John Dickinson, President to October, 1785.

Benjamin Franklin, President to October, 1788.

Thomas Mifflin, President to the adoption of the new Constitution in 1790.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

1790.	Thomas Mifflin had	27,725	
	Arthur St. Clair,	2,802	
	Whole number,		30,529
1783.	Thomas Mifflin,	19,590	
	F. A. Muhlenberg,	10,700	
	Whole number,		30,391
1796.	Thomas Mifflin,	30,029	
	F. A. Muhlenberg,	10,011	
	Whole number,		41,031

1799. Thomas McKean,	37,244	1847. Francis R. Shunk,	146,081
James Ross,	22,643	James Irvin,	128,148
Whole number,	65,010	Eman'l C. Reigert,	11,247
1802. Thomas McKean,	47,879	Whole number,	285,476
James Ross,	17,037	1848. W. F. Johnston,	168,462
Whole number,	65,010	Morris Longstreth,	168,192
1805. Thomas McKean,	48,483	Whole number,	336,654
Simon Snyder,	43,644	1851. William Bigler,	186,507
Whole number,	82,522	W. F. Johnston,	178,070
1808. Simon Snyder,	67,975	Whole number,	364,577
James Ross,	37,575	1854. James Pollock,	204,008
John Spayd,	4,006	William Bigler,	167,001
Whole number,	111,564	Whole number,	371,009
1811. Simon Snyder,	52,319	1857. Wm. F. Packer,	188,890
No opposition.		David Wilmot,	146,147
Whole number,	57,603	Isaac Hazlehurst,	28,100
1814. Simon Snyder,	51,099	Whole number,	363,187
Isaac Wayne,	29,566	1860. Andrew G. Curtin,	262,403
Whole number,	81,593	Henry D. Foster,	230,239
1817. William Findlay,	66,331	Whole number,	482,452
Joseph Heister,	59,273	1863. Andrew G. Curtin,	269,496
Whole number,	125,614	G. W. Woodward,	254,171
1820. Joseph Heister,	67,905	Whole number,	523,667
William Findlay,	66,300		
Whole number,	134,205		
1823. John A. Shultze,	89,968		
Andrew Gregg,	64,221		
Whole number,	154,149		
1826. John A. Shultze,	72,710		
John Sergeant,	1,174		
Whole number,	73,881		
1829. George Wolf,	78,219		
Joseph Ritner,	51,776		
Whole number,	129,995		
1832. George Wolf,	91,235		
Joseph Ritner,	88,186		
Whole number,	169,421		
1835. Joseph Ritner,	94,023		
George Wolf,	65,804		
H. A. Mulenberg,	40,586		
Whole number,	200,413		
1838. David R. Porter,	131,496		
Joseph Ritner,	121,389		
Whole number,	252,885		
1841. David R. Porter,	136,335		
John Banks,	113,374		
Whole number,	249,709		
1844. Francis R. Shunk,	160,403		
Joseph Markle,	156,114		
Whole number,	316,517		

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

[Written in 1818 for the Port Folio, at the request of the editor, by H. DEARBORN, Major Gen. U. S. A. and now reprinted here at the request of the venerable editor to make it accessible to students generally.]

On the sixteenth of June, 1775, it was determined that a fortified post should be established at or near Bunker's Hill.

A detachment of the army was ordered to advance early in the evening of that day, and commence the erection of a strong work on the heights in the rear of Charlestown, at that time called Breed's Hill, but from its proximity to Bunker Hill, the battle has taken its name from the latter eminence, which overlooks it. The work was commenced and carried on under the direction of such engineers as we were able to procure, at that time. It was a square redoubt, the curtains of which were about sixty or seventy feet in extent, with an entrenchment, or breast work, extending 50 or 60 feet from the northern angle, towards Mystic river.

In the course of the night the ramparts had been raised to the height of six or sev-

en feet, with a small ditch at their base, but it was yet in a rude and very imperfect state. Being in full view from the northern heights of Boston it was discovered by the enemy, as soon as day-light appeared, and a determination was immediately formed by General *Gage*, for dislodging our troops from this new and alarming position. Arrangements were promptly made for effecting this important object. The movements of the British troops, indicating an attack, were soon discovered; in consequence of which, orders were immediately issued for the march of a considerable part of our army to reinforce the detachment at the redoubts on Breed's Hill; but such was the imperfect state of discipline, the want of knowledge in military science, and the deficiency of the materials of war, that the movement of the troops was extremely irregular and devoid of every thing like concert—each regiment advancing according to the opinions, *feelings*, or caprice, of its commander.

Colonel *Stark's** regiment was quartered in Medford, distant about four miles from the point of anticipated attack. It then consisted of thirteen companies, and was probably the largest regiment in the army. About ten o'clock in the morning he received orders to march. The regiment being destitute of ammunition, it was formed in front of a house occupied as an arsenal, where each man received a *gill-cup* full of powder, fifteen balls, and one flint.

The several captains were then ordered to march their companies to their respective quarters, and make up their powder and ball into cartridges, with the greatest possible dispatch. As there were scarcely two muskets in a company of equal caliber, it was necessary to reduce the size of the balls for many of them; and as but a small proportion of the men had cartridge boxes, the

remainder made use of powder horns and ball pouches.

After completing the necessary preparations for action, the regiment formed, and marched about one o'clock. When it reached Charlestown Neck, we found two regiments halted, in consequence of a heavy enfilading fire thrown across it, of round, bar, and chain shot, from the *Lively* frigate, and floating batteries anchored in Charles river, and a floating battery laying in the river Mystic. Major *M'Clary* went forward, and observed to the commanders, if they did not intend to move on, he wished them to open and let our regiment pass: the latter was immediately done. My company being in front, I marched by the side of Col. *Stark*, who, moving with a very deliberate pace, I suggested the propriety of quickening the march of the regiment, that it might sooner be relieved from the galling cross fire of the enemy. With a look peculiar to himself, he fixed his eye upon me, and observed with great composure, "*Dearborn—one fresh man in action is worth ten fatigued ones*," and continued to advance in the same cool and collected manner. When we reached the top of Bunker's Hill, where general *Putnam* had taken his station, the regiment halted for a few moments for the rear to come up.

Soon after, the enemy were discovered to have landed on the shore of Morton's point, in front of Breed's Hill, under cover of a tremendous fire of shot and shells from a battery on Copp's Hill, in Boston, which had opened on the redoubt at day-break.

Major general *Howe*, and brigadier general *Pigot*, were the commanders of the British forces which first landed, consisting of four battalions of infantry, ten companies of grenadiers, and ten of light infantry, with a train of field artillery. They formed as they disembarked, but remained in that position, until they were reinforced by another detachment.

At this moment the veteran and gallant colonel *Stark* harangued his regiment in a short but animated address; then directed them to give three cheers, and make a rapid movement to the rail fence which ran from the left, and about forty yards in the rear of the redoubt towards Mystic river. Part

* This distinguished veteran is still alive, in the ninety-first year of his age, and resides in the state of New Hampshire.

He is one of the only *three* surviving general officers of the revolutionary war.

The other two are major general *St. Clair*, who lives in the interior of Pennsylvania, and brigadier general *Huntington*, of Connecticut.

of the grass having been recently cut, lay in winnows and cocks on the field. Another fence was taken up—the rails run through the one in front, and the hay, mown in the vicinity, suspended upon them, from the bottom to the top, which had the appearance of a breast work, but was, in fact, no real cover to the men. It however served as deception on the enemy. This was done by the direction of the *committee of safety*, of which Wm. Winthrop, esq., who then and now lives in Cambridge, was one, as he has within a few years informed me.

At the moment our regiment was formed in the rear of the rail fence, with one other small regiment from New Hampshire, under the command of colonel *Reid*, the fire commenced between the left wing of the British army, commanded by general *Howe*, and the troops in the redoubt under colonel *Prescott*, while a column of the enemy was advancing on our left, on the shore of Mystic river, with an evident intention of turning our left wing, and that veteran and most excellent regiment of Welsh fusileers, so distinguished for its gallant conduct in the battle of Minden, advanced in column directly on the rail fence; when within eighty or an hundred yards, deployed into line, with the precision and firmness of troops on parade, and opened a brisk but regular fire by platoons, which was returned by a well directed, rapid, and fatal discharge from our whole line.

The action soon became general, and very heavy from right to left. In the course of ten or fifteen minutes the enemy gave way at all points, and retreated in great disorder; leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field.

The firing ceased for a short time, until the enemy again formed, advanced and recommenced a spirited fire from his whole line. Several attempts were again made to turn our left, but the troops having thrown up a slight stone wall on the bank of the river and laying down behind it, gave such a deadly fire, as cut down almost every man of the party opposed to them; while the fire from the redoubt and the rail-fence was so well directed and so fatal, especially to

the British officers, that the whole army was compelled a second time to retreat with precipitation and great confusion. At this time the ground occupied by the enemy was covered with his dead and wounded. Only a few small detached parties again advanced, which kept up a distant ineffectual scattering fire until a strong reinforcement arrived from Boston which advanced on the southern declivity of the hill, in the rear of Charlestown. When this column arrived opposite that angle of the redoubt which faced Charlestown, it wheeled by platoons to the right and advanced directly upon the redoubt without firing a gun. By this time our ammunition was exhausted. A few men only had a charge left.

The advancing column made an attempt to carry the redoubt by assault, but at the first onset every man that mounted the parapet was cut down, by the troops within, who had formed on the opposite side, not being prepared with bayonets to meet a charge.

The column wavered for a moment, but soon formed again; when a forward movement was made with such spirit and intrepidity as to render the feeble efforts of a handful of men, without the means of defence, unavailing, and they fled through an open space, in the rear of the redoubt, which had been left for a gateway. At this moment the rear of the British column advanced round the angle of the redoubt and threw in a galling flank fire upon our troops, as they rushed from it, which killed and wounded a greater number than had fallen before during the action. The whole of our line immediately after gave away and retreated with rapidity and disorder towards Bunker Hill; carrying off as many of the wounded as possible, so that only thirty six or seven fell into the hands of the enemy, among whom were *Lt. Col. Parker* and two or three other officers who fell in or near the redoubt.

When the troops arrived at the summit of Bunker Hill, we found *Gen. Putnam* with nearly as many men as had been engaged in the battle; notwithstanding which no measures had been taken, for reinforcing us, nor was there a shot fired to cover our re-

treat, or any movement made to check the advance of the enemy to this height, but on the contrary, *Gen. Putnam* rode off, with a number of *spades and pick-axes in his hands* and the troops that had remained with him *inactive*, during the whole of the action, although within a few hundred yards of the battle ground and no obstacle to impede their movement but *musket balls*.

The whole of the troops now descended the northwestern declivity of Bunker Hill and recrossed the neck. Those of the New Hampshire line retired towards Winter Hill, and the others on to Prospect Hill.

Some slight works were thrown up in the course of the evening,—strong advance pickets were posted on the roads leading to Charlestown, and the troops anticipating an attack, rested on their arms.

It is a most extraordinary fact that the British did not make a single charge during the battle, which, if attempted, would have been decisive and fatal to the Americans, as they did not carry into the field fifty bayonets. In my company there was not one.

Soon after the commencement of the action a detachment from the British force in Boston was landed in Charlestown, and within a few moments the whole town appeared in a blaze. A dense column of smoke rose to a great height, and there being a gentle breeze from the south west, it hung like a thunder cloud over the contending armies. A very few houses escaped the dreadful conflagration of this devoted town.

From similar mistakes, the fixed ammunition furnished for the field-pieces was calculated for guns of a larger caliber, which prevented the use of field artillery on both sides. There was no cavalry in either army. From the ships of war and the large battery on Copp's Hill a heavy cannonade was kept up upon our line and redoubt, from the commencement to the close of the action, and during the retreat; but with very little effect; except that of killing the brave Major *Andrew M^cClary*, of Col. *Stark's* regiment soon after we retired from Bunker Hill. He was among the first officers of the army. Possessing a sound judgment, of undaunted bravery,—enter-

prising, ardent and zealous, both as a patriot and soldier. His loss was severely felt by his compatriots in arms, while his country was deprived of the services of one of her most promising and distinguished champions of liberty.

After leaving the field of battle I met him and drank some spirit and water with him. He was animated and sanguine in the result of the conflict for Independence, from the glorious display of valor, which had distinguished his countrymen on that ever memorable day.

He soon observed that the British troops on Bunker Hill appeared in motion and said he would go and reconnoitre them, to see whether they were coming out over the neck, at the same time directing me to march my company down the road towards Charlestown. We were then at Tuft's house near *Ploughed Hill*. I immediately made a forward movement to the position he directed me to take, and halted while he proceeded to the old pound, which stood on the site now occupied as a tavern-house not far from the entrance to the neck. After he had satisfied himself that the enemy did not intend to leave their strong posts on the heights, he was returning towards me, and when within twelve or fifteen rods of where I stood, with my company, a random cannon-shot, from one of the frigates laying near where the centre of *Craig's* bridge now is passed directly through his body and put to flight one of the most heroic souls that ever animated man.

He leaped two or three feet from the ground, pitched forward, and fell dead upon his face. I had him carried to Medford, where he was interred, with all the respect and honours we could exhibit to the manes of a great and good man. He was my bosom friend; we had grown up together on terms of the greatest intimacy and I loved him as a brother.

My position in the battle, more the result of accident, than any regularity of formation, was on the right of the line, at the rail fence, which afforded me a fair view of the whole scene of action.

Our men were intent on cutting down every officer whom they could distinguish

in the British line. When any of them discovered one he would instantly exclaim "*there,*" "*see that officer,*" "*let us have a shot at him,*" when two or three would fire at the same moment; and as our soldiers were excellent marksmen and rested their muskets over the fence, they were sure of their object. An officer was discovered to mount near the position of Gen. Howe, on the left of the British line and ride towards our left; which a column was endeavouring to turn. This was the only officer on horseback during the day, and as he approached the rail fence, I heard a number of our men observe, "*there,*" "*there,*"—"see that officer on horseback,"—"let us fire," "no, not yet,"—"wait until he gets to that little knoll,"—"now,"—when they fired and he instantly fell dead, from his horse. It proved to be Major Pitcairn,—a distinguished officer. The fire of the enemy was so badly directed, I should presume that forty-nine balls out of fifty passed from one to six feet over our heads, for I noticed an apple tree, some paces in the rear, which had scarcely a ball in it, from the ground as high as a man's head, while the trunk and branches above were literally cut to pieces.

I commanded a full company in action and had only one man killed and five wounded, which was a full average of the loss we sustained, excepting those who fell while sallying from the redoubt, when it was stormed by the British column.

Our total loss in killed was eighty-eight, and as well as I can recollect upwards of two hundred wounded. Our platoon officers carried fuses.

In the course of the action, after firing away what ammunition I had, I walked on to the higher ground to the right, in rear of the redoubt with an expectation of procuring from some of the dead or wounded men who lay there, a supply. While in that situation I saw at some distance a dead man lying near a small locust tree. As he appeared to be much better dressed than our men generally were, I asked a man who was passing me, if he knew who it was. He replied "*it is Doctor Warren.*"

I did not personally know Doctor Warren, but was well acquainted with his public

character. He had been recently appointed a general in our service, but had not taken any command. He was President of the Provincial Congress then sitting in Watertown, and having heard that there would probably be an action, had come to share in whatever might happen, in the character of a volunteer and was unfortunately killed early in the action. His death was a severe misfortune to his friends and country. Posterity will appreciate his worth and do honour to his memory. He is immortalized as a patriot, who gloriously fell in the defence of freedom.

The number of our troops in action as near as I was able to ascertain did not exceed fifteen hundred. The force of the British, at the commencement of the action, was estimated at about the same number, but they were frequently reinforced.

Had our ammunition held out, or had we been supplied with only fifteen or twenty rounds, I have no doubt but that we should have killed and wounded the greatest part of their army, and compelled the remainder to have laid down their arms; for it was with the greatest difficulty that they were brought up the last time. Our fire was so deadly, particularly to the officers, that it would have been impossible to have resisted it, but for a short time longer.

I did not see a man quit his post during the action, and do not believe a single soldier, who was brought into the field fled, until the whole army was obliged to retreat, for want of powder and ball.

The total loss of the British was about twelve hundred; upwards of five hundred killed and between six and seven hundred wounded. The Welsh fusileers suffered most severely; they came into action five hundred strong, and all were killed or wounded but eighty-three.

I will mention an extraordinary circumstance to show how far the temporary reputation of a man may affect the minds of all classes of society.

General Putnam had entered our army at the commencement of the revolutionary war, with such an universal popularity as can scarcely *now* be conceived, even by those who *then* felt the whole force of it,

and no one can at this time offer any satisfactory reasons why he was held in such high estimation.

In the battle of Bunker Hill he took post on the declivity towards Charlestown Neck, where I saw him on horseback as we passed on to Breed's Hill, with Col. Gerrish by his side. I heard the gallant Col. *Prescott* (who commanded in the redoubt) observe, after the war, at the table of his *Excellency James Boudoin*, then governor of this commonwealth, "that he sent three messengers during the battle to Gen. *Putnam*, requesting him to come forward and take the command, there being no general officer present, and the relative rank of the colonel not having been settled; but that he received no answer, and his whole conduct was such, both during the action and the retreat, that he ought to have been shot." He remained at or near the top of Bunker Hill until the retreat, with colonel *Gerrish* by his side: I saw them together when we retreated. He not only continued at that distance himself during the whole of the action, but had a force with him nearly as large as that engaged. No reinforcement of men or ammunition was sent to our assistance; and, instead of attempting to cover the retreat of those who had expended their last shot in the face of the enemy, he retreated in company with colonel *Gerrish*, and his whole force, without discharging a single musket; but what is still more astonishing, colonel *Gerrish* was arrested for cowardice, tried, cashiered, and universally execrated; while not a word was said against the conduct of general *Putnam*, whose extraordinary popularity alone saved him, not only from trial but even from censure. Colonel *Gerrish* commanded a regiment, and should have been at its head. His regiment was not in action, although ordered; but as he was in the suite of the general, and appeared to be in the situation of adjutant general, why was he not directed by *Putnam* to join it, or the regiment sent into action under the senior officer present with it?

When general *Putnam's* ephemeral and unaccountable popularity subsided or faded away, and the minds of the people were released from the shackles of a delusive trance,

the circumstances relating to Bunker Hill were viewed and talked of in a very different light, and the selection of the unfortunate colonel *Gerrish* as a scape-goat, considered as a mysterious and inexplicable event.

I have no private feelings to gratify by making this statement in relation to general *Putnam*, as I never had any intercourse with him, and was only in the army where he was present, for a few months; but, at this late period, I conceive it a duty to give a fair and impartial account of one of the most important battles during the war of independence, and all the circumstances connected with it, so far as I had the means of being correctly informed.

It is a duty I owe to posterity, and the character of those brave officers who bore a share in the hardships of the revolution.

Nothing like discipline had entered our army at that time. General *Ward*, then commander in chief, remained at his quarters in Cambridge, and apparently took no interest or part in the transactions of the day.

No general officer, except *Putnam*, appeared in sight, nor did any officer assume the command, undertake to form the troops, or give any orders, in the course of the action, that I heard, except colonel *Stark*, who directed his regiment to reserve their fire on the retreat of the enemy, until they advanced again.

Every platoon officer was engaged in discharging his own musket, and left his men to fire as they pleased, but never without a sure aim at some particular object, which was more destructive than any mode which could have been adopted with troops who were not inured to discipline, and never had been in battle, but who still were familiar with the use of arm, from boyhood, and each having his peculiar manner of loading and firing, which had been practiced upon for years, with the same gun, any attempt to control them by uniformity or system, would have rendered their fires infinitely less fatal to the enemy. Not an officer or soldier of the continental troops engaged was in uniform, but were in the plain and ordinary dress of citizens; nor was there an officer on horseback.

(Signed)

H. DEARBORN,

THE TOMB OF COLUMBUS.—In the Cathedral Church of the Havana, on the north side of the chancel, and near the high-altar, is an insignificant looking mural tablet. It marks the last resting-place of one whose life was a perpetual wandering to-and-fro upon the earth, to whose bones there came final rest only after many years of death. The rude likeness carved upon it shows the thoughtful, persistent face of Christopher Columbus. In the wall behind, his remains are built up.

It seems almost incredible that the spot where lie the ashes of one so great should be marked by no more than this poor tablet. It is too meagre to catch the attention of a stranger without direction. Perhaps that is best. For even the most glorious work of men's hands would fail to be fit memorial of him whose monument is half the inhabited world.

It is not too much to say that Columbus owes his grand success to his unselfish unity of purpose. There was no want of breadth in his character to canker the fair fame of his benefaction to the world. We find no fault in him. When smaller men tried to rise upon the ruin of his credit, he took it quietly, and forgave it without scorn. There is not one imperfection to limit our reverence for his memory. The son of a humble Genoese wool-comber, he left his children a distinction prouder than a pedigree of the bluest blood. His education was the best his father could afford. From the earliest, his chief fancy was for the sea—a fact in which his simple piety recognised the original of that Divine guidance which afterwards led him to discover the New World.

After serving in ships of war, under one of his own relations, at the age of five-and-thirty Columbus was attracted to Lisbon by the fame of the Portuguese discoveries, and the scientific patronage of the young and amiable Prince Henry of Portugal. There he married a countrywoman of his own, whose father was one of the prince's seaman, and governor of the Island of Porto Santo. For awhile he made voyages to the Portuguese possessions on the coast of Guinea, chiefly with the view of

penetrating to India by the East. At the same time, from a theory of the spherical form of the earth, which he had founded on Ptolemy's globe and the chart of Marinus of Tyre, he conceived the idea of reaching India, and perhaps more, by way of the West. From this beginning arose the great work of his life. Once convinced in his own mind, he never afterwards hesitated, or doubted, or lost sight of his design.

His deep religious instinct served to elevate and confirm his purpose, with a sense little short of Divine inspiration. He saw himself foretold, in the prophecies of the Old Testament, as destined to bring together all nations and languages under the banner of the Redeemer. The power of his ruling passion showed itself outwardly, in the quiet dignity and authority of his demeanour. He was ready to spend himself and be spent for the success of his plans. And neither arguments, nor entreaties, nor even tears, could shake his convictions or turn him aside from his projects.

The baldest sketch of his great life would be too long for the present paper. Its history cannot be condensed without injury. Washington Irving's charming work is within the reach of all readers. Later writers have differed from his well-known conclusions as to the island first seen by the discoverers. In the "Landfall of Columbus," by Capt. Beecher, R. N., of the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, the whole question is carefully examined and set at rest. To this the interested may refer with satisfaction, for accounts of the various fortunes through which this great navigator went, and the difficulties that he overcame; till, after long delay, his expedition was fitted out at the little port of Palos, in Andalusia, under the countenance of Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Castile: and, amid the tears and dismay of relations, he sailed with three vessels and a complement of not more than a hundred men in all, on Friday, the 3d of August, 1492, "half an hour before sunrise."

More than two months of westward sailing over the "Sea of Darkness" brought them to the Bahama Banks. Many times the superstitions of the sailors perilled the

success of the expedition, and even the life of the admiral. At last, from natural signs, they deemed that they drew near to the land; mutinous tempers grew calm; all hearts took courage. When day broke, on Friday, 12th October, they found themselves at an island, called by the natives Guanahani, which Columbus henceforth "named San Salvador, in remembrance of that Almighty Power which had so miraculously" showed it to him. It is styled now, by Europeans, Watling Island, after a certain buccaneer captain. The San Salvador of modern maps is falsely so called.

This was the discovery of the New World. The fabled Cipango, by which some have understood Japan, and the mainland of India, had yet to be reached. For these the admiral continued to search, drawn towards west or east at the sight of larger islands opening up in the horizon, till he came to Cuba, "which I believe" said he, "must be Cipango."

Here I leave him. He had succeeded in his great aim. Before his death he made three more voyages across the Atlantic to the newly discovered Indies. After two years of sickness, he died, in Spain, on the 26th May, 1506, and was buried in the Convent of San Francisco, at Valladolid. Seven years later, his body was removed to the Monastery of Cartujos de las Cuevas, in Seville. From there, according to a wish expressed in his last will, it was taken to the West Indies, and buried by the altar in the Cathedral of San Domingo. In 1795, when that island was given up to France, his remains were transferred from San Domingo to Cuba, and rest finally on the right side of the high-altar in the Cathedral in the city of the Havana.

The personal appearance of Columbus was not a bad index of his character. His general air expressed the authority which he knew so well how to exercise. His light-grey eyes kindled easily at subjects of interest. He was tall and well-formed. His complexion was fair and freckled, and inclined to ruddy. Trouble soon turned his light hair grey, and at thirty years of age it was quite white. Moderate in food, and simple in dress, temperate in language,

bearing himself with courteous and gentle gravity, religious without being a formalist, repressing his irritable temper with a lofty piety, he was the model of a Christian gentleman. The devout reference of his successes to the Divine favor, with which he concludes the report of his first voyage to the sovereigns of Castile, is highly characteristic of the man.

"This is certain," he writes, "that the Eternal God our Lord gives all things to those who obey Him, and the victory when it seems impossible, and this evidently is an instance of it, for although people have talked of these lands, all was conjecture, unless proved by seeing them, for the greater part listened and judged more by hearsay than by anything else.

"Since, then, our Redeemer has given this victory to our illustrious king and queen, and celebrated their reigns by such a great thing, all Christendom should rejoice and make great festivals, and give thanks to the Blessed Trinity, with solemn praises for the conversion of so much people to our faith."

THE FIRST BOOK EVER PRINTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

A. D. 1685.

At the May meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the following letter was read by Horatio G. Jones, Esq., Cor. Sec. It was addressed to him by the Hon. John William Wallace, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, who at the time was spending a few days at Newport, R. I.:

NEWPORT, R. I., April 21st, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I know the interest with which you pursue every inquiry which concerns either the honor of the press or the honor of Pennsylvania, and am sure you will hear with pleasure of my discovery in this ancient town of the first volume ever issued from the press of the Middle Colonies; a tract printed in our own city in the year 1685.

This volume was the subject of some remark by me in New York in May last on the celebration by the Historical Society

there of the Bradford Bicentenary, but I had then never seen it, nor seen anybody who had. I knew but little about it. I referred to it, however, as follows:

The earliest issue of Bradford's press known to me is an Almanac for the year 1686, produced of course in 1685. One copy alone seems to have survived to this day, and that one has wandered far from the place of its origin. New England boasts its possession. It was called America's Messenger. A certain Samuel Atkins edited it. Among the remarkable events which were set down opposite to particular days, there was set down opposite to that one on which Mr. Penn assumed control of things in Pennsylvania, the following entry: "The beginning of Government here by the LORD PENN." This title of courtesy given to their Governor was offensive to the Provincial Magistracy. Atkins was summoned before the Council and ordered to blot out the words "Lord Penn," and Bradford was warned "not to print anything but what shall have licence from the Council."

Behold! a second copy now turns up; I may say *most fortunately* turns up, since that copy to which I referred when in New York, as still in existence, cannot be found. Within a few years it has perished, apparently, to the world forever! The second copy, now discovered, is in the possession of DAVID KING, M. D., of this place—a gentleman not more advantageously known in the walks of medical science than in the departments of literature, history and social life. I have the tract now before me in his hospitable house. It is one of twenty pages duodecimo, well printed, and on paper much better than most which now absorbs the ink of Almanacks. The motives which the editor, ATKINS, who styles himself 'Student in Mathematicks and Astrology,'—and who in our day of greater titles would have doubtless been 'Professor' in those arts—had to prepare the Calendar, are stated in a preface written by himself. I make you an extract from it on the spot, and while I sit at Dr. King's table:

TO THE READER.

I have sojourned in & through several

places, not only in this province but likewise in Maryland & elsewhere, & the people generally complaining that they scarcely knew how the time passed nor that they hardly knew the Day of Rest or Lord's Day, when it was,—for want of a Diary or Day-Book which we call an Almanack *

* * I say hearing this general complaint from such abundance of Inhabitants which are here, I was, *really* troubled; and did design according to that small knowledge which I had, to pleasure these my countrymen, with that which they wanted; although it be not completed in that method which I did intend it should be. * * *

Beside the table of Kings &c I had thoughts to have incerted a figure of the moon's eclipse; a *small draught of the form of this city*, & a Table to find the hour of the day, by the shadow of a staff; but we not having tools to carve them in that form that I would have them, nor time to calculate the other, I pass it for *this* year, & not only promise it in the next, but likewise several more particular notes & observations which shall not only be useful to this Province but likewise to the neighboring provinces on both sides. In the meantime accept this, my mite; being my first fruits; & you will encourage me according to my ability to serve you in what I may or can,—while I am

SAMUEL ATKINS

10th Month

1685

Our old friend, BRADFORD, too, looms up largely through the mist of centuries, as indeed he always does wherever in the visions of our early press we see him at all. We here have an account by the very man himself (how little he thought that you and I should ever see it!) of the introduction of printing into the vast region which now constitutes the Middle States! It bears incontestible evidence—any one familiar with his style of writing will see—of having come from his own pen. It reads thus:

THE PRINTER TO THE READERS.

Hereby understand that after great charge & Trouble, I have brought that GREAT ART & MYSTERY OF PRINTING into this part of America; believing it may be of great ser-

vice to you in several respects; hoping to find encouragement, not only in this Almanack, but what else I shall enter upon for the use & service of the Inhabitants of these Parts. Some irregularities there be in this Diary, which I desire you to pass by this year; for being lately come hither, my materials were misplaced & out of order, whereupon I was forced to use Figures & Letters of various Sizes, but understanding the want of something of this nature; & being importuned thereto, I ventured to make public this; desiring you to accept thereof; & by the next (as I find encouragement) shall endeavor to have things compleat. And for the ease of Clarks, Scriveniers, &c., I propose to print blank Bills, Bonds, Letters of Attorney, Indentures, Warrants, etc., & what else presents itself, wherein I shall be ready to serve you; and remain your frind. W. BRADFORD,

Philadelphia, the 28th.
10th month, 1685.

Among the items of interest in the Almanack is a CHRONOLOGY. Mr. Atkyns, however, like a wise man, keeps on this side of the Flood, which he fixes as a starting point—thus:

"The flood of Noah, 3979 years" (before the Almanack.)

Next comes:

"The building of London, 2793 years" (before the Almanack.)

Like a good Englishman, however, he puts the building of London several years before

"The building of Solomon's Temple, 2702" (before the Almanack.)

And, of course, before

"The building of Rome, 2438" (before the Almanack.)

It was in this "Chronology" that he had placed

"The beginning of government here by the LORD Penn," 5 (before the Almanack.)

And a "visum corporis" of Dr. King's copy shows that, sure enough, Bradford did actually "blot out" the words "Lord Penn." A three *em* quad, well inked from the ball, is stamped over both the words, which in Dr. King's copy are wholly illegible; and in the *Errata* we find "By

reason of our making so much haste, some faults have escaped the press. The most material take as followeth. . . In the Chronology read, 'The beginning of government here by William Penn, Proprietor and Governor, 6 years.'"

The title of the Almanack, which I give you as a bibliographical and historic record, runs as follows:

KALENDARIVM PENNSILVANIENSE,
Or
AMERICA'S MESSENGER,
Being an
ALMANACK

For the Year of Grace 1686.

Wherein is contained both the English and Forragn account; the motions of the Planets through the Signs, with the luminaries, conjunctions, aspects, eclipses; the rising, southing and setting of the moon, with the time when she passeth by or is with the most eminent fixed stars; sun rising and setting and the time of High Water at the City of Philadelphia, &c. With Chronologies and many other Notes, Rules, and Tables very fitting for every man to know and have: All which is accommodated to the Longitude of the Province of Pennsylvania; Longitude of 40 Degr. North; with a table of Houses for the same, which may indifferently serve New England, New York, East and West Jersey, Maryland, and North parts of Virginia.

BY SAMUEL ATKYNS,
Student in the Mathematics and Astrology.

And the stars in their courses fought against Sesera.—Judg. v, 29.

Printed and sold by William Bradford. Sold also by the Author and H. Murray in Philadelphia, and Philip Richards in New York, 1685.

The accomplished wife of Dr. King has promised that she will have a copy of this Almanack made for our Historical Society, page for page. When I receive it I shall send it to you for the Society.

I am, with respect, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. WALLACE,

To HORATIO GATES JONES, Esq., Philadelphia.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE TRISTRAM COFFIN MEDAL.—Several years ago, I, with some other little boys, was whiling away a summer afternoon, in the delightful employment of digging holes in my father's door-yard and filling them with water, which holes thus filled we dignified with the name of "wells." While engaged in excavating a "well" which was to be a grand affair, and which I had already sunk to the depth of a foot or more, I struck upon something smooth and glistening, and soon brought up *de profundis* a medal of large size which was regarded by us all as an object of great curiosity, and led to many childish speculations as to the manner in which it came to be buried in this locality. Well-digging ceased to interest us from that moment, and we forthwith became a company of money-diggers. Although our further efforts were unsuccessful, yet the appearance of the door-yard when we ceased our operations was more suggestive of a ploughed field than of a well kept grass-plot. My recollection of the appearance of this medal, which I have not seen for twenty five years, is this. On the obverse was the effigy of a man in the dress of a cavalier. The hat on his head was adorned with a feather; the wrists were surrounded with ruffles; the trousers were met at the knee by long stockings; and the feet were enclosed in buckled shoes. The legend was in these words:—"Tristram Coffin, the first of the race that settled in America." On the reverse were two hands clasped, the wrists ending in ruffles, but the legend if there was any I do not remember. In size the medal was larger than a crown piece, and was struck either in silver, tin or white metal. At that time a young man by the name of Coffin was a clerk in my father's office, and to him, on my father's suggestion, I gave the medal. Since then I have often made inquiries as to the origin and history of this memorial piece, but have never yet seen a satisfactory account of it. That Tristram Coffin was the first of his race that settled in America, there can be no doubt. In the second vol-

ume of the New England Genealogical Register may be found statements respecting his history, and in Dr. F. B. Hough's compilation of "Papers relating to the island of Nantucket," a copy of his signature is given, several of his letters are presented, and his importance as one of ten owners of Martha's Vineyard and as a local magistrate is recorded. If my friend who has the piece which rewarded my early efforts in well-digging, or if any of your readers can throw light on this subject, the information will afford me much pleasure.

B. H. H.

Troy, May 25, 1864.

WHY THE REBELS ARE CALLED "JOHNNIES."—In 1861 the Federal Soldiers called the rebels "Secesh;" in 1862, "Confeds;" in 1863, "Greybacks," and in 1864 they call them "Johnnies." A correspondent gives us the following information about the origin of the last-named *sobriquet*: The name of Johnny originated in a quarrel between a couple of pickets, which begun by the Federal telling the rebel that they (the rebels) depended on England to get out of this scrape, which the rebel denied emphatically, saying they were able to scrape themselves out. One word brought on another, until the Federal said his opponent was no better than a Johnny Bull anyhow; the Reb swore he would shoot Yank if he called him a Johnny Bull again. The quarrel was stopped by another picket, and they soon cooled down, but the Reb kept muttering "I'd as soon be called a nigger as Johnny Bull."

BOOK-COLLECTORS.—St. Isidore the Pelusite was wont to call the wrath of heaven upon the book-collectors of his day. We, who are no saints, occasionally indulge in similar imprecations, and, we hope, always for a good cause. The fact is, that wealth, since the Roxburg sale—a sale, as our readers doubtless recollect, where opulent and lively noblemen amused themselves with bidding 2260 guineas on a *Boccacio*, which the unsuccessful competitor a short time thereafter bought for one-third of that sum

—wealth, we say, has become a crying evil. It prompts and enables men who formerly turned their attention toward collecting snuff-boxes and antique snuffers to monopolize every valuable book which comes within their reach—not for the purpose of reading it themselves, or of enabling some penniless scholar to peruse its contents, but to keep it under lock and key, in the dark, at the bottom of a huge box, until, themselves being dead, and, we trust, in the bottomless pit, a gay heir exhumes the book, and gracefully hands it to the nearest auctioneer.

THE BUFFALO QUESTION.—I do not remember to have noticed in your columns a quotation from Schoolcraft in regard to the Indian or original name of the city of Buffalo. In part IV, p. 563, I find the following:

"In one of the earlier treaties with the Six Nations, it is called Tehoseroron. By Mrs. Kerr, a daughter of Joseph Brant, it was pronounced Te-ho-se-ro-ro. Both these forms of pronunciation are Mohawk. The Senecas, the true occupants of the stream, called it Dyosewa and Tushewa. The meaning appears, in all cases, to be the place of basswood—a tree common to this stream in early times."

FORT ST. PHILIP.—The Baron de Carondelet, describing to the Duke de la Alcedia what he had done for Louisiana, which he found utterly defenceless, says: "I erected at the mouth of the river a fort named St. Philip, which entirely prevents the passage of hostile vessels however numerous they present themselves." He was not the only one who overrated its powers.

THE FIRST SLAVE IN CANADA.—It is a curious fact that the English introduced slavery into Canada during their brief occupation of that Colony in the 17th century. A little negro boy from Madagascar was brought to Quebec and sold for fifty crowns by the Kirks to a settler named Le Bailly. —*Jesuit Relations*, 1632, 1633.

QUERIES.

USEFUL ANIMALS OF AMERICA.—It is desired to ascertain the *ranges* of the principal animals used for food or peltry by the Indians of North America at the earliest periods known, and also at subsequent times, with a view not only to their original habitat, but to the progress of extinction, &c. Among these animals may be mentioned the buffalo, musk, ox, caribou or reindeer, moose (*alces Americana*); elk (*cervus canadensis*); big-horn sheep (*ovis montana*); mountain goat (*aploceras Americana*) the beaver, otter &c. Among the birds, the range of the wild turkey and the different species of grouse are to be sought. I can myself furnish some particulars on this subject, and solicit information from others, with dates, authority, &c.

G. G.

THE TEN ORATORS OF ATHENS.—Valerius Harpocraton, a Greek rhetorician of Alexandria, was the author of a work, of which the first edition appeared at Venice, in 1503, entitled "Lexicon Decem Oratorum." "Lexicon of the Ten Orators, giving an account of many of the persons and facts mentioned in the discourses of the principal orators of Athens. I do not find the work in any library, although the Astor Library contains two others of that author. Can any subscriber give a clue to a copy.

SHAWMUT.

BECKFORD—TRECOTHICK.—There were about 1770 two Americans of these names who were Lords Mayor of London and members of Parliament. Where can I find details as to them?

G.

PENNSYLVANIA ACT OF 1711 PROHIBITING SLAVERY.—Can any reader of the Historical Magazine state whether this act has of late been discovered, and tell where a copy can be found. The act was concealed in England, and has been supposed to be lost. In the present investigations into the history of slavery in the northern colonies, this act should be discovered if possible.

M. H. G.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE FOLLOWING OR IMITATION OF CHRIST BY THOMAS à KEMPIS.—A gentleman in Belgium is engaged on a Bibliography of this work, and it would be interesting to gather in the columns of the Magazine the full titles of American Editions. Several versions have been represented here, one "by a female hand," those of Bishop Cheverus, John Payne, Dibdin, The Oxford Tractarians, and a recent Catholic one.

The following may be mentioned as a commencement :

1749

The | Imitation | of Jesus Christ, | being an | abridgment of the Works | of Thomas à Kempis, | By a Female Hand. | London : Printed MDCCXLIV. | Germantown : Reprinted, by | Christopher Sower, 1749.
Three Books only. 8° 278 pp

1805

An edition of Challoner's translation was issued by Carey, of Philadelphia, but the title, size, &c., are required.

1810

The | Following of Christ, | in four books. | Written in Latin, | by Thomas à Kempis. | Translated into English, by the Rt. | Rev. Father in God, | Richard Challoner, D. D. | Bishop of Debra, and v. a. | The Second American Edition. | Published with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. | Archbishop Carroll | Baltimore : Printed for Bernard Dornin, and sold at | his Roman Catholic Library, 30, | Baltimore Street. | G. Dobbin and Murphy, Print, 1810
24° pp 246

1816

The | Imitation of Christ : | in three books. | Translated from the Latin | of Thomas à Kempis | By John Payne | . Manlius, (N. Y.) Printed by Leonard Kellogg | 1816.

12° 231 pp a to z a² to T²

Can titles of any other early editions be given ?

MARRIAGES IN NEW ENGLAND.—When did marriages in New England begin to be celebrated before a clergyman ? A French work on marriage in the United States supposes the marriage to have been always so solemnized by a minister. An Act of Barebones' Parliament in 1653 made a magistrate necessary, and in 1656 the intervention of a minister was allowed.

DOGS.—How many breeds of dogs are indigenous to North America, and at what dates, and in what works are they first noticed in different parts of the country ?

G. G.

COX FAMILY OF QUEENS CO. LONG ISLAND.—Who was the American Ancestor of this family and when did he arrive in the country ?

REPLIES.

INDIAN WORKS BY MOTHER MARY OF THE INCARNATION. (Vol. v, 349 ; Vol. vi page 36).—The recent work "Les Ursulines de Québec," (Quebec, 1863) on page 147 gives the fate of these manuscripts, "As our venerable mother has made them for the good of the Indians and they could no longer be useful to us in this respect, it was supposed that her views were carried out, when forty years ago, they were given to missionaries going to the northern tribes."

It is deeply to be regretted that the Ursulines thus parted with such a relic of their foundress ; the papers could have been of little or no use to the missionaries, and were probably lost or thrown aside as worthless. In a scientific point of view, however the loss is irreparable. They were the last known work of any size extant on the pure Algonquin of the St. Lawrence, a language now so entirely lost that philologists have no standard of reference except the vocabulary of the charlatan La Hontan. The Algonquin of the Lake of the Two Mountains is Nipissing and Chippeway and differs essentially from the original Algonquin.

ISAAC LOW, (Vol. VIII. p. 185).—All that is now known of this worthy who was the last Colonial President of the Chamber of Commerce, and went out with the British in 1783, is to be found in Charles King's Sketch of the History of the Chamber. Isaac and Nicholas Low were brothers. Isaac had a son Isaac who was Commissary General of Subsistence in the British Army, resident at Lyndhurst in New Forest, Hants, he died a few years since. Nicholas Low espoused the American cause and lived here. He died in 1827 much respected.

J. A. S., JR.

KILLICK, (Vol. VIII. p. 78).—Bartlett in his Dictionary explains this to be a small anchor, and cites New England authors for its use. It would seem then not to be a Dutch but a New England coinage.

MAJOR JOHN WHISTLER, (Vol. VIII. p. 185).—A son of this officer graduated at the West Point Military Academy some years ago. See West Point Register. G. G.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Chicago, June 21, 1864.—The regular monthly meeting was held, W. H. Brown, Esq., President *pro tempore*.

Among the reported collections for the past month (293) were valuable publications of the Sanitary Commission received from Washington, Cleveland, Louisville and Springfield. From the army, many valuable gifts were forwarded; L. H. Evarts sending from Chattanooga the journal of a rebel "private;" A. M. Hyde, from Memphis, forms for the purchase of "plantation supplies;" several "War Maps," recently published by the U. S. Coast Survey office, were forwarded by Hon. I. N. Arnold; from the "Swea" (Swedish) Society of Chicago were received extensive files of the daily morning and evening newspapers of Stockholm, Sweden, carefully preserved by the Society.

There were received for the month 23 letters, and written 54. Besides letters of business among those accompanying donations, were read letters from Col. Augustus B. Sage, of New York, on presenting an autograph letter of Daniel D.

Tompkins, Governor of New York during the war of 1812-1815; and from Amos M. Hyde, U. S. A., Memphis, on forwarding forms of "Treasury Regulations" in captured territory.

Gen. J. A. Clark, U. S. Surveyor-General of New Mexico, presented to the Society a remarkable scalp of a Navajo Indian of New Mexico, the origin and history of which were given in a letter of David J. Miller, "translator of the office," also presented; besides which, General Clark gave in writing the following interesting account of the Navajo Indians, who have been the scourge of New Mexico for more than two centuries:

"The tribe to which the Indian belonging from whose head this scalp was taken, is in some respects peculiar. Until within the past three months, they have occupied—rather, roamed over—all that tract of country, with inconsiderable exception, extending from near the 107th to 111th meridian, and from the 34th to the 37th parallel of latitude. They have resisted, with the most stubborn pertinacity, the progress of civilization, and have been, for the greater part of the time for more than two hundred years, in a state of war with the whites. The Spaniards and Mexicans made numerous campaigns against them, but never conquered them. They have been the terror of the inhabitants of New Mexico, from its first settlement, stealing immense quantities of stock, and murdering annually many of the people. In this way they have accumulated large flocks of sheep and of goats, and large herds of horses, asses and mules. They cultivate the earth—raising considerable quantities of wheat, corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, &c. They also manufacture a very superior blanket, and a coarse woolen cloth with which they clothe themselves.

It is supposed they were once "Pueblos," living in town; but since the settlement of New Mexico—or, for more than two centuries—they have had no fixed habitations. Their dwellings are huts, constructed of brush, covered in the winter with grass and blankets, which they abandon whenever prompted by inclination or interest. They have also been found living in caves in the rocks on the sides of deep cañons.

Several campaigns have been made against them by our troops since we acquired the territory, and treaties made with them; but peace has never continued for any considerable length of time. During the past year, Gen. Carleton, in command of the department of New Mexico, has carried on a war against them and inaugurated the policy of removing them from this country to a reserve, which has been set apart for their use, on the Pecos river, about two hundred miles southeast from Santa Fe; and has been so far successful that, at last accounts, over five thousand had been gathered there, and it is confidently reported that the remainder—numbering one or two thousand—will submit, and go upon the reserve in the course of the present summer. When this is accomplished we hope to have a permanent

peace, and that these Indians will be speedily converted again into "Pueblos."

A school has been established upon the reserve, for the education of the children, and a chapel built, and a priest stationed among them to attend to their spiritual wants. If Government will now do its duty, I believe that in ten years this wild tribe will be as far advanced in civilization as the Pueblos of New Mexico now are; and *producers*, instead of threateners and devastators of New Mexico.

An interesting communication was received and read, from J. A. Lapham, LL. D., of Milwaukee, submitted some remarks and inquiries relative to Council Hill (six miles east of Galena, Illinois), recently visited by the writer, and adding a valuable schedule of Indian Treaties, from 1604 to 1837. The main purport of the letter was the desire to identify the particular "council" from which the hill received its name, the treaty of 1828 being suggested as possibly the one.

A valuable communication was then read from Hooper Warren, Esq., who edited the *Edwardsville Spectator* in 1819, and still lives in Henry, Illinois, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. Mr. Warren referred to several subjects of interest in the past history of Illinois, and expressed his readiness to assist the Society's designs. The Secretary stated that he had, in the Society's behalf, requested Mr. Warren to prepare a candid memorial of the so-called Black Laws of Illinois, explaining their origin, and justifying or extenuating causes, as well as furnishing a brief analysis of the laws themselves. Such a memorial was thought due from the surviving actors in our Illinois history, in justice both to the past and to the future.

The Secretary then called attention to a paper prepared by Mr. Warren, and printed in the *Henry Courier*, in April, 1864, relating to the "Two per cent Fund," on which is a pending discussion between the authorities of Illinois and the United States Government. Mr. Warren revived certain historical facts relative to that fund, throwing some doubt on the justice of the claims made in behalf of Illinois.

The Secretary was authorized to intermit the monthly meetings during the summer months. The Society then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, July 14th*—At the monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society held at their rooms after the transaction of the usual business the President, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, spoke as follows:—

When we were last assembled here, gentlemen, at our stated monthly meeting, on the 9th day of June, our society, for the first time since its institution in 1791, had on its catalogue just a hun-

dred names of living members resident within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. An election at the previous meeting in May had at length completed the full number allowed by our charter, and on that day our roll was full.

At the head of that roll,—first in the order of seniority, and second, certainly, in nothing that could attract interest, respect, and veneration, stood the name of one who had been a member of the society during sixty-eight out of the seventy years of our corporate existence; who had witnessed our small beginnings; who had been associated with Belknap and Sullivan and Tudor and Minot, and the rest of the little band of our immediate founders, in all but our very earliest proceedings and publications; who for seventeen years long past had been our treasurer, and had repeatedly done faithful and valuable service as a member of our Executive and of our publishing committees; whose interest in our prosperity and welfare had known no suspension or abatement with the lapse of time; who had contributed liberally to the means by which our condition had of late been so largely improved, and our accommodations so widely extended; and who so often, during the very last years of his eventful and protracted life, had lent the highest interest to our meetings by his venerable presence, and by his earnest and impressive participation in our discussions and doings.

You all remember, I am sure, how proudly he marshalled the way for us into this beautiful Dowse Library, when its folding-doors were first thrown open seven or eight years ago, and when it might so well have been said of him—

"The monumental pomp of age
Was with this goodly personage;
A stature undepressed in size,
Unbent, which rather seemed to rise
In open victory o'er the weight
Of eighty years, to loftier height."

You all remember how impressively he reminded us, not long afterwards, at that memorable meeting on the death of our lamented Prescott, that he became a member of this Society the very year in which that illustrious Historian was born.

You all remember, how playfully he observed, a few years later, when seconding the nomination of the late Lord Lyndhurst as one of our Honorary members, that the same nurse had served in immediate succession for the infant Copley and himself, and that she must certainly have given them both something very good to make them live so long.

You all remember, how pleasantly he recalled to us that earliest reminiscence of his own infancy, when, being taken by his widowed mother out of Boston while it was in the joint possession of the British army and of a pestilence even more formidable than any army, he was stopped at the lines to be smoked, for fear he might communicate contagion to the American troops who were besieging the town.

You have not forgotten that delightful meeting

beneath his own hospitable roof, on the eighty-third anniversary of the battle of Lexington,—the guns of which might have startled his own infant slumbers,—when he read to us so many interesting memoranda from the manuscript diaries of his patriot father, in regard to events which led to the establishment of our National Independence.

Still less can any of you have forgotten his personal attendance here only a few months since, when, with an evident consciousness that he had come among us for the last time, he presented to us several most interesting and valuable historical documents,—at this moment passing through the press,—which he had recently observed among his private papers ; which he thought might possibly have come into his possession as one of our Publishing Committee more than half a century ago and which, with the scrupulous exactness which characterized him through life, he desired to deliver up to us personally, before it should be too late for him to do so.

No wonder, my friends, that we always welcomed his presence here with such eager interest. No wonder that with so much pleasure we saw him seated, from time to time, in yonder Washington chair, hitherto reserved for him alone,—for he alone of our number had ever personally seen and known that “foremost man of all the world.” No wonder that we cherished his name with so much pride at the head of our roll, as an historical name, linking us, by its associations with the living as well as with the dead, to the heroic period of our Revolutionary struggle. And no wonder, certainly, that we all feel deeply to-day, when we are assembled to receive the official announcement of his death, that a void has been created in our ranks, and in our hearts, which, in our day and generation, can hardly be filled.

I have spoken of his name as an historical name ; and I need hardly say, that it would have been so, even had it been associated with no other career than his own. His own fortunate and remarkable life,—embracing the whole period of our existence thus far as a nation, and covering more than a third of the time since the earliest colonial settlement of New England,—a life crowded with the most varied and valuable public service, and crowned at last with such a measure of honor, love, and reverence as rarely falls to the lot of humanity,—was sufficient in itself to secure for him an historical celebrity, even while he still lived. But, indeed, his name had entered into history, while he was yet an unconscious child. In a letter of the Rev. Dr. William Gordon's, dated on the 26th of April, 1775, and contained in his contemporaneous History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of America, will be found the following passage :—

“My friend Quincy has sacrificed his life for the sake of his country. The ship in which he sailed arrived at Cape Anne within these two

days : but he lived not to get on shore, or to hear and triumph at the account of the success of the Lexington engagement. His remains will be honorably interred by his relations. Let him be numbered with the patriotic heroes, who fall in the cause of liberty ; and let his memory be dear to posterity. *Let his only surviving child, a son of about three years, live to possess his noble virtues, and to transmit his name down to future generations.*”

Nor can we fail to recall, in this connection, those most remarkable words in the Last Will and Testament of that patriot father, whose career was as brilliant as it was brief, and whose premature death was among the severest losses of our early revolutionary period :—

“I give to my Son, when he shall arrive to the age of fifteen years, Algernon Sidney's Works, John Locke's Works, Lord Bacon's Works, Gordon's Tacitus, and Cato's Letters. May the spirit of Liberty rest upon him !”

Such was the introduction to history of him whose life is just closed. Such were the utterances in regard to him, while he was yet but of infant years. How rarely is it vouchsafed to any one to fulfill such hopes and expectations ! Yet now that he has left us, at almost a patriarch's age, these words seem to have been prophetic for the career which awaited him, and we could hardly find a juster or a more enviable inscription for his monument than to say, that “he lived to possess the noble virtues of his father and to transmit his name down to future generations,” and that “the spirit of liberty did indeed rest upon him.”

It is not for me, however, gentlemen, to attempt even a sketch of the career or character of our departed associate and friend. I had indeed been permitted to know him for many years past, as intimately, perhaps, as the difference of our ages would allow. As I attended his remains a few days since, as one of the pall-bearers,—a distinction which was assigned me as your President,—I could not forget how often, at least forty years before, when he was the next-door neighbor of my father's family, I had walked along with him, hand in hand, of a summer or a winter morning,—he on his way to the City Hall as the honored Mayor of Boston, and I, as a boy, to the Public Latin School just opposite. From that time to this I have enjoyed his acquaintance and his friendship, and have counted them among the cherished privileges of my life. But there are those of our number, and some of them present with us to-day, who have been associated with him as I have never been, in more than one of his varied public employments, and who can bear personal testimony to the fidelity and ability with which he discharged them.

We may look in vain, it is true, for any of the personal associates of his early career as a statesman. He had outlived almost all the cotemporaries of his long and brilliant service in our State

and National Legislatures. But associates and witnesses are still left of his vigorous and most successful administration of our Municipal affairs, and of his faithful and devoted labors for sixteen years as President of our beloved University. Meantime, the evidences of his literary and intellectual accomplishments are familiar to us all, in his History of the University, in his History of the Athenæum, in his Municipal History of Boston, in his Biographies of his ever honored father and of his illustrious friend and kinsman, John Quincy Adams, and in so many speeches, addresses, and essays, upon almost every variety of topic, historical, political, literary, social, and moral.

We may follow him back, indeed, to the day when he was graduated with the highest honors at the university, of which he lived to be the oldest Alumnus, and we shall never find him idle or unemployed; nor ever fail to trace him by some earnest word or some energetic act. Everywhere we shall see him a man of untiring industry, of spotless integrity, of practical ability and sagacity, of the boldest independence and sturdiest self-reliance; a man of laborious investigation as well as of prompt action, with a ready pen and an eloquent tongue for defending and advocating whatever cause he espoused, and whatever policy he adopted. Even those who may have differed from him,—as not a few, perhaps, did,—as to some of his earlier or of his later views of public affairs, could never help admiring the earnest enthusiasm of character, and the unflinching courage, with which he clung to his own deliberate convictions of duty. Nor could any one ever doubt, that a sincere and ardent love of his country and of his fellowmen, of political and of human liberty, was the ruling passion of his heart.

And seldom, certainly, has there been witnessed among us a more charming picture of a serene and honored old age than that which he has presented during the last few years. Patient under the weight of personal infirmities; hopeful in the face of public dangers and calamities; full of delightful reminiscences of the past, and taking an eager interest in whatever might promote the welfare of the present; grateful to God for a long and happy life, and ready to remain or depart as it might please Him; he seemed, so far as human judgment might presume to pronounce, to have attained a full measure of that wisdom of which it is written: "Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left riches and honor."

Not many years ago he prepared an Agricultural Essay, which is now on our table. Not many months ago, and when he was on the eve of his ninety-second birthday, I met him at the Cambridge Observatory, coming to visit the institution which had been a special object of his interest and of his bounty, and to take a last look, as he said, at the great revealer of the stars. Still later, I found him in his own library reading Thucydides, and applying the matchless periods of Pictor to the dangers of our dear land, and to the

heroic deaths of so many of our brave young men. Nothing seemed wanting to complete the picture of such an Old Age as was described by the great Roman orator, and exemplified by the great Roman Censor. Nor would it be easy to find a better illustration than his last years afforded, of those exquisite words in which the great Poet of the English Lakes has translated and expanded one of the most striking passages of that consummate Essay of Cicero:

"Rightly it is said
That man descends into the vale of years;
Yet have I thought that we might also speak,
And not presumptuously, I trust, of Age,
As of a final ΕΜΠΙΡΕΙΑ; though bare
In aspect and forbidding, yet a point
On which 'tis not impossible to sit
In awful sovereignty; a place of power,
A throne, that may be likened unto his,
Who, in some placid day of summer, looks
Down from a mountain-top."

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to call your attention to the Resolutions of your Standing Committee, which will be reported by the Rev. Dr. Ellis.

Dr. Ellis then spoke as follows:—

The members of this Society, representing all the interests and pursuits of our higher social, civil, and literary elements, may heartily engage in this sincere tribute to the honored and venerated Nestor of our fellowship. He was the object of our common regard, and that of no ordinary sort or measurement. We loved to see him in these halls, if only as a silent listener; feeling that he helped us largely to realized history, and to connect the years that are gone by, their best memories and virtues, with our own living days. We loved more to hear his firm voice, as he stood erect under his burden of years, assuring to us an unchanging individual identity. We waited upon his always authentic and instructive utterances—whether from the stores of a faithful memory, or from those almost printed manuscripts on which he had inscribed the terse matter, brief and full, which he had to communicate. Now that his own lips are closed, and we can no longer hold that delightful converse with him in which he made the men and the events of the two generations behind us to live with all their glow of vitality, we must look to books to tell us what was his own place and influence among them. He has told many of us his first recollection—a memory that might well stamp itself deep and strong—of his looking out from a carriage on the British redcoats at their lines on Roxbury neck, a child of three years, when his mother, the widow of his patriot father, was among the last allowed to leave this then beleaguered town. He has prepared with his own pen the full autobiographic record of that part of his life which covers his political career, with its antagonisms, its sharp party strifes, its sympathies and antipathies for the soul of a good and true man. His own individuality in forming and holding to a conviction, of which the younger of us are not uninformed.

stands attested on the records alike of the National and State Legislature, where he is found in each place voting in a minority of one. Let us hope that we shall not have over long to wait for the full memorial of him from the most fitting hands and the closest confidential trust to which he committed all his private papers. We may assure ourselves that even when those papers deal with what is antiquated to us it will be in a way which will renew in them the fire and the vigor of life.

Besides a large number of pamphlets Mr. Quincy has contributed to our shelves seven substantial volumes of biography and history, the subjects of which cover the career of some of his own contemporaries, or relate the annals and fortunes of institutions in which he himself held conspicuous trusts and for which he did eminent service.

His long life was led through times and events of momentous interest, beginning and ending at revolutionary epochs, divided by nearly a century of years. His associates and correspondents all through his career were men of eminence, of place, and of high personal qualities. He was himself the equal of the best and ablest of them. The qualities of those times entered almost into his composition and organization; they wholly controlled and exercised the development of his character and the direction of his life. And while we share this common interest in him and in his career, there is hardly a member of this Society but had some special relationship of acquaintance or obligation with him, in his own private, professional, social or civil range. Mr. Quincy held a succession of offices which gave him more than a fractional leadership over each of the learned professions, and a magisterial or advisory supervision of the various and most heterogeneous practical affairs of society. It is for that variety of service, performed uniformly with rare fidelity and with consummate ability, leaving permanent helps and advanced positions for all his successors, that we must speak of him with admiration and gratitude.

There is a stage or period in the development of every institution and organization, of progressive possibilities and capacities, when it needs the quickening or restorative skill of a man of practical energy, independent spirit, and firm will. One of the most characteristic distinctions of Mr. Quincy was his fitness for the successive offices which he filled at the time when he entered upon them and in the condition in which he found them. Critical and exacting were the demands and the responsibilities attending respectively the Chief Magistracy of this city and the presidency of the College when he assumed those trusts. He found City and College alike in transition states, from old methods, limited purposes, restricted means, inconveniences and embarrassments, to more expansive, generous and comprehensive possibilities, to the attainment of which they needed the foresight of a large directing mind, and the guidance of an independent and bold spirit.

This city is deeply indebted to Mr. Quincy for many of those admirable elements in its works of utility, its institutions, and its present principles of municipal administration, our own pride in which finds its full warrant in the encomiums they have received from over our whole land, and from abroad. Its streets, market, schools, and other public edifices testify that while he was providing wisely, though some thought rashly, for what to him was the present, he had in view the much larger demands—we all know now how reasonable and moderate the provision for them—of a near future. Sometimes his schemes and plans were devised and pursued by his own fertility of faculty, under his own sole advocacy and resolute persistency of purpose. Sometimes he had the sympathy and coöperation of a few strong and wise supporters against sharp opposition from prominent individuals or a popular party. I never heard that in this office, or, indeed, in any other, he ever gave over any purpose or aim which he had proposed: nor can I recall a case in which any successor of his has undone his work. He loved what is good in popularity, and was utterly indifferent to the other ingredients of it:—being quite an independent judge as to what constituted those respective elements of popularity. Of course, a man of his always rigidly upright, often stern, and sometimes severe spirit in the works of reform and improvement, especially those into which he threw the most of his own earnestness and pride as their originator, would be sure to meet many opponents. His opponents might also become his personal enemies—a condition, however, contingent on his own feeling or judgment, as to whether he should or should not so regard them. The younger portion of us are told of his ardor, his impetuosity, his severity of sarcasm and rebuke in old political trifles. We are the rather prepared to believe this when, besides assuring ourselves that in his earlier life men and measures engaged his attention which were likely to require just such treatment from a man of his rectitude and independence, we call before us his looks and tones as at times we have seen and heard him. He was compacted of Roman and Puritan virtues, allowing for the two meanings of virtue as preceded by either or both those epithets. He was able to stand the brunt of all the opposition which he provoked. He stood so clear of all imputations of sinister or selfish purpose, that when his schemes and enterprises were challenged he could give his whole advocacy to them without any incidental effort for self-defence. He saw some stormy days and was himself the subject of occasional hostility. He had to read the riot act, and to hear an angry mob surging threateningly near his own dwelling. The second line of an ode of his favorite Roman poet—*civium ardor prava jubentium*, must often have come to his lips, though not without generous variations for the word *prava*. But none of those citizens would have disputed to him the application of the whole of the

first line, *Iustum et tenacem propositi virum*; though they might have preferred to emphasise the *Tenax propositi*.

Having after six years of this city service declined to be a candidate for reelection as Mayor, he was ready for quite another sphere in the College, which was also in a condition to require wise and energetic oversight. He began there as he began everywhere, by acquainting himself with facts and phenomena, faults, needed changes, improvements, and the way and means for them. He puts things to rights. He asserted his headship. He renewed, invigorated, expanded, enriched every old department of the University, and added largely to its scope and resources. He sometimes stood between the students and the authorities. He always stood over the students—harsh and imperious occasionally in word and aspect, faithful and friendly in counsel and feeling. They generally found out that the condition for respecting him was to understand him, and that the condition for loving him was to have no reason for being afraid of him. There are men doing noble service in all the professions around us whose charges were borne by his private benevolence, while their spirits were cheered by his rallying encouragement. The question I remember, was often discussed whether he had real strong sympathies for young men—could deal with them by wise allowances and gentle tolerances. Some said that having striven with politicians and presided over boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and disciplined a Fire and a Police department, he sometimes confused the situation and mistook his measures in his academic sphere. Candor and justice will be satisfied with the judgment, that while there might have been reason for raising the question—which in fact was one likely to suggest itself—there was no reason for deciding the question in the slightest degree unfavorably to the fitness, the grace, or the conspicuous success of his administration of the college. The living Alumni of his sixteen classes will not fail of bearing some form of testimony to this. It was characteristic of him that he should have written the History of the College down to his own time. The continuation of it will have a good start from him. Those beautiful appearances of his of late years on its public days, have been the joy of its Alumni, and have paid glorious tributes to him. Nor can one forget in connection with his life at Cambridge the generous and refined hospitalities of his home, discharged with such grace and dignity by that admirable lady who filled out the ideal of the old-school refinement and accomplishment.

We are sometimes helped to a knowledge of a man's excellencies by observing in him some of those characteristics which are called prejudices. One of those convictions held by Mr. Quincy was that it was an injury to our young men to travel or study in Europe. Many of his pupils can call to mind that on informing him of their purpose to go abroad, they received from him the frank

avowal: "I am sorry for it. The chances are that you will be ruined by it. But I hope not." He had never been abroad. When he was most free to go he had no desire to do so. He was an American result of modified English antecedents. A true peer in nature and mien, unable to make himself honestly a democrat, he schooled himself to a special disciplinship of an independent republicanism. He thought that he and his country had got all of good that England had to give, and as for the other foreign nationalities and their ways, they certainly did not present to him their enviable side or qualities. Coming of a Puritan lineage, through an ancestral line which had discharged the trusts involved in the developing of a wilderness colony, onward to a self-governed commonwealth, he kept strong hold of the firm set pillars of the fabric. To a thoroughly sincere piety, and a most reverential tone of devotion, he joined a spirit of independent inquiry and a demand for reasonable convictions in matters of religion. No layman could at the time have been set over the University who could better than himself have softened the shock or the reminder of the change in usage and observance from a clerical headship.

The honors and labors of his life had a felicitous consummation mingled of dignity and of beauty. It presented one of those very rare cases in which providential allotments, combined with human conditions of the peculiarities of a marked individuality gathered their finest garland for a crown of tranquil and revered old age. This afforded opportunities for the mellowing of character, for the turning of all sternness into a self-searching of principles, motives and actions, and for the vindication before all critical eyes of the well-tried integrity which had never faltered. The last decade of his years was numbered one by one, by some new token of the deepening interest and respect of our whole community. His calendar, as it advanced, was announced in the papers. The literary and oratorical fruits of his long harvest were credited to the verification of his own theory, that the way in which an old man should keep his mind from wearing out, was to keep it hard at work.

He had hoped that he might live to see the end of this fearful civil strife which convulses our land, and which so stirred the fire of his noble inborn, high taught patriotism. But whether or not that should be so, his faith outran his hope, and he believed that it could have but one possible end, and that a righteous one, leaving us still a nation, but chastened and purified. If any one asked him of the cause and purpose of the war, he would have been likely to referred his questioner to certain prophetic utterances of his own in the Congress of the United States, in January, 1811.

A full serenity of scene and feeling attended his release from life, by that rarest of all human experiences, a natural death: as the ripe fruit falls from the unshaken bough in the still air. He was

waiting to be called and was just beginning to fear delay in the summons. He lived at last for simple rest, and musing on the gleanings of thought from his last readings of his favorite moralist and philosophers, Cicero and Lord Bacon, trusting his memory and his spirit for diviner nutriment. To the end he read and wrote. And because they were the last transcript from his pen he has enhanced the sweet and gracious piety of the lines of Addison, which he copied as his hand was losing its cunning :—

"When all thy meales, O my God,
My rising soul surveys—
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise!"

Dying in Quincy, receiving funeral honors in Boston, borne to his grave through Cambridge, and resting now on the slope of Harvard Hill in Mount Auburn, we may share his own strong hope of immortality, and believe that his life is rounded by something better than a sleep.

The Rev. Dr. Ellis, from the Standing Committee, offered the following resolutions :—

Resolved, That in the death of Josiah Quincy—whose name has stood on our roll 68 years, and for the last seventeen years has led the list of our members,—this society shares in an especial manner in the feelings which have been manifested through our whole community. We honored him for the highest private virtues and for very many services to the public in the long succession and the large variety of the offices which he filled, and the trusts which he discharged. We recognized in him a combination of the noblest principles which we venerate in the fathers of the commonwealth, and the elder patriots of the land who were also his friends. His lofty integrity, his large and wise public spirit, the utility of his enterprises and the practical benefits which are now enjoyed by us as their results, will assure to his name and memory enduring honors.

Resolved, That the President be requested to name one of our associates to prepare the usual memoir.

Mr. Everett in rising to second the resolutions of Dr. Ellis, said—

I have been requested, Mr. President, by the Standing Committee, to second the resolutions offered by Dr. Ellis, and I do it with the greatest pleasure, although his carefully prepared, just, and eloquent analysis of President Quincy's character and your own pertinent, feeling, and most impressive address have left me little to say. An opportunity will perhaps be afforded me next week of paying a tribute to his memory in another place; but I must ask your indulgence for a few moments at this time, to give utterance to the feelings which we all share, and which have been so eloquently expressed by the gentlemen who have preceded me.

You have, Mr. President, justly intimated the reasons for which President Quincy's decease should be noticed in the most respectful manner within these walls. He became a member of our Society in early life, and was considerably our Senior associate. He took a lively interest in the Society, and missed no opportunity of promoting its welfare, attending its meetings occasionally down to the last months of his protracted life. Besides this, he cooperated with the Society in its appropriate labors, enriching the literature of the

country with a series of historical works of high and recognized value, two of them prepared at the instance of the Society. Still more, sir, it may be truly said, that he not only wrote history, but made it, in the sphere (and that a most diversified and elevated sphere) in which he moved, exhibiting through life those marked qualities, which, by sympathy, infuse moral strength into a community, and animate other men to the efforts, by which individuals and nations obtain an honorable place in the annals of mankind.

I have said, sir, that President Quincy's historical works had a high recognized value, and most certainly if his vigorous intellect, methodical studies, his untiring industry, and his great facility of labor had borne no other fruit, the series of his historical publications would have given him, though not a man of letters by profession, a most respectable place among American authors. With the exception of Congressional speeches and occasional essays on the topics of the day, his first work of considerable compass was prompted at once by filial affection and patriotic duty, I mean the Memoir of his honored Father, one of the most distinguished of those, referred to by you, sir, who prepared the minds of their countrymen for the Revolution. He had the kindness to afford me an opportunity of perusing it in manuscript. It was appropriately published in 1825, at the close of the first half century. It contained the journals and copies of some of the letters of the lamented subject of the memoir, especially those written during his short visit to England in 1774-5—the last year of his life—and I can truly say that there is no volume, which to the present day I read with equal interest for the events of that memorable year, as contemplated by an eye-witness and such an eye witness—in England. He had the inestimable privilege of hearing the two speeches made by Lord Chatham, on the 20th January, 1775, declared by his son, William Pitt, "to be surely the two finest speeches ever made, unless by himself." Of these speeches Mr. Quincy made a full report from memory, and a few notes he was able to take at the time. It is in some parts evidently a more accurate report than that published by Dodsley in 1779, after Lord Chatham's death, from notes by Hugh Boyd. Portions of Mr. Quincy's report were published in Gordon's letters on the Revolution, Mr. Quincy's papers having been placed in his hands while composing that work. The last entry in Mr. Quincy's journal is "Had great satisfaction in reading my report of the debates in the House of Lords to one or two friends who heard them. They thought them exceedingly correct, and were amazed at the blunders, omissions, and misrepresentations of the printed accounts." President Quincy's memoir of his Father, also contains the journal of a visit made by him to Charleston, S. C., in 1773, and which is of extreme interest. This youthful patriot, as you have stated, sir, died on the return voyage from Europe, and within sight of the granite cliffs of New England; young in years alone, mature in

wisdom, patriotism, and public service. When we reflect that he was taken from the country, at the age of 31, we cannot suppress the thought, that a gracious compensation was designed by Providence, in prolonging the years of the son to thrice that duration.

The History of the University is next in order of time, as it is the most voluminous and elaborate of President Quincy's works. It was suggested by the duty, which devolved upon him, on the memorable occasion of the second centennial anniversary of the institution. It was obviously, on the part of the President, a work at once of affection and duty. It embodies all those portions of the records of the University, which throw light on its general history, on its feeble but hopeful beginnings; its gradual development in the succeeding generations and in the last century; its rapid expansion in the present century. It exhibits the noble steadiness, with which Old Harvard has maintained itself through the storms of two centuries, and its reactive influence on the public opinion of the country. Especial pains were taken by President Quincy to do justice to the characters of the distinguished benefactors and patrons of the College, from the ever memorable Harvard to the present day. These and other pertinent and kindred topics are treated in his history in an appropriate detail, according to their respective interest and importance, in a clear and vigorous, and when the topic admitted, eloquent style of idiomatic English; the whole forming a repository which, next to the original records themselves, will constitute the standard authority for the history of the Institution, till its prosperous growth as we may hope through two more centuries shall require other volumes and other dutiful pens to record its multiplied benefactors, its extended usefulness, and ever growing honors.

President Quincy's next historical work of considerable compass, in the order of publication was the history of the town and city of Boston. Like the history of the University, this work grew out of an anniversary discourse, viz.: that which he delivered at the Second Centennial anniversary of the City. Suspended during his Presidency at Cambridge, its preparation was resumed immediately upon his resignation of that high trust. This History, like that of the College, was truly a labor of love. The family of President Quincy had been identified with Boston from the foundation. His ancestor came over with John Cotton; and the position of his descendants had been maintained in honor and influence, through all the succeeding generations. His father had taken an active part in all the memorable occurrences, which had turned the eyes of the civilized world on Boston after the passage of the stamp act; the President himself, born and bred in Boston, had represented her in the State Legislature and in Congress; and in the infancy of the new civic organization he had served her at the head of its municipality for six years. Thus was he em-

inently a Bostonian of the Bostonians. The chief part of the work is naturally devoted to an account of the writer's administration, and of the series of measures relative to its public buildings, its markets, the eleemosynary establishments, the fire department, the schools, and other municipal interests in which the public spirit, the executive ability, and moral courage displayed by Mayor Quincy cannot fail to awaken at once the admiration and gratitude of the citizens of Boston.

In 1845 appeared the revised edition of Graham's History of the United States. It was published under the superintendence of a committee of the Historical Society, consisting of President Quincy and two or three other respected members. The first volume of this work contained a memoir of James Graham, prepared in compliance with a resolution of the society by Mr. Quincy, and embodying all that is personally known of a writer who cherished a warm and consistent affection for this country, and did more than any other foreigner to extend the knowledge of it abroad.

In 1847, and being then at the advanced age of 75, Mr. Quincy, at the request of the late Mr. R. G. Shaw, prepared for publication the journals of their kinsman, Major Samuel Shaw, with a memoir of his life. This most excellent gentleman not only served with great credit through the whole revolutionary war, receiving at its close an emphatic testimonial from Washington, but he sailed in the vessel which opened the trade to China, as the agent of an association of capitalists formed for that purpose, and was appointed last American Consul to Canton, under the old confederation, and afterwards by President Washington. President Quincy's Memoir is a highly interesting contribution to the history both of the Revolution and of American commerce; a just tribute to the memory of a man of sterling merit, and well worthy the pen of the distinguished writer.

The year 1847 was signalized by the death of John Quincy Adams, at the post of duty and in the capital of the United States. He was the distant relative, the neighbor, the contemporary, the confidential friend of Mr. Quincy, and at the request of our Society the duty of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious departed, devolved on him. He readily accepted the trust, and instead of confining himself within the limits of a memoir of ordinary length, he drew up a volume of more than 400 pages, embracing a comprehensive history of the life and services of Mr. Adams. The work did not make its appearance till the year 1858, and when the venerable author was now in his 87th year. I recollect no other instance in this country of so large a work from a person so far stricken in years; but I perceive in it no abatement of intellectual power. In a modest prefatory note, it is stated to be the object of the writer, to narrate the political life of Mr. Adams from his published works, from authentic unpublished materials, and personal ac-

quaintance; and in this way to make him the expositor of his own motives, principles, and character, in the spirit neither of criticism nor eulogy. This difficult and delicate task was performed by the venerable author with signal success, and with this the series of his elaborate historical efforts closes. I need not say that with his other occasional literary labors,—several of which, such as the history of the Boston Athenaeum, which I ought to have included in the series, were of a nature to require no little time and research in their preparation;—they form what would, in almost any case, be considered the life, work of an industrious man. But still his retirement from the Presidency of Harvard at the age of 73, Mr. Quincy's literary labors must have been all prepared in the brief intervals of leisure allowed by engrossing official duties and cares. While therefore they would have given him an enviable reputation, had he been exclusively or even mainly a man of letters, it must be remembered that in his case the writer was overshadowed by the active relations—Political, Judicial, Municipal, and Academic—in which he stood to his day and generation. On these I need not attempt to dwell, but when we consider that Mr. Quincy was for years, and with a brilliant reputation both for business and debate, the representative of Boston, both in the State Legislature and in Congress,—an acknowledged leader of the political party to which he belonged; that as a Judge, his term of office though short was signalized by a most memorable decision, relative to the law of libel; that as Mayor of Boston for six years—an office assumed under all the difficulties of the transition state to which Dr. Ellis has alluded, his administration was distinguished for the most important improvements and reforms; and lastly that, with great acceptance and public favor, he presided over the oldest Literary Institution in the country, bringing to the arduous and responsible station a variety of qualifications, administrative and literary, intellectual and moral, rarely if ever combined in one man, and most certainly never surpassed; and that having in an advanced but vigorous age become *emeritus* in this long and honorable career, instead of indulging in the repose conceded to the decline of life, he continued for 20 years, by word and deed, to perform all the duties of an active patriot, vigilant for the public weal, jealous for the public honor, and full of courage and confidence in the darkest hours of the present tremendous struggle, adding finally to all his other titles of respect and honor the authority, which length of years attended with virtue and wisdom can alone confer, we must all feel, we do all feel, as we gather round the grave of President Quincy, that we have lost our FIRST CITIZEN.

Mr. Everett was followed by the Hon. Richard H. Dana, jr., who gave a discriminating analysis of Mr. Quincy's noble character.

The meeting was then dissolved.

Miscellany.

MILITARY HISTORY OF MAINE IN THE WAR.—Mr. Wm. E. S. Whitman of Augusta, is engaged in writing a history of what Maine has done in the war for the Union. He is assisted by Mr. Chas. H. True. The work will number some five hundred pages, octavo, and will be published by Mr. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston. It will be got up in fine style, handsomely illustrated with steel portraits of eminent Maine officers, and will contain a faithful history of every corps that has gone from this State to battle for the maintenance of the Government. The work has the approval of the Governor and Adjutant General.

ANDREWS' HAWAIIAN DICTIONARY.—The Sandwich Island Friend says: "We are glad to announce that the publication of Andrews' Hawaiian Dictionary has been commenced. It will appear in large octavo form, and contain from five to six hundred pages. This will be a national work, in the success of which all the friends of the Hawaiians will rejoice. From the South Seas we learn that a dictionary of the language of Western Polynesia, including the New Hebrides, has been commenced by the Rev. Mr. Geddie, the missionary from Nova Scotia.

M. W. Montgomery, Esq., is engaged on a history of Jay County, Indiana. It will be accompanied with a map and appropriate illustrations. The War History is to be as complete as possible. The edition is to be limited. Application for copies should be made to Hon. J. M. Hayes, Jay Court House, Ind.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY AND Co. are preparing for publication a history of the careers of the two famous Confederate vessels, the Sumter and the Alabama, compiled from the private journals of Capt. Semmes while in command of the vessels, and from a mass of letters and other documents.

A copy of Columbus' first letter in Spanish has been found in the Ambrosian Library in Milan, printed in 1493. In our number for September we will give a particular description of this pamphlet, hitherto unknown.

THE POPHAM COLONY.—Arrangements have been made for the Celebration of the Founding of this First European Colony on the main-land of New England. The Commemoration will be held at Bath, in City Hall, August 29th. The Hon. Judge Bourne of Kennebunk, has consented to deliver the Address, and other arrangements are to be made to give additional interest to this historical occasion.

FAC-SIMILES OF THE SPANISH LETTER OF COLUMBUS

Published in 1493,

From the only known copy in the Ambrosian Library, Milan.

Commencement



Eñor por que se que aureis plazer dela grand
victoria que nro señor me ha dado en meypate
vos escrivo esta por la q̃l sabreys como ē rruj
dias p̃ale alas yndias cōla armada que los illu
strissimos Rey r reynauos señores me dieron
donde yo falle muy muchas yslas pobladas con gente syn
numero. y dellas todas he tomado posesiō por sus altezas
conpregon y vadera real estēdida y nō me fue cōtradicho:

Close of the Letter.

ala espana mas a todos los cristianos ternan aquí refrige
rio p ganancia esto segm el secho así en brene secha en la ca
lanera sobre las yslas de canaria a xv. de febrero. Mill. z
quatrocientos r nouenta y tres años.

Fara lo que mandareys El almirante,

Ypma que yenia dentro en la carta.

Despues desta escripto: y estando en mar de Castilla salpo
tanto viento cōmigo. tal y fuese que me ha secho descargār
los namos por cox aqm en este puerto de lylhona oy q̃ fue
la mayor maranilla del mūdo adonde acorde escrivir a sus
altezas. En todas las yndias he siempre ballado los tempo
rales como en mayo adonde yo fuy en rrrrj dias z bolui
en rrrrj. salvo que estas tormentas me ban detenido. rrrj. dī
as corriendo por estamar. Dizen aqua todos los hombres
dela mar que jamas onō tan mal yuier no no mī tātās per
didas de naves, secha a. rrrj. dias de mayo.

Esta carta embio Colon a lescrimano Deracion
dela yslas balladas en las Yndias. Contemida
a otra De sus Altezas.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. VIII.]

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

[No. 9.]

General Department.

LETTER OF COLUMBUS, 1493.

A printed copy of the first letter of Columbus in *Spanish*, addressed to Luis de Santangel,* has at length been discovered in the Ambrosian library at Milan. It belongs to a collection of books and manuscripts bequeathed to that library about twelve years ago by the Baron Pietro Custodi, a Milanese historian and political economist. It is a small quarto of four leaves in semi-gothic type—that is with black-letter and roman characters mixed—the text begins on the recto of the first leaf without any title, and fills seven entire pages, and above a third of the eighth page. The full page contains 32 lines, while there are only 11 lines of text on the 8th page, followed by a postscript of 14 lines.† The first capital letter, S, is an ornamented wood cut, occupying the square space of 5 lines of the text. There are neither signatures, catchwords, pagination, nor paragraphs—the text being printed without any break in the lines. The paper is thick, and very much sized—the water-mark is an open hand with the monogram of Christ over the 3rd finger. The copy is in very good condition, with broad margins—a drop of oil however, disfigures the last page. The whole leaf measures 20 centimetres high by 14 broad, and the printed portion is 13.3 centimetres high by 10 broad.

Besides this full account of this precious little book, my correspondent has sent me

a fac simile of 8 lines at the beginning, and 5 lines at the end of the letter, and of the whole 14 lines of the *Anyma* at the close. A copy of this fac simile is given with this notice. These portions agree generally with the reprint of Navarrete (vol. I, pages 167 to 175) from the MS. in the Royal Archives at Semancas. There are some variations, the most remarkable of which is his omission of the words at the end of the letter. “Fara lo que mandareys—El almirante.” He has corrected the orthography in some places, and leaves out many of the contractions. Some of the readings of the letter are better than his, because the words it supplies render the meaning more clear. The date at the close is at the Canary Islands the 15th of February, 1493; and that of the *Anyma* the 14th day of March. Of the first Navarrete says, that the islands seen on the 15th February were the Azores, not the Canaries; and of the second, that although the figures seem to indicate the 14th, the true date must be the 4th of March. *Anima*, he says, means a written paper, inserted in a letter after the letter is closed.

As there is no place or name of printer, these must remain unknown unless the type and water-mark should help some bibliophile to make a fortunate conjecture on these points. The volume however must have been printed before any of the Latin editions of the letter to Sanchez, and most probably in Spain.

I may refer in this place to the small 8vo edition in Latin with woodcuts; which some bibliographers suppose to have been printed at Grenada, because the arms and name of that city are found on the last page. Mr. Brunet infers that this is not to be taken as positive proof that the book appeared at Grenada, and I am not disposed to assert that he is mistaken. But in other

* He is called at the close of the letter Escribano de Racion. This office seems from Navarrete's explanation to include those of Secretary and Steward of the Royal Household.

† This Spanish original must not be confounded with the other letter written by Columbus at the same time to Rafael Sanchez, the royal Treasurer, translated from the Spanish into Latin by Leandro de Cosco. This translation has been frequently printed. The two letters are in substance the same, but no contemporaneously printed copy of that to Santangel was known until the discovery of the one now announced.

instances a similar mark is considered an indication of the place of printing:—among these I may cite the German abridged edition of Columbus' Voyages, printed by Sigismund Grimm in 1522. The pine apple on the last page is deemed good evidence that the volume was issued by him at Augsburg. (Vide Appendix B in the New York reprint of Syllacius, page lviii.) And I may add that the arms of Grenada *in the form* in which they appear in the 8vo edition with woodcuts, are not found in any other edition. Even the Basle edition of 1494, which copies all the other woodcuts of the little 8vo, *does not copy* these arms—but gives, on the recto of the last leaf, the arms of Castile and Leon as these appear on the first leaf of the 8vo, and on the verso of the same leaf reproduces the cut of the vessel, found on the first leaf, both of the 8vo, and of its own first leaf, with the addition of an ornament above and below the cut. These different woodcuts may be seen on pages xxxvi, xxxvii and xlii of Appendix 3 of the New York Syllacius.

In order to avoid misapprehension I may add that in the portraits of Ferdinand both in the 8vo and in the Basle editions, two escutcheons containing the arms of Castile &c. and of Grenada hang from the arm of the king; but they have nothing to do with the crowned escutcheon, and the word Grenada as these are found on the last page of the little octavo.

I regret to say on the authority of my correspondent that the copy of this last edition, described by Rossi, has *disappeared* from the Brera library in Milan. I will transcribe what he writes upon the subject. "Cette bibliothèque vient de perdre l'exemplaire de la lettre de 1493, sur laquelle Bossi a fait ses travaux. Ce vol a été fait avec une audace, et avec une adresse d'escarmoteur. Elle existait encore à la bibliothèque il y a 6 ans. Nous avons ici des amateurs larrons dont on ne se garde pas assez, et qui sont la peste des collections publiques et particulières; il y en a partout, mais chez nous se donnent rendezvous les filous du monde entier. Quant à la Bibliothèque Ambrosienne, c'est différent; on y est moins confiant." L.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE ALLIED ATTACK ON SAVANNAH IN 1779.

Extract of a Letter from Major General Prevost, commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Georgia, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; dated Savannah, November 1st, 1779, received by Captain Shaw, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Prevost.

As I look upon it always to be of importance, and my indispensable duty, that your Lordship should directly be made acquainted with material occurrences in this quarter affecting his Majesty's service, and as it is possible the very unexpected visit of the Count d'Estaing to this coast, with so considerable a squadron and a considerable body of land troops, when known, would have excited some uneasiness for our safety; it is with very sincere pleasure I do myself the honour to inform you, that we have seen the last of the French fleet this day depart—we hope off the coast—got both them and their American allies off our hands, in a manner which we humbly hope our gracious Sovereign will not think unhandsome.

Sept. 4th. When intelligence was received from Tybee, that five sail of French men of war, with some sloops and schooners, were off the bar; as it was impossible to determine whether this was a whole or only part of a larger force; whether they had landed troops in Carolina; or this was their first appearance on the coast; orders were sent to all the out posts to hold themselves in readiness to join; and as it was very possible that the enemy might push their frigates into Port Royal Bay, and cut off the communication with Beaufort, an order was sent to the Honourable Colonel Maitland, commanding there, forthwith to evacuate that place, and cross to Hilton Head Island, from whence if he was not stopped by a further order, he was to proceed to this place. The officer who was charged with this order was taken by the rebels, going through Skull Creek; but this accident was then judged of no other consequence, as the French disappearing, and their coming on the coast being hoped for various reasons to be only accidental.

Colonel Maitland was next day directed to remain ; but embarking all his heavy baggage and other incumbrances, to hold himself in readiness to come away on the shortest notice ; or if through any other channel he received intelligence which should induce that measure, he was immediately to adopt it, without waiting the ceremony of orders, as best for his Majesty's service ; his great care being to run no risque possibly to be avoided, of being cut off from this place, which was our principal concern.

6th. The French ships reappeared with one of addition, and from the Northward, Captain Moncrief, the commanding engineer, with one hundred men and a howitz, was sent to Tybee to reinforce the post and battery there ; and an order to be forwarded to Col. Maitland, to join without loss of time.

7th and 8th. The fleet of the enemy increased to 42 sail, the greater part men of war. Expresses to all the out posts to join.

9th. Fifty four vessels off the bar. Apportion the posts of alarm out of town, and make other necessary dispositions for sustaining an attack.—Repair and strengthen the abbatis.—A very superior force approaching the bar, our ships, the Fowey and Rose of twenty guns each, the Keppel and Germain armed vessels, obliged to retire towards the town. The battery on Tybee destroyed, the guns spiked, and the howitzer and stores carried off. Four large frigates came over the bar.

10th. All the out posts in Georgia join. Lieut. Col. Cruger, from Sunbury, came by and with all his men able to march ; his sick and convalescent he embarked on board an armed vessel to come inland. By contrary winds they were detained till the passage was seized by the enemy. They however put up Ogeeche river, where finding the communication by land also cut off, Capt. French (commanding) landed and took post, and for many days continued to defend himself, until obliged by want of provisions to capitulate to a very superior force. Began new redoubts and batteries, and strengthen the abbatis. The troops encamped.

11th. Busy in landing cannon from the

shipping. Making fascines—The engineer hard at work.

12th. Several French and Rebel vessels come over Ossibau bar.—At ten o'clock, evening the French landed at Beaulieu.

13th. Having confined our news to the defence of the town, as our sole object, which we determined, by the blessing of God, to be vigorous, and worthy of British troops, continued our works with unremitting ardor.

14th. The engineer hard at work.—Certain intelligence that Lincoln was crossing at Zubly's ferry from intelligent spies, who crossed with him. His numbers about 1500.—More on their way from all parts of Carolina, Polaski, already passed and joined the horse from above, advanced to within 3 miles of this town.

15th. Some French and Polaski's light horse appear in front. Force in a subaltern's picquet, of which six are taken, they are forced to retire in turn with some killed and an officer taken. No further loss on our side, our men not being suffered to pass beyond the cover of our cannon.

16. Receive a summons from the Count d'Estaing, *to surrender to the arms of France*. No stranger to the unanimous opinion of the army ; but for form's sake assemble the Field officers at the Governor's —We desire to know (Answer) what terms ?—At noon Col. Maitland with the first division arrives (about 400 men)—Letter from the Count, "That the besieged should demand terms, and that he would willingly grant all in his power." We believed him, but demand a truce of 24 hours to deliberate, which is agreed to.

17th. By noon, and in the night before, all the rest fit for duty from Beaufort arrive, and take their posts in the line. The enemy being in possession of the ship channel, Col. Maitland had been obliged to come round Dawfuskie, and land on the marshes ; and dragging his boat empty through a cut, got into Savannah river above the enemy, and so to this place.

Review the troops under arms at their posts, all in high spirit's, and the most pleasing confidence expressed in every face. The sailors not to be prevented from giving three cheers.

18th. and 19th. We continue to work hard on redoubts and batteries—Further strengthen the abbatiss.

20th. A frigate and gallies at Four Mile Point.—Capt. Moncrief prepares fire rafts. The Rose and Savannah sunk in the channel.

21st. A new work for seven 6 and 9 pounders begun in front of the barracks. Hearing the rebels were making fire rafts above the town, we got the boom across, and vessels ready to be sunk, a small galley and the Germaine to cover the boom, and occasionally to scour Yamaisan Swamp on our right. Some houses and barns on our flanks, judged too near, are burnt, unfortunately property of friends.

22d. The enemy appear in force all along our front, in readiness to fight, but continue our works. Boats and other craft of the enemy go up Augustine Creek, probably with cannon and stores.

23d. As the day before.

24th. The enemy had been hard at work the whole night; and when the morning fog cleared off, were discovered to have pushed a sap to within 200 yards of our abbatiss, to the left of the center. At nine o'clock three companies of light infantry, (97 rank and file), were sent out under Major Graham of the 16th, to give an opportunity of reconnoitering, and probably judging of the enemy's force, and to draw them exposed to our cannon.

25th. A good deal of firing with cannon and cohorns, to interrupt the enemy's workmen, with effect. Another sortie proposed, but, the idea rejected, having certainly not men to spare; and it being our great object to gain time, and particularly to detain d'Estaing as long as possible from, perhaps, attempts of higher consequence on the coast. Faint attack upon our picquets on the left, without effect. The enemy fire from two 18 pounders en barbette, which they are soon made to quit. At night one hundred marksmen spread without the abbatiss to impede the enemy's workmen.

26th. Works continued on both sides; the enemy's however, not in advance, but on batteries, strengthening their lines, and extending from towards their rear to their

left, to communicate with works carried on by the rebels; afterwards found to be a battery for nine mortars, and another for four guns.

27th. A little firing, and a great deal of works on lines to cover the troops of the reserve from the expected cannonade. We begin to unroof the barracks. At night Major McArthur of the 71st with a part of the picquet, advanced and fired into the enemy's works; and, amusing them for some time, drew off. Three men wounded. He set the French and Americans firing upon each other. Their loss acknowledge above fifty.

28th. La Trinité, a French frigate, moved and anchored in the north channel—Strengthen the river battery, and add the eight inch howitz.

29th. The barracks levelled the back wall to the ground, the front to a good parapet height from the floor, converted into a very respectable work in our center.

30th. As usual. A Captain of Polaskie's wounded and taken in the night; two of his men killed.

Oct. 1st. A new eight gun battery to the right of east road redoubt.

2d. The frigate and gallies cannonade our left without other effect than to point out where to make traverses. Begin a new battery for fifteen guns to the left of the barracks, and strengthen our works to the left, where it is probable the French may assault.

3d. The fifteen gun battery begins to fire, as the guns come on it. All the ditches are deepened, particularly on the right and left. At midnight the enemy began to bombard, from nine mortars of eight and ten inch; continue about two hours.

4th. At daylight they open with nine mortars, thirty-seven pieces of cannon from the land side, and sixteen from the water. Continue without intermission till eight o'clock, without other effect than killing a few hapless women and children, and some few negroes and horses in the town and on the common.—The firing renewed from time to time through the day. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor joined us in camp in the part of the cannonade. They remained

with us till the siege was raised, most cheerfully determined to fare as we might in every respect.

5th. The enemy prosecute their works to their left ; and we repair, strengthen and add.

6th. They throw carcases into town, and burn one wooden house.—At eleven o'clock sent to Count d' Estaing for permission to send women and children out of town on board of ships, and down the river, under the protection of a French ship of war, until the business should be decided. After three hours, and a great deal of intermediate cannon and shells, received an insulting answer in refusal from Messrs. Lincoln and d' Estaing conjunctly.

7th. Smart firing continued.—Busy at work all night repairing and adding.

8th. As the preceding.

9th. A little before daylight, and after a heavy (and, as usual, innocent) cannonade and bombardment, the enemy attacked our lines.

About ten o'clock a truce was desired by the enemy, and leave to bury the dead, and carry off the wounded :—Granted for those who lay at a distance, or out of sight of our lines ; those within or near the abbatis we buried, number 203 on the right, on the left 28 ;—and delivered 116 wounded prisoners, greatest part mortally.—A good many were buried by the enemy ; many were self-buried in the mud of the swamp ; and no doubt many were carried off.—From this to the 18th nothing very material happened. A great deal of civility passed mutually between us, and the French, and many apologies made for the refusal of sending the women and children out of town, laying the blame (to use the words of an officer of rank, Count O' Dunn) on the scoundrel Lincoln, and the Americans.—The offer is now made with great earnestness :—Mrs Prevost, her children and company, to be received by the Chevalier du Romain on board the Chimere : To which was answered. That what had once been refused, and with some degree of insult, was not worth the acceptance.—The enemy we found were employed in moving off their cannon, mortars &c., and embarking their sick and wounded, of which they had

a great number.—Many deserters come in to us.—On the 18th, the fog clearing off about nine o'clock, we were not much surprised to find the enemy had moved off.—Patroles of dragoons were sent out in every direction, to gain intelligence ; but finding all the bridges broke down, these soon returned, unable to proceed to any distance.—Others, both foot and horse, were then sent, in a kind of hope that something might be attempted on the rear of the enemy, either French or Americans, but they were all out of our reach.—The French embarked in Augustine Creek ; the rebels God knows where ; but supposed from the route they had taken, to be at or near Zubly's Ferry.—Till the country round about was properly reconnoitred, I did not think myself justifiable, circumstanced as we were, in making any attempt that had even the appearance of risque in it. In this opinion all the officers concurred.

I believe, my Lord, it is not very necessary I should endeavour to say much of the behaviour of his Majesty's troops during the late very fatiguing, if not, as it turned out, very dangerous service,—though ever, in respect of danger, it must be allowed that appearances at least were formidable.

The noble and steady perseverance manifested by all ranks, in exposing themselves to every fatigue and to every danger ; the cheerful yet determined spirit with which they set all the threats of the enemy at defiance ; and their firm resolution of abiding, to the last man, by every consequence of an obstinate defence, will, I hope, meet with the approbation of his Majesty, and do them honor with their country. To mention in particular all those, whether British, Hessian, Provincial, or Militia, who either did ; or ardently wished, to distinguish themselves, would be in fact to give your Lordship a list of the whole. But I must beg leave to acknowledge the great obligations we had to the very active and zealous services of Capt. Henry, of his Majesty's ship Fowey, Capt. Brown, of the Rose, and their officers and seamen ; particularly Lieutenants Lock and Crawford, in working the batteries, and in every other part of service where they could give their assistance. I would also wish to mention Capt. Moncrief, Commanding En-

gineer ; but sincerely sensible, that all I can express will fall greatly short of what the gentleman deserves, not only on this, but on all other occasions, I shall only, in the most earnest manner, request your Lordship taking him in your protection and patronage, to recommend him to his Majesty as an officer of long service, and most singular merit. Assuring you my Lord, from my own positive knowledge, that there is not one officer or soldier in this little army, capable of reflecting or judging, who will not regard, as personal to himself, any mark of royal favor graciously conferred thro' your Lordship on Captain Moncrief. We have been greatly obliged to Major Fraser of the 71st, Acting Quarter Master General, for his zealous and indefatigable industry in landing and mounting upon the batteries the cannon, stores, &c, and constantly supplying all want.—The extreme vigilance and attention of Captain Prevost, Acting Adjutant General, deserves to be known. Indeed the whole Engineers, and every other public department, were activity itself.

For further particulars respecting this and every other part of the service, I beg to refer your Lordship to Captain Shaw, my Aid de Camp, who will have the honor to deliver this, and who is not uninformed, as he has been present on every active service in this country.

No. I.

Translation.

Count d' Estaing summons his Excellency General Prevost to surrender to the arms of the King of France. He apprizes him, that he will be personally responsible for all the events and misfortunes that may arise from a defence, which, by the superiority of the force which attacks him, both by sea and land, is rendered manifestly vain and of no effect.

He gives notice to him also, that any resolution he may venture to come to, either before the attack, in the course of it, or at the moment of the assault, of setting fire to the shipping or small craft belonging to the army, or to the merchants in the river Savannah, as well as to all the magazines in the town will be imputable to him only.

The situation of Hospital Hill in the Grenades, the strength of the three intrenchments and store redoubts which defended it, and the comparative disposition of the troops before the town of Savannah, with the single detachment which carried the Grenades by assault, should be a lesson to futurity. Humanity obliges the Count d' Estaing to recal this event to his memory ; having so done, he has nothing to reproach himself with.

Lord Macartney had the good fortune to escape from the first transport of troops who enter a town sword in hand ; but notwithstanding the most valuable effects were deposited in a place supposed by all the officers and engineers to be impregnable, Count d' Estaing could not have the happiness of preventing their being pillaged.

Camp before Savannah, the
16th of September 1779.

Signed)

ESTAING.

No. II.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Prevost to the Count d' Estaing, dated Camp Savannah, Sept. 16th, 1779.

SIR

I am just now honored with your Excellency's letter of this date, containing a summons for me to surrender this town to the arms of his Majesty the King of France, which I had just delayed to answer, till I had shown it to the King's Civil Governor.

I hope your Excellency will have a better opinion of me, and of British troops, than to think either will surrender on general summons, without specific terms.

If you, Sir have any to propose that may with honor be accepted of me, you can mention them, both with regard to civil and military, and I will then give my answer : in the mean time I will promise upon my honor, that nothing, with my knowledge or consent, shall be destroyed in either this town or river.

I have the honor to be &c

(Signed)

A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d' Estaing,
commanding the French forces, &c.

No. III.

Translation.

CAMP BEFORE SAVANNAH Sept. 16, 1779

SIR

I have just received your Excellency's answer to the letter, I had the honor of writing to you this morning, you are sensible that it is the part of the besieged to propose such terms as they may desire ; and you cannot doubt of the satisfaction I shall have in consenting to those which I can accept consistently with my duty.

I am informed that you continue entrenching yourself. It is a matter of very little importance to me ; however, for forms sake, I must desire that you will desist during our conferences together.

The different columns, which I have ordered to stop, will continue their march, but without approaching your posts, or reconnoitering your situation.

I have the honor to be, with respect,
Sir, your Excellency's most humble
and obedient Servant.

(Signed) ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevost Major General in the service of his Britanic Majesty, and Commander in chief at Savannah in Georgia

P. S. I apprise your Excellency that I have not been able to refuse the army of the United States uniting itself with that of the King.

The junction will probably be effected this day. If I have not an answer therefore immediately ; you must confer in future with General Lincoln and me.

No. IV.

Copy of a letter from Major General Prevost to the Count d'Estaing, dated September 16, 1779.

SIR

I am honored with your Excellency's letter in reply to mine of this day.

The business we have in hand being of importance, there being various interests to discuss, a just time is absolutely necessary to deliberate ; I am therefore to propose, that a suspension of hostilities shall take place for twenty four hours from this date ;

and to request that your Excellency will direct your columns to fall back to a greater distance, and out of sight of our works, or I shall think myself under a necessity to direct their being fired upon. If they did not reconnoitre this afternoon, they were sure within the distance.

I am, &

(Signed)

A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Estaing, &c. &c.

No. V.

Translation.

CAMP BEFORE SAVANNAH, Sept. 16 1779.

SIR

I consent to the truce you ask. It shall continue till the signal for retreat to-morrow night the 17th, which will serve also to announce the recommencement of hostilities. It is unnecessary to observe to your Excellency, that this suspension of arms is entirely in your favour, since I cannot be certain that you will not make use of it to fortify yourself, at the same time, that the propositions you shall make may be inadmissible.

I must observe to you, how important it is that you should be fully aware of your own situation, as well as that of the troops under your command. Be assured that I am thoroughly acquainted with it.—Your knowledge of military affairs will not suffer you to be ignorant, that a due examination of that circumstance always precedes the march of the columns ; and that this preliminary is not carried into execution by a mere show of troops.

I have ordered them to withdraw before night comes on, to prevent any cause of complaint on your part. I understand that my civility in this respect has been the occasion that the Chevalier de Cambis, a Lieutenant in the navy, has been made prisoner of war.

I propose sending out some small advanced posts to-morrow morning ; They will place themselves in such a situation as to have in view the four entrances into the wood ; in order to prevent a similar mistake in future. I do not know whether two columns commanded by the Viscount de Noailles and the Count de Dillon have shown too much ardour, or whether your commanders have not paid a proper respect to the truce subsisting

between us ; but this I know, that what has happened this night, is a fresh proof that matters will soon come to a decision between us one way or another

I have the honor to be, with respect, &c.

(Signed) ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevost, Major General in the service of his Britannic Majesty and Commander in Chief at Savannah in Georgia.

No. VI.

Copy of a letter from Major General Prevost, to Count d'Estaing, dated Savannah, Sept. 17, 1779.

SIR

In answer to the letter of your Excellency, which I had the honor to receive about twelve last night, I am to acquaint you, that having laid the whole correspondence before the King's civil Governor, and the military officers of rank, assembled in council of War, the unanimous determination has been, that tho' we cannot look upon our part as absolutely inexpugnable, yet that it may and ought to be defended ; therefore the evening gun, to be fired this evening an hour before sundown, shall be the signal for recommencing hostilities agreeable to your Excellency's proposal.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Estaing, &c &c.

No. VII.

Copy of a letter from Count d'Estaing and General Lincoln to Major General Prevost, dated Camp before Savannah, October 6, 1779.

SIR

We are persuaded that your Excellency knows all that your duty prescribes ;—Perhaps your zeal has already interfered with your judgement. The Count d'Estaing in his own name, notified to you, that you would be personally and alone responsible for the consequences of your obstinacy. The time which you informed him, in the commencement of the siege would be necessary for the arrangement of articles, includ-

ing the different orders of men in your town had no other object than that of receiving succor. Such conduct, Sir, is sufficient to forbid every intercourse between us which might occasion the least loss of time. Besides in the present application, latent reasons may again exist—There are military ones, which in frequent instances have prevented the indulgence you request. It is with regret we yield to the austerity of our functions ; and we deplore the fate of those persons who will be the victims of your conduct, and the delusion which appears to prevail in your mind.

We are with respect, &c,

(Signed) B. LINCOLN,
ESTAING.

No. VIII.

Copy of a letter from Major General Prevost to Count d'Estaing, dated Camp Savannah, October 6, 1779.

SIR

I am persuaded your Excellency will do me justice ; and that in defending this place, and the army committed to my charge, I fulfil what is due to honor and duty to my Prince. Sentiments of a different kind occasion the liberty of now addressing myself to your Excellency ; They are those of humanity. The houses of Savannah are occupied solely by women and children. Several of them have applied to me, that I might request the favour you would allow them to embark on board a ship or ships, and go down the river under the protection of yours, until this business is decided. If this requisition you are so good to grant, my wife and children, with a few servants, shall be the first to profit by the indulgence.

I have the honor to be &c &c

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

No. IX.

Return of casualties in the different corps during the siege.

16th, regiment. 2 rank and file deserted.

60th, do 4 rank and file killed ;

1 serjeant 6 rank and file wounded ; 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file deserted.

1st battalion 71st. 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant 6 rank and file killed ; 17 rank and file wounded ; 1 rank and file missing ; 1 rank and file deserted.

2d battalion 71st. 1 rank and file killed, 1 lieut. 4 rank and file wounded ; 3 rank and file deserted.

Trumbach. 4 rank and file wounded.

Wessenbach. 5 rank and file killed ; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file wounded ; 2 rank and file deserted.

New York Volunteers. 1 serjeant killed ; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded ; 1 drummer missing, 1 rank and file deserted.

1st battalion de Lancey's. 2 rank and file killed ; 3 rank and file wounded ; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file deserted.

2d battalion de Lancey's. 1 Ensign killed, 1 drummer 1 rank and file missing ; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file deserted.

3d battalion Skinner's. 1 serjeant killed ; 1 Capt. wounded ; 1 drummer, 1 rank and file deserted.

South Carolina Royalists. 4 rank and file killed ; 1 Captain wounded.

North Carolina Volunteers. 1 rank and file deserted.

Kings Rangers. 1 rank and file killed ; 1 rank and file wounded ; 5 rank and file deserted.

Georgia Loyalists. 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file killed ; 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file deserted.

Marines. 2 rank and file killed ; 6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery. 2 rank and file wounded.

Seamen. 2 rank and file killed ; 9 rank and file wounded.

Georgia Militia. 3 rank and file killed, 1 Lieut. wounded.

Total. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants, 32 rank and file killed. 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 56 rank and file wounded, 2 drummers, 2 rank and file missing. 5 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 41 rank and file deserted.

Names of Officers Killed.

Lieut. Henry M'Pherson, 1st battalion 71st 24th of September.

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Lieutenant Taws, of ditto, and Captain Lieut. of Dragoons, 9th of October.

Capt. Simpson, Georgia Loyalists, October 8. Ensign. Pollard, 2d battalion DeLancey's, 4th of ditto.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Capt. Cozens, 3d Battalion Jersey Volunteers, 24th of September.

Lieut. Smallet Campbell, 2d battalion 71st, and Lieut. of Dragoons, 9th of October.

Capt. Henry, of South Carolina Royalists, 9th of October.

(Signed) A. PREVOST. M. G.

CAMP, SAVANNAH, Oct. 18, 1779.

A Return of Masters, Mates, and Men of the Transports who were at the batteries during the siege.

Masters—John Wilson, Archibald M'Curdy, John Higgins, Arthur Ryburn, Christopher Watton, John Take.

Mates.—James M'Donald, —Steele, John Chapman, James Ryburn, —Corvard, —Harrison.

87 Seamen.

JACQUES CARTIER.

THE reverence of Canada, and the respect of France, have of late invested with a new interest the mariner of St. Malo, who gave a name to the St. Lawrence, which he ascended to its rapids. He stands forward, indeed, as a man of high principle, sound judgment, adventurous enterprise, and tarnished only by his unjust carrying off of the Canadian chiefs to France. But even in this there was not the incentive of gain ; he did not take them to make them slaves, as Leon, Ayllon, and other Spanish adventurers did. If Cartier did not return with them as he proposed, we know not what obstacles prevented him, but we do know that there is nothing but what tends to show that the Americans were to their latest breath treated with kindness and as free men.

Antiquarian research tells us that his grandfather, John Cartier, was born in 1428, married Guillemette Baudoin in November, 1457, and had five sons, all of whom are represented in our day. The

eldest of these, Jacques or James Cartier born at St. Malo, Dec. 4, 1458, married Geseline Jansart, and had three sons, the youngest of whom, named after himself, made the name famous at home and abroad, and is one of the glories of that old French town.

Jacques Cartier was born in December, 1494, probably on the last day of the year, when he was carried to the church of St. Malo to receive baptism. Men had but for a twelvemonth wondered then over the discovery of that New World to which his name was to be indissolubly connected. Of his early life we find few traces. In 1518, he appears on the parish register as godfather of a cousin, and the next year leads to the altar (May 2, 1519) Marie Katherine des Granches, daughter of Monsieur Honoré des Granches, knight and constable of St. Malo. Young Cartier had already, it would seem, made his mark. His marriage was a brilliant one, and he must have stood well in the world's esteem to have won a maiden so well connected, but Cartier was already at the age of 28, master pilot of the port of St. Malo.

Of his wanderings on the ocean during his earlier years we know nothing, although there are indications that he had visited the coast of America prior to his expedition in 1534. He had in all probability often cast his lines, with the hardy fishermen of northern France, amid the cod that swarmed on the Banks of Newfoundland, and was selected for his enterprise by Philippe de Chabot, the Admiral of France, to conduct the exploring expedition sent out by Francis I, in 1534.

Ten years had now elapsed since the voyage of Verrazzano, and while Spain had been rapidly extending her power in the New World, France had in no way availed herself of the discoveries made under her flag. Yet she had explored, and might claim as her own, a port at which the commerce of the new-found continent was one day to centre, and where in less than three centuries a city rivalling in population the greatest in the world was to exert on the globe its influence. France was represented on the western side of the Atlantic only by

her hardy fishermen of Brittany and Normandy, no doubt the earliest discoverers of the continent, whose labors found no chronicler.

It was indeed time for France to act, but the expedition planned by Chabot disregarded the information acquired by Verrazzano, if we are indeed to regard the account of that Florentine's voyage as real. It was not to settle in New York bay or establish a trading post or colony there; nor was it to explore the country to the north or south for a better location. It was simply to discover a northern passage to China and Japan—to seek what Sir John Franklin has perished in search of in our day.

Had France but followed up her previous discoveries, by settling the bay of New York, and then occupied the St. Lawrence and the country of the Abnakis, how different would the world's history have been!

The French expedition of 1534, under Jacques Cartier, consisted of two vessels of sixty tons each, and carried sixty-one men in all. Cartier sailed from St. Malo on the 30th of April, and on the 10th of May made Cape Bonavista, but finding too much ice there, ran into Catalina, which has changed into Spanish the French name of the saint he gave it. He then coasted along Newfoundland to the Straits of Belleisle, visited the port of Brador, and the bay of Brest, from which he proceeded in boats to Checateca. Returning to Newfoundland, he made the isles of Brion and Magdelaine, and on the 3d of July entered a bay which still bears the name given by Cartier in consequence of the excessive heat. Proceeding next to Gaspé Bay, he planted a cross among the Micmacs on the 24th of July, and taking two of the natives on board, Taiguragny and Domagaya, sons of the chief, at last, though without being aware of it, entered one of the arms of the St. Lawrence. After visiting the isle Naticotec, or Anticosti, Mont Joly and the river Nataskouan, he sailed back, reaching St. Malo on the 5th of September, after experiencing a severe storm.

Of this first voyage of Cartier, no contemporary French account is known. Ramusio

in 1556 published an Italian version of a narrative in his hands, and this account, re-translated into French, was printed at Rouen in 1598.

This voyage had added little to the knowledge already acquired from the fishermen whom he found at almost every point, still it added to the fame of Cartier and won him favor.

Charles de Mouy, Sieur de la Melleraye, Vice-Admiral of France, took the matter of American discovery to heart. A commission was issued to Cartier on the 31st of October, 1534, styling him Captain and Master Pilot of St. Malo, "to lead, conduct and employ three vessels, each equipped and provisioned for fifteen months, to conclude the voyage already by him begun to discover beyond the Newfoundlands." His three vessels—the *Grande Hermine* of 120 tons, the *Petite Hermine* of 60 tons (commanded by his brother-in-law Macé Jallobert), and the *Emerillon* of 40 tons—were ready in May, 1535. On the 16th of that month, the feast of Whitsunday, Cartier and his companions, after approaching the sacraments reverently in the Cathedral of St. Malo, received the episcopal benediction of Francis Bohier, Bishop of St. Malo, and on the 19th set sail, bearing back the two Micmac youth. On the 26th of July they reached Blanc Sablon in the straits of Belleisle, after having been scattered by a storm. Pushing on his explorations, Cartier entered St. Genevieve Bay on the 7th of August, Anticosti on the 15th, and by the 1st of September was at the mouth of the deep Saguenay. Still ascending the St. Lawrence he came to the St. Charles, to which from the day of its discovery he gave the name of St. Croix. Here, on the site of modern Quebec, between Fabrique street and the Coteau St. Genevieve, then stood the bark village of Stadaconé, the town of Donnacona, with its fields of maize and squashes. Like all the tribes below them, the people were apparently Montagnais, for the Micmacs of Gaspé served as interpreters.

After cultivating friendly relations here, Cartier, leaving the Great and Little Hermine laid up, ascended the river in the *Emerillon*, in spite of the efforts of Donna-

cona and the people of Stadaconé to deter him. At La Pointe du Platon, the present St. Croix, fifteen leagues above Quebec, he found the village of Achelaiy, or Ochelai, and leaving the *Emerillon* at the mouth of the Sorel he continued his exploration in boats, arriving on the 2d of October at Hochelaga, a palisaded town at the foot of the mountain of Montreal. The inhabitants were evidently a different family from the Algonquins below; the town as described by Cartier, their sedentary life, the words of their language which he has preserved, all show them to be of that Huron Iroquois family who everywhere ruled the Algonquins. The chief, styled Agouhanna (evidently the Agoyander of later writers), with his people, received Cartier and his companions with every mark of friendship.

From the mountain Cartier gazed with delight on the panorama before him, and exulted to learn that above the rapids the navigation extended for a three moons' journey to a land of glittering metal.

Reëmbarking in his boats, he returned to the *Emerillon*, and, looking in at the St. Maurice, returned to Stadaconé. Here his party had erected a palisade and planted cannon, making it strong enough to resist all Canada. They now prepared to winter there, but scurvy soon broke out and the men died rapidly. In vain public devotions were performed, and a pilgrimage vowed to Our Lady of Roc Amadour. Not till an Indian remedy was tried did the evil stay.

In the spring, taking by stratagem Donnacona and several of his chiefs, and leaving the Little Hermine (which he could no longer man), Cartier sailed from Quebec May 6, 1536, and by the 16th of July reached St. Malo.

Of his second voyage, an account addressed to the king was printed at Paris in 1545, and has been reprinted this year in the same city by M. d'Avezac, who has collated it with three manuscripts in the Imperial Library, by which means he has fortunately added considerably to the already valuable vocabulary given by Cartier as the "Language of the countries and kingdoms of Hochelaga and Canada," but which seems to be mainly of Hochelaga, many of the

words being unmistakably Iroquois, and few recognizable as belonging to any of the numerous Algonquin dialects.

Cartier was not able at once to return and plant a colony. The Indians remained in France, were baptized March 25, 1538, and finally died in their exile. Thevet, the cosmographer, records his frequent interviews with Donnacona, who died soon after, four or five years subsequent to his arrival in France.

In 1540, Francis I. commissioned Francis de la Rocque, Sieur de Roberval, whom he nicknamed "the petty king of Vimeux," to continue the discovery; and on the 17th of October, by another patent, the king, "fully persuaded of the good sense, capacity, loyalty, gallantry, courage, great diligence, and good experience," of Jacques Cartier, constituted him Captain-General and Master Pilot of the whole expedition.

Meanwhile five vessels were slowly fitted out. But Spain was now alarmed. When Verrazzano ran along the northern coast of the continent bearing the banner of France, she at once sent Estevan Gomez to the same territory, and that navigator in 1525 visited the shore from St. Mary's Bay on the Chesapeake to Narragansett. Now that France was renewing her attempts to occupy some portion of the New World, Spain prepared to prevent her. Spies were despatched to France to learn all the particulars of the expedition, and the Council estimated at 150,000 ducats the cost of a fleet to "resist and offend that of France." This was more than could be easily given then, and they consoled themselves with the reflection that the French fleet was too small to attack any of the Spanish colonies, and "as for settling on the north sea, there is nothing where the French can go that is to be coveted or worth anything, and even if they do take it, necessity would make them leave it."

The spy who went to St. Malo reported that thirteen ships were fitting out under Cartier; that he spoke to him and a relative of his, apparently Mace Jallobert, and found that they were going to Canada to settle there and build a fort, carrying mechanics and iron works of all kinds, and that they

would start about the middle of April, 1541, with 2,500 men.

This was rather alarming, the more especially as the letter of the ambassador in France, who seems to have demanded explanations of the court at which he resided, said that they were going 700 leagues from St. Malo. This, on their maps, would bring Cartier to Florida in the discoveries of Ayllon and Gomez, and where De Soto actually was, and enable the French, in case of war, to waylay the treasure-ships of Spain. Hence it was resolved not to let them settle there or elsewhere, but to dislodge them at once, not openly, but by sending some adventurer with an expedition really fitted out by the king, but nominally a private one, the acts of which might be disavowed when they had irreparably destroyed the French settlement.

Unconscious of the threatening cloud, Cartier with his fleet of five vessels sailed May 23, 1541. The voyage was long and stormy, and he did not anchor before Stadaconé till August 23d. He planted his new settlement, Charlesburg Royal, at Cape Rouge river, and sent back two of his vessels under the command of Jallobert and his nephew Stephen Noel. On the 7th of September, leaving the fort in charge of the Viscount de Beaupré, he proceeded to Hochelaga. On his return to the fort, he found that troubles had already begun between the French and the natives, and that two of his party had been killed. Mistrust on both sides followed. The winter wore uneasily away. In the spring the French fairly mutinied; and as Roberval did not appear, compelled Cartier to set sail. In the harbor of St. John, Newfoundland, in June, 1542, he found Roberval, who in vain endeavored to persuade him to return. In October, Cartier, as appears by official acts, was in St. Malo.

It is believed that he subsequently sailed in search of Roberval, but we have no account of his voyage.

His subsequent years were spent in St. Malo, or in the village of Limoilou, where he built a dwelling still known, though in ruin, as Portes Cartier. He was ennobled

by Francis I. about 1549, and is styled in his later years, "noble homme Jacques Cartier, Sieur de Limoilou."

The period of his death is not ascertained. He died apparently not in St. Malo, but at Limoilou, about the year 1555.

Cartier left no children. His nephew Jacques Nouel, "ship captain and master pilot," and Olivier Chatton, husband of a daughter of his sister Bertheline, succeeded him as navigators at St. Malo, and as such enjoyed the royal favor. Their descendants still exist at St. Malo, as do also descendants of his uncles on the father's side, who perpetuate the honored name of Cartier.

A portrait of Cartier, deemed authentic, has long been preserved at St. Malo, and has in our day been copied extensively in France and Canada.

THE CAPUCHINS IN MAINE.

The recent discovery of a copper plate, which had once evidently been laid in the corner stone of a Catholic convent or chapel at Castine, Maine, has drawn attention to the labors of this branch of the Franciscan family on our coast at an early period of our history.

At a meeting of the American Archaeological Society some months since, Mr. Charles Folsom made some remarks, since printed; but as his researches gave but little detail on the mission of the Capuchins, we conclude to enlarge the brief note inserted in our May number, and give here all that is accessible in reference to this mission.

The Capuchins are a branch of the Friars Minor, founded by St. Francis of Assisi, who, in an age and country when all seemed devoted to the acquisition of wealth, reared the standard of poverty, and endeavored to correct the vice of his day by carrying its opposite, poverty, to its furthest possible extent. The Little Sisters of the Poor in New York in the 19th century, begging for themselves and their poor the subsistence for the day, giving no thought of the morrow, are not a stranger contrast than Francis presented in his day.

His order spread; but about the close of the 15th century, a Friar of his order, Matthew Bassi, learning that the brethren did not wear the same capuce or hood as their holy founder, assumed the long pointed one which he learned the saint had habitually worn. Another Friar, Louis de Fossembruno, joined him and proposing certain reforms of the rule obtained the papal sanction for the institution of a new division of the order. The bull was dated July 13, 1528, and under it the Capuchin order was instituted at Camerino.

The Capuchins began their career at the moment of the great religious movement in Europe; and one of the earliest Vicars-General, as the heads of the order are termed, Bernard Ochin, unfrocked and joining the Reformers, proceeded to England.

Charles IX, in 1573, requested the introduction of the order into France, and a few houses were gradually formed at Paris and elsewhere. Among its eminent members were Henry, Duke de Joyeuse, who left his convent to lead the armies of the League and who, having made his peace with Henry IV, resumed his habit and died a Capuchin Friar; and Bernard de Picquigny, whose *Triplex Expositio* of the Epistles of St. Paul is still studied and admired.

The Capuchins were consequently a new order in France, when Champlain settled Quebec. Their first appearance in the history of the French colonies is in 1632, when on the restoration of Canada to France, after its conquest by the Kirks, the religious affairs of the colonies were offered to the Capuchins.* Why they declined it, is not known; but on their refusal it was offered to the Jesuits, who had been the first missionary order in Acadia, and had labored with the Recollects in Canada.

Less than ten years after, d'Aulnay and de la Tour were contending for the mastery of Acadia, which then in the French idea embraced Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, and doubtless a little more of New England. D'Aulnay, who prided himself on his fidelity to the church, of which de

* See the passport of the Jesuit Fathers, given by Cardinal Richelieu in 1632, in Martin's Bressani, p. 295.

la Tour seems to have been, what in the more expressive than classic language of our land, is called a hickory member, invited the Capuchins to take charge of the religious affairs of his settlement. They began their labors, it is said, in 1643. Of their mission our information is derived almost exclusively from the incidental mention made by the Jesuits, as they came in contact with them.

Father Druillettes, a Jesuit, started in 1646 from Quebec, to visit the Abnakis and establish a mission among them. The Relation of the time, speaking of his wanderings in the month of October, 1646, says: "His Indian guide seeing himself on the banks of the sea of Acadia, conducted the Father in his little bark canoe to Pentagoet, where he found a little hospice of Capuchin Fathers, who embraced him with the love and charity, which was to be expected from their goodness. Their Superior, Father Ignatius of Paris, gave them every possible welcome. After recruiting some time with these good fathers, he reëmbarked in his bark canoe."*

Charlevoix in his General History of New France, mentioning this, says that Druillettes found them on "the Kennebec where they had a hospice, as well as a house at Pentagoet, and that they acted as chaplains not only to the French settled on this coast and on that of Acadia, but also to all those drawn there by trade. They received the Jesuit missionary with much joy and all possible cordiality. They had long desired to see missions established among the Indians in those parts, whom they deemed very apt for the kingdom of God, and they had even entertained the idea of visiting Quebec to induce the Fathers of the Society no longer to leave untilled, a land so well prepared to receive the seed of the Faith."†

Now I know from other points that Charlevoix most unfortunately neglected to examine thoroughly and use in his history, the archives of the College of Quebec. The few manuscripts that have escaped the

conquest by England and the suppression of the order, were evidently not used by him, and the great mass that has perished, doubtless, contained much that could not at the time be published in the Relations; but which would be of great value now.

The Journal of the Superior of the Jesuits is still extant. It notes the arrival of Druillettes from Maine on the 16th of June, 1647; but on the 3-4 July, has this curious entry:

"July 3-4.—The Abnaquiois asked to speak with me, to thank me for the visit of Father Druillètes, and to beg me to let him return; but the last comers from the Abnaquiois having brought letters from the Capuchin Fathers, who begged us not to return there; I refused them, and made the reply which will be found in a letter which I wrote on the subject to the Capuchins."

This correspondence was at Charlevoix's hand, but has now disappeared, and we can only conjecture its contents.‡ Father Charlevoix might have given us the substance, but as we have said, he evidently failed to examine the written documents in the house. The captains of the fishing and other vessels in the habit of running across to New France, were as we see from the affair of Father Biard a few years before, considerably tintured with Protestantism and viewed the Jesuits with direct and decided enmity. It is therefore probable that the wishes of the Capuchins dictated solely by a desire for the propagation of the Gospel, were thwarted by those in control on the coast, and that they were compelled to write the letter referred to in the journal of the Superior of the Jesuits.

Their good feeling towards the Jesuits is evinced by a letter written in 1648, by Father Cosmas de Mante then Superior, and preserved in the Relation of 1651. It is in these words. "We conjure your Reverences by the sacred love of Jesus and of Mary, for the salvation of these poor souls, who call for you at the south, &c., to give them

* Rel. de la N. F., 1647, p. 52, ed. Quebec.

† Vol. i, p. 280.

‡ I examined very carefully, all the remaining papers of the Jesuits at the time I copied Druillette's narrative.

all the assistance that your courageous and untiring charity can give them; and even if, in passing to the river Kinebequi, you meet any of ours; you will do us a favor to express your wants; if you do not meet any, you will continue, if you please, your holy instructions to these poor Indians, and forsaken ones, as far as your charity will permit."*

If we can draw any conclusion from this, it is that the visit of Father Druillettes led to efforts to establish the Capuchins on more permanent foundations; that a house was established on the Kennebec,† and a new chapel or hospice erected at Pentagoet (Castine) in 1648. Of this latter, the plate here presented was doubtless the cornerstone. It was found in the fall of 1863, by Mr. W. H. Weeks, while he was at work on the road leading to the battery, which the Government was then erecting near the mouth of the harbor of Castine, upon the site of the old brick battery, known as the Lower Fort. It was but a short distance from the fort, and but little below the surface of the ground.

At the time of the discovery Mr. Weeks did not observe any thing remarkable in its appearance, and afterwards, cut off a piece of it—about one sixth—to repair his boat. But recently, says Mr. George H. Witherle, to whose intelligence and care we are indebted for the earliest notice of this relic, "he noticed figures and letters on the larger part, which induced him to examine it carefully, and show it to others; he also took off the piece which had been put on the boat, fortunately without serious mutilation." A photograph was subsequently taken; for a copy of which we are indebted to Joseph Williamson, Esq.

This inscription reads:

1648. 8. IVN. F. 1648 June. 8. I Friar
LEO. PARISIN. Leo of Paris
CAPUC. MISS. Capuchin, Missionary,
POSVI HOC FV. laid this foundation
NDTM IN HNR. dation in honor

* Rel. 1651, p. 14-5.

† It will be observed that according to the Relation, Druillettes found them at Pentagoet and not on the Kennebec as Charlevoix says.

EM NRÆ DMÆ of Our Lady
SANC TÆ SPEI. of Holy Hope

The members of the order in France generally put *Capucin* after the name; in Italy and Germany more frequently *Ordinis Minorum Capuccinorum*, or the initials, O. M. C. If the Father was on the missions, he added the word, *Missionnaire*. The signature is not then Capuchin Missionary; but Capuchin, Missionary. Mr. Folsom on the strength of a dot would read "in Capuc. Miss," but this would be without analogy. The title of the Chapel has caused some investigation, but not in the most likely fields. The poetic element which the Catholic Church drew from the East has never forsaken her and the Litanies, Offices, Festal and Votive Masses of the Virgin abound in poetic titles, many of great beauty, and in most cases drawn from Scripture. The Sapiential Books are a great store house for this purpose, and the words spoken of Wisdom are applied to her who bore Him who was Wisdom Increate. One of the most familiar of these is the passage "Ego Mater pulchrae dilectionis et timoris et agnitionis et Sanctæ Spei—I am the Mother of fair love and of fear and of knowledge and of HOLY HOPE" Ecclesiasticus xxiv, 18. In this the reader will see the source of the title of "Our Lady of Holy Hope" given by the Capuchins in 1648 to their convent and chapel at Castine.

Of Father Leo we have no tidings; his name is the third which we know as connected with these labors of the Capuchins.

It is not our province here to trace the contest between the two Acadian rivals. In 1649 D'Aulnay was overcome by de la Tour and his establishments broken up. In the following year yielding to the repeated and fresh entreaties of his first children Druillettes again visited the Kennebec and even proceeded to Boston and Plymouth as the envoy of the French governor to the New England Colonies. The narrative of his journey fell into my hands a few years ago and a small edition was printed in antique style by James Lenox, Esq., of New York. He makes no allusion to the Capuchins who had disappeared from Maine.

There is every probability that other Capuchins may from time to time have been on the coast, as they were frequently chaplains on French vessels. One is mentioned in the next century in an English account as a missionary on the St. John's, if my memory serves me right, although the writer may have confounded Capuchin with Recollect.

The only subsequent missions of the Capuchins were in Louisiana. Here the Jesuits and Priests of the Seminary of Quebec had been pioneers, the former losing Fathers Poisson and Souel, and the latter Messrs. Foucault and St. Cosme, at the hands of the Indians. In the course of the changes in the administration of the colony, the Jesuits were restricted to the Indian missions, and in 1725 the care of the colonists was assigned to the Capuchins who were sent out by the company of the Indies and continued to exercise their functions till New Orleans was erected into an episcopal see and a body of parochial clergy had gathered there.

The Capuchins then disappeared, but in our days a colony of German Fathers of the order came over and established this branch of the Franciscans in Texas, and another in Wisconsin.

Castine has had a varied and romantic history. Occupied first by the French, invited doubtless by its natural beauty and advantages, as well as by its commanding position, it fell at last into the hands of New England settlers, although the Indian missions under the able Thury and his successors long centred here. When these had passed away, and the Revolutionary struggle began England planted a fort at Bagaduce to control the colony, whose possession was so essential to Canada, and even in the war of 1812 it became again the scene of important events.*

* For the History of the Capuchins in general the fullest work is the *Annales Capuccinorum* of Father Zachary Boverius, and its continuation by Father Marcellus de Pisa. Lyons, 1676.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

Lieut. Col. Throop to Governor Clinton.

NEW YORK, MARCH 8, 1784.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have been almost eight years banished from my family, I have been through the whole of that time assiduous in the service of my country and with the strictest economy I have not been able to remove my family. I have applied for that favor to the legislature, I am told Judge Yates and Colo. Whiting to whom it is referred, have concluded they are not able or cannot be willing to remove my family. Had God in his Providence sent a happy bullet through my head or heart when I was in my country's service, I should have left my dear ones the rich inheritance of my country's pity but I live to be despised, and what is more, to see my family Neglected.

I have to entreat your excellency, to Grant me a Permit to Beg in the Streets of this City, for three Days, that I may endeavor to obtain from the Charity of Individuals, what I am denied from the Generosity of my Country.

I have the Honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Devoted Humble Serv't

JOSIAH THROOP.

His Excellency.

[Col. Throop, the writer of the above indignant letter, was if not a native, at least a resident, of Nova Scotia at the breaking out of the revolution, and with other friends of the American cause there, took up arms and endeavored to capture some British forts on the frontier. Having been unsuccessful, they retired to the states in 1776, and many of them were formed into a regiment called *The Nova Scotia Refugees* of which Mr. Throop was lieutenant colonel. It is unnecessary to say that his merits were not overlooked by the state. He eventually settled at Chenango, and was very active in promoting the settlement of that valley. E. B. O'C.]

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE DISPUTED NUMBERS OF THE *FEDERALIST*. A writer in the *New York Times* thus attempts to settle the authorship of Nos. 49 to 58 and 62, 63 of the *Federalist*:

As is well known, the work consists of eighty-five numbers. Of these, five were beyond all question written by John Jay, and the remaining eighty by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, either separately or conjointly. According to one statement, for which the ultimate authority is Hamilton himself, he was the sole author of sixty-three numbers, and joint author of three more, leaving but fourteen to Madison. According to another statement, for which Madison is the ultimate authority, he was the author of twenty-nine numbers, leaving fifty-one to Hamilton.

It is quite conceivable that either Madison or Hamilton, after an interval of twenty or more years, might have fallen into an error as to the authorship of one or two out of eighty papers, written by consultation, for a common purpose, and under a common signature; but it is not credible that they should have been mistaken as to fifteen; that Madison, for instance, should have supposed himself to be the author of more than twice as many papers as he actually wrote. Still less can we suppose that either Madison or Hamilton would write or utter a falsehood in the case. There must be some means of reconciling the discrepancy in these statements. That means, we think, and shall endeavor to show, lies upon the very face of the admitted facts. The essential facts are as follows:

First, as to Hamilton. Two days before his death, when the duel with Burr was impending, Hamilton stepped into the office of his friend, Judge Benson. Finding him absent, he took a book from the shelves, placed in it a small scrap of paper, and left. Upon this paper was written as follows:

"Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64, by J.

Nos. 10, 14, 37, to 48, inclusive, M.

Nos. 18, 19, 20, M. and H. jointly.

All the others by H."

That this memorandum was intended to designate the authors of the different numbers of the *Federalist* is unquestioned. In

it Hamilton claims for himself the sole authorship of sixty-three numbers, and the joint authorship of three, leaving to Madison the joint authorship of three, and the sole authorship of but fourteen. Upon this memorandum rests the sole authority for attributing sixty-three numbers of the *Federalist* to Hamilton. Every statement to that effect is derived, either mediately or immediately, from this memorandum of Hamilton.

Second, as to Madison. There are two statements by him, both to precisely the same effect. One is in a copy of the *Federalist*, in which, at the end of each number, the name of the reputed author was printed, in accordance with Hamilton's memorandum. This was corrected by Madison, who with his own hand erased the name of Hamilton from certain numbers, and substituted his own initials, thus claiming for himself the authorship. This volume belonged to Richard Rush. The other statement of Madison is contained in an edition of the *Federalist* published by Gideon, in 1818, for which he corrected the papers claimed by himself, and furnished the names of the respective writers. In this list the figures for each number are expressed in full. These lists agree exactly, and are to the following effect:

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64, by Jay.

Nos. 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 37, to 58, 62, 63, by Madison.

All the others by Hamilton.

It will be seen that by this list Madison claims for himself twenty-nine numbers and leaves fifty-one to Hamilton. The discrepancy between this statement and that of Hamilton's memorandum in respect to the "joint" numbers, 18, 19, and 20, is satisfactorily explained by Madison in the following note to No. 18, written in his own copy of the former edition, and printed in this edition.

"The subject of this and the two following numbers happened to be taken up by both Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Madison. What had been prepared by Mr. Hamilton, who had entered more briefly into the subject, was left with Mr. M., on its appearing that the latter was engaged in it, with larger

materials, and with a view to a more precise delineation, and from the pen of the latter the several papers went to press."

There is, therefore, no real discrepancy between the statements of Madison and Hamilton in regard to these three numbers.

The question is as to the twelve numbers, 49 to 58, and 62, 63. The ten consecutive numbers, 49 to 58, are among the ablest and most elaborate in the work, and it is utterly impossible that either Hamilton or Madison, upon deliberate examination, could be mistaken as to whether he wrote them. Yet both apparently lay claim to them under their own hands—Madison deliberately, formally and repeatedly, and Hamilton by omitting them from the numbers specially assigned to the others. Madison, at all events, could not by any reasonable possibility have been mistaken.

We propose to reconcile this apparently direct contradiction involving the authorship of these ten consecutive numbers, by supposing a mistake of a single figure in Hamilton's memorandum—a mistake which he had no opportunity of correcting, for within two days from the time when it was written he was a corpse. We suppose that instead of "37 to 48 inclusive," he should have written "37 to 58 inclusive." This simple substitution of a "5" for a "4" will give to Madison ten out of the twelve disputed numbers of the *Federalist*.

The list of Hamilton, it should be borne in mind, was a mere memorandum, without address or signature, written in haste, and probably from memory, at a time when his mind was burdened with the fearful weight of the responsibility of the duel in which he was to be engaged in a few hours. How great was his sense of that responsibility, no one can understand who is not acquainted with the circumstances of the time, which in his judgment, rendered it necessary for the safety of the country that he, conscientiously opposed as he was to dueling, should not decline the challenge of Burr. He never saw that memorandum after he had placed it in the book in Benson's library.

Every one knows the difficulty, the impossibility almost of positively recollecting

a single insolated figure out of a score. Every one knows how liable he is to write one figure for another. In writing this very paper, with all the figures clearly in our mind, we made, in fast writing more than one *lapsus pennæ*, of precisely the character supposed. What more probable than that Hamilton, in these circumstances, should have made the error which we have supposed?

The probability of our supposition is increased by the fact that an error of precisely similar character does indisputably occur in this very memorandum of Hamilton. In this he says that No. "54" was written by Jay. Now it is certain, and admitted and affirmed by all parties in the dispute, that No. 54 was not written by Jay, while "64" was. By this one mistake in writing a 5 for a 6, Hamilton makes three distinct misstatements: He attributes to Jay a number which he did not write; he denies to him a number which he did write, and he ascribes to himself a number which he certainly did not write. One such error being proved and admitted, enhances the probability of another similar one, especially when its admission furnishes a certain, and apparently the only, means of reconciling statements otherwise absolutely contradictory.

The external evidence thus corrected, seems to us to show, almost to a demonstration, that the ten numbers of the *Federalist*, 49 to 58, were written by Madison and not by Hamilton.

The internal evidence furnished by the numbers themselves seems to us to point unmistakably in the same direction. We lay no stress upon the mere point of style; for both Hamilton and Madison wrote pure English, without mannerisms or affectation.

No one, we think, from the style alone, could distinguish any paper by one from any one by the other. We rely wholly upon the topics, and the connection of the different numbers. Numbers 47 and 48 are, without question, Madison's. The title of 47 is: "The Meaning of the Maxim, which requires a Separation of the Departments of Power, Examined and Ascertained;" the title of 48 is: "The Same Sub-

ject Continued, with a view of giving Efficacy in Practice to that Maxim ;" the titles of 49 and 50 are : " The Same Subject Continued, with the Same View ;" the title of 51 is : " The Same Subject Continued, with the Same view, and Concluded." These five numbers are thus really but parts of one essay. The first two parts are certainly by Madison, and the antecedent probability is that the others are his also, for it is not likely that an essay tending to one point would be commenced by one and finished by the other. Number 52 commences a new essay on a topic closely allied to the preceding one. It is entitled, " Concerning the House of Representatives," &c. Numbers 53 to 58 are all entitled, " The Same Subject Continued," &c. These seven numbers are thus parts of a single essay, without doubt written by the same person. It, as we have seen, is claimed for both writers. To assign them to Madison with the three preceding numbers, requires, as we have shown, the alteration of but a single figure in the hasty memorandum of Hamilton ; while, in order to assign them to Hamilton, we must consider the deliberate signatures of Madison, and as many of his careful erasures in Rush's copy, to be willful falsifications, and also set down twenty figures or printed words, certified to by him in Gideon's edition, to be false and fraudulent.

Numbers 59, 60, 61, form but a single essay, the subject of which is " Concerning the Regulation of Elections." These numbers are certainly Hamilton's, and are ascribed to him by all statements.

Numbers 62 and 63, the two remaining ones, claimed for both Madison and Hamilton, are parts of a single essay " Concerning the Constitution of the Senate." In the distribution of topics this would naturally be assigned to the writer who had treated of the " Departments of Power" and of the " House of Representatives." As we have shown, we think, beyond all reasonable doubt, that these latter belong to Madison, we have no hesitation in giving to his formal and repeated claim to numbers 62 and 63, the preference over the merely implied claim contained in Hamilton's

memorandum. To assign these numbers to Hamilton we must convict Madison of repeated and willful falsehood, while to assign them to Madison, we have only to suppose that Hamilton inadvertently omitted to credit them to his associate. Number 64 is a continuation of the Essay on the " Constitution of the Senate." It treats of that body " in regard to the power of making treaties." That this was written by Jay, is admitted, although Hamilton, in consequence of the admitted error to which we have adverted, virtually, though innocently, claims it for himself. Jay, who had written nothing since the fifth number, and who wrote no subsequent one, doubtless undertook this because his position as Secretary of Foreign Affairs made him especially familiar with the topic in hand.

We admit that the evidence in favor of Madison's claim to numbers 62 and 63 is less decisive than that to the others in dispute. This arises from two causes. First, because the " Constitution of the Senate" is continued in numbers 65 and 66, which are certainly Hamilton's ; and we should here, as before, have expected that one subject would be treated by one writer ; and secondly, because to give them to Madison we must suppose that Hamilton wholly forgot the authorship of two numbers, instead of merely, as in the case of 49 to 58, making a single error in remembering or writing a figure. Still, we think the balance of evidence, external and internal, in reference to these numbers to be decidedly in favor of Madison, even if they stood alone. When in addition to this, we consider that out of twelve disputed points, the evidence as to ten amounts almost to demonstration on one side, we think that there is a clear presumption in its favor in the case of the other two. Moreover, in giving 62 and 63 to Madison, no imputation beyond inadvertence rests upon Hamilton—an inadvertence rendered wholly innocent by circumstances—while, in order to give them to Hamilton we must accuse Madison of willful, deliberate and repeated falsehood—falsehood without motive, and liable to exposure.

Moreover, Hamilton revised and corrected his own portion of the *Federalist*, leav-

ing those numbers written by Madison unaltered. If the twelve disputed numbers were written by him, he would have revised them as carefully as he did the rest ; and they would doubtless have received as many alterations as the others. Now, by referring to Mr. John C. Hamilton's "Collated Texts," it will be seen that these twelve numbers are given by him, almost precisely as by Mr. Dawson. In two numbers there is no variation noted ; and with the exception of a single wholly new paragraph in No. 66, there are in the whole of these twelve numbers only a few trifling verbal changes. There are in the numbers, indisputably Hamilton's, no twelve consecutive numbers in which the alterations are not three times as numerous, while in some single numbers there are more than are found in the whole twelve. The inference is strong that these numbers were not corrected by Hamilton. If not corrected by him they were not written by him. And if not written by him, we may rest assured that he never intentionally laid claim to their authorship.

Mr. John C. Hamilton, indeed, place the name of his father over sixty-three numbers of the *Federalist*, including the disputed twelve. But his only authority is the evidence which he presents, every essential point of which we have analyzed. That evidence seems to us to show, almost to absolute demonstration, that the eighty-five numbers of the *Federalist* were written :
Five by John Jay, viz. : Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64.

Three by James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, jointly, viz. : Nos. 18, 19, 20.

Twenty-six by James Madison, viz. : Nos. 10, 14, 37, to 58, 62, 63.

FIFTY-ONE by Alexander Hamilton, viz. : Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, to 37, 59, 60, 61, 65, to 85.

We have proceeded throughout on the assumption that we have accurate copies of Hamilton's memorandum left with Judge Benson. There is every probability that such is the case—but it is not quite certain. The original disappeared many years ago. Benson wafered it into his copy of the *Federalist*, where it remained for some years. He subsequently removed it writing in its

place what is presumed to be a copy of its contents. From this copy, as far as can be ascertained, have been taken, mediately or immediately, all subsequent citations. The original was given by Benson to the New York Society Library, and was inserted in its copy of the *Federalist*, from which it has been stolen, probably by some enthusiastic but unscrupulous autograph collector. We cannot learn that Judge Benson's copy, or any other, was ever carefully compared with the original memorandum. It is barely possible, though we think not at all probable, that in the original, if it were accessible, would be found 64 instead of "54" in the enumeration of Jay's papers ; 53 instead of "48," and perhaps even the missing numbers "62" and "63" in the enumeration of Madison's. If the thief be still alive, he may now almost make atonement for his crime by sending the precious document to the Sanitary Commission. It would bring a fabulous price, and might be collated with the copies derived from it.

VIRGINIA "BLUE LAWS," 1663.—We have all heard more or less of the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut and of the "Black Code" of the South. But I did not know till since the present war commenced, that any such religio-legal enactments had ever been made by the Southern chivalry of the Ditch-land, as we have understood by this term of "Blue Laws." Some two years since, a soldier of the Potomac army, on entering the court house in Warwick county, Va., found the old records of the Court, which he forthwith confiscated and sent to me two pages, from which the following items are copied.

The paper is quite thick, and measures 16 by 10 inches. The chirography is peculiar, and there are twenty-six entries of decisions made by that court, under the date of October 21st, 1663. This MS. is interesting, not only from its remote antiquity, but also on account of the information which it gives us as to the religious and legal manners of our southern neighbors, two hundred years ago. Witness the following :

"Mr. John Harlow, and Alice, his wife,

being by the grand inquest presented for absenting themselves from church, are, according to the act, fined each of them fifty pounds of tobacco, and the said Mr. John Harlow ordered forthwith to pay one hundred pounds of tobacco to the sheriff, otherwise the said sheriff to levy by way of distress."

"Jane Harde, the wife of Henry Harde, being presented for not tending church, is according to act fined fifty pound of tobacco, and the sheriff is ordered to collect the same from her, and in case of non-payment to distress."

"John Lewis, his wife this day refusing to take the oath of allegiance, being ordered her, is committed into the sheriff's custody, to remain until she take the said oath, or until further ordered to the contrary."

"John Lewis, his wife, for absenting herself from church is fined fifty pounds of tobacco, to be collected by the sheriff, from her husband, and upon non-payment, the said sheriff to distress."

"Robert Reynolds, being prosecuted for absenting himself from church, and summoned by the sheriff, this court to make his appearance, and appearing not, is fined for both offences one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, to be levied by the sheriff by way of distress upon his non-payment thereof."

"George Harwood, being prosecuted for his absenting himself from church, is fined fifty pounds of tobacco, to be levied by way of distress by the sheriff upon his non-payment thereof."

"Peter White and his wife being presented for common swearing, are fined fifty pounds of tobacco both of them, to be collected by the sheriff from the said White, and upon his non-payment of the same to distress."

"Richard Ring, being presented as a common swearer, is fined fifty pounds of tobacco, to be levied by the Sherriff, by way of distress, upon his non-payment."

From all I can learn there was but one "church" in Virginia in 1663, and that was the English, or what is now the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it was for non-attendance on this church that the fine of fifty

pounds of tobacco was inflicted by the Old Dominion two hundred years ago; and the chivalrous descendants of the race that passed those laws in Virginia, have been the men, in later times, to taunt us with the memory of "blue laws," as if none such had ever been enacted except by the Yankees.

This record speaks of no fine imposed by the Virginia Court except in "tobacco," from which we learn that this weed was not only a staple commodity at that early period of our country, but it was so much so that it became a substitute for currency.

This ancient Record, thus brought to light by the fortunes of war, seems to me of some historical value, and accordingly I have deposited it for safe keeping in the archives of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Society*, 13 Bromfield street, Boston. LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

Boston, July 19, 1864.

TOMB-STONE.—The oldest tomb-stone in the oldest burial-ground of Philadelphia, attached to the Swedes' Church in Swanson street, bears date the 12th of November, 1716, one hundred and forty-eight years ago, about thirty-four years after the landing of Penn. The lettering is legible, but the representation of an hour-glass and of the head of a cherub, carved in the stone, are very indistinct. The stone contains the following inscription: "Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of Andrew Robinson, who dyed November ye 12, 1716, aged 65 years."

SANITARY.—Some parties in England endeavored to make out that we Americans have blundered in spelling this now familiar word, pretending that it should be *sana-tory* from *sanare*, to heal. But the *London Notes and Queries* justly remarks that *sanitary*, like the French *sanitaire*, meaning that which tends to preserve health, is derived from the Latin *sanitas*. Sanatory derived from *sanare* would mean *curative*, a different word and different idea.

It would be a pity indeed, if it had been true that we had raised millions to endorse a bad spelling.

PRE-DEATH COFFINS AND MONUMENTS.
—*The London Notes and Queries* have recently had some curious instances of these. A few weeks since, a soldier employed in putting up head boards for deceased soldiers in the army of the Potomac, closed his labors by painting his own name on a board, leaving the date blank. He was killed before night, thus actually in a manner carving his own tomb-stone.

NAME FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES.
—Although we have adopted an appropriate and classic name for the seceding states, to wit, *Secessia*, from which comes the popular name of the people, *Secesh*, it would seem that some of our southern friends are busy coining a new name. The *Richmond Examiner* says :

There may be found advertised in various newspapers as "nearly ready for the press," a new work entitled "Apalachia, its Institutions, Literature, etc., by J. Robertson Reid, M. A. Chatabet, LL. D. What "Chatabet" is we do not pretend to know ; but as the book is to be obtained by writing to the British Consulate at Charleston, we presume its author is an Englishman. A Charleston paper heralds it as "an eagerly expected volume," and points to the fact that the learned author, by his title, "gives a preference to the name Apalachia, and denoting the territorial limits of the Confederate States. Thereupon the Charleston journalist, admitting the high importance of adopting "a name for colloquial, journalistic and poetic uses," yet ventures to offer objections against Apalachia, in that it was once proposed for the United States ; then mentions several other names which have been from time to time suggested, Allegania, Fredonia, Winland, Panola, Chicora ; calls on Mr. Simms to propose or suggest a new name ; "invites the consideration of thinkers."

It will take some citizens by surprise to learn that there is already on foot a learned conspiracy to give to their respective states a new name in common, and to make them, the said citizens, go about hereafter through the world as Apalachians, Winlanders, Panolans, or what not. This will not do.

The name of the state where we now indite is Virginia ; that was always her name, she has answered to it since she was very young, and will probably bear it for many generations. If a man's godfathers and godmothers have christened him Tom, it signifies nothing to prove to him afterwards that Henry Augustus is more euphonious. The man's name is Tom—"in any bond, bill, quittance or obligation," Tom. We would, therefore, entreat Dr. Reid and Mr. Simms to leave us our old-fashioned cognomen and shall absolutely refuse any other.

Is there any country known to our readers in want of a name to "designate its territorial limits ?" And if so where is it ? These states we live in are all provided with names long ago ; every name of them being historic and actually meaning somewhat—a quality in a name quite as important as euphony—and each State had a baptism and sponsors.

One cannot choose his own god-father and god-mother ; and some persons if they could be christened over again would perhaps select different sponsors. Georgia might indeed have had a name associated with nobler memories than those of the four crowned scoundrels, of blessed memory, of that name. The Carolinas might have desired a name not recalling King Charles—but still North and South Carolina they are and will remain. Florida was so baptized by the Spaniards, from the glorious bloom of her flowers, which have never faded ; and Virginia attests to this day the ever sacred virginity of King Henry's daughter. As for the Confederacy, it is not a country ; it is the name of a relation which, for the present, subsists between certain countries. It has no need of a territorial designation, inasmuch as it has no "territorial limits." It is a league, an alliance, a mutual agreement to transact certain business in common, so long as that arrangement may suit the parties, and the name of it is a Confederacy, not a Winland nor an Allegania. A Confederacy has no business with a name, either geographical, mythological or ethnological ; and cannot rightly be called anything else than a Confederacy.

Even if there were a country here wanting a name, which there is not, what sort of propriety would there be in giving a designation to the Confederate States which would suggest the idea of their being still a portion of the United States? The Alleghany or Apalachian mountain chain extends from Maine to Alabama, just as the Mississippi runs from Minnesota to Louisiana; therefore, to give our Confederacy the name of "Allegania" or "Apalachia" would be only strengthening that famous geographical argument of Mr. Seward, that the physical geography of the continent has itself peremptorily decreed an indissoluble Union. "Winland" is, if possible still worse; for that is the name (Vinland) which the Icelanders, the first European discoverers of the continent, gave to Rhode Island. Those Scandinavians never came so far south as the most northern portion of the most northern Confederate State. Would any Confederate wish to borrow a name from Rhode Island? The writer in Charleston proposes yet another name, "Southland;" totally inadmissible also; that would be a name expressive of a relation to Pennsylvania, New York, &c.; but if our states are southward from those countries, they are northward from Mexico; it is as proper that their name should express their geographical relations to one foreign country as to another; therefore, Northland would be as appropriate as Southland. While the old Union subsisted, these were Southern States; they are so no longer; Virginia is now a northern State.

But we object to the whole idea of a new name; first, because there is nothing to be named; and second, because a common territorial designation would implant and foster that most mischievous notion of one united nationality, *E Pluribus Unum*, whereof the states are but counties or provinces.

WAR TROPHIES.—*Masonic Matters.*—Among the numerous trophies sent to me from the battle-field is an ancient book with the following title:

"A Candid Disquisition of the Principles

and Practices of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons. Together with some Strictures on the Origin, Nature and Design of the Institution. Dedicated by permission to the Most Noble and Most Worshipful Henry, Duke of Beaufort, &c., &c., Grand Master. By Wellius Calcott, P. M.

—*Ab ipso*

Ducit opes animumque ferro.

London: Printed, reprinted and sold by Brother Robert William McAlpine, in Marlborough street, Boston, A. L. 5772; A. D. 1772."

From entries made with the pen, it seems this book has been owned in Charleston, S. C., Norfolk and Newport News, Va. It was found in the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 1862, whence it was sent to me by a member of the 29th Massachusetts regiment. In looking over its list of subscribers' names, I find Paul Revere, Joseph Warren, Epes Sargent, and other names of personages who took a distinguished part in our revolutionary struggle in 1776. It gives an account of "Lodges Held in the Town of Boston, and the Time and Place of their Respective Meetings," and from which it appears that there were at that period three Masonic Jurisdictions in this city, and the Lodges met as follows:

"Under the Jurisdiction of the Right Worshipful John Rowe, Esq., The Grand Lodge and Quarterly Communication—King street." "The Master's Lodge," and "The First Lodge in the same place." "The Second Lodge at the Bunch of Grapes," and "The Rising Sun Lodge at the British Coffee House."

"Under the Jurisdiction of The Most Worshipful Joseph Warren, Esq., viz: The Grand Lodge and Quarterly Communication, at Free-Masons's Hall, near Hanover street. The Lodge of St. Andrew in said Hall," and "The Lodge of Massachusetts, No. 2, at Concert Hall, near Queen street."

"Under the Jurisdiction of the Right Worshipful and Most Noble John, Duke and Marquis of Athol, &c., &c, Ancient York, No. 169, at Mr. Alexander's, Battery March."

This book is of some historical value, es-

pecially to the Masonic Fraternity, as it contains among other interesting matter, one very ancient document on "Macourge," alleged to have been written by "Kynge Henrye the Sixthe of Engelande." L. R. S.

ELMA, A FEMALE CHRISTIAN NAME.—In London Notes and Queries, (3d S. v. p. 97,) an inquiry is made as to the origin of Elma, the Christian name of the daughter of the Earl of Elgin. The 'quærist supposes it formed from the initial syllables of her mother *Elizabeth Mary*. In this country the name exists, but is an abbreviation of *Gulielma*. The victim of the Manhattan Well murder, in New York, many years since was Elma Sands, whose real name was *Gulielma*.

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE IN OLD TIMES.—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler in a recent letter from Greenfield, Conn., relates the following interesting incident of its early history: "Rev. Stephen Mix made a journey to Northampton, in 1696, in search of a wife. He arrived at the Rev. Solomon Stoddard's, informed him of the object of his visit, and that the pressure of home duties required the utmost dispatch. Mr. Stoddard took him into the room where his daughters were, and introduced him to Mary, Esther, Christiana, Sarah, Rebekah, and Hannah, and then retired. Mr. Mix addressing Mary, the eldest daughter, said he had lately been settled at Weathersfield, and was desirous of obtaining a wife, and concluded by offering her his heart and hand. She blushing replied that so important a proposition required time for consideration. He rejoined that he was pleased that she asked for suitable time for reflection, and that, in order to afford her the needed opportunity to think of his proposal, he would step into the next room and smoke a pipe with her father, and she could report to him. Having smoked his pipe and sent a message to Miss Mary that he was ready for her answer, she came in and asked for further time for consideration. He replied that she could reflect still longer on the subject, and send her answer by letter

to Weathersfield. In a few weeks he received her reply, which is probably the most laconic epistle ever penned. Here is the model letter which was soon followed by a wedding:

NORTHAMPTON, 1696.

Rev. Stephen Mix,

Yes,

Mary Stoddard.

The matrimonial Mix-ture took place on the 1st of December, 1696, and proved to be compounded of most congenial elements.

THE FIRST CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE, IN BOSTON.—"Thursday last, pursuant to the order of the honorable council, was proclaimed from the balcony of the state house in this town, the DECLARATION of the AMERICAN CONGRESS, absolving the UNITED COLONIES from their allegiance to the British crown, and declaring them FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES. There were present on the occasion in the council chamber, a committee of council, a number of the honorable house of representatives, the Magistrates, Ministers, Selectmen, and other Gentlemen of Boston and the neighboring Towns; also the Commission officers of the Continental Regiments stationed here, and other Officers. Two of these regiments were under Arms in King street, formed into three lines on the North Sides of the Street, and in thirteen Divisions: and a detachment from the Massachusetts Regiment of Artillery, with two pieces of Cannon, was on their Right Wing. At One o'clock the Declaration was proclaimed by Col. Thomas Crafts, which was received with great Joy, expressed by three Huzzas from a great Concourse of People assembled on the Occasion. After which on a Signal given, Thirteen Pieces of Cannon were fired from the Fort on Fort-Hill; the Forts at Dorchester Neck, the Castle, Nantasket and Point Alderton, likewise discharged their Cannon. Then the Detachment of Artillery fired their Cannon Thirteen Times, which was followed by the two Regiments giving their fire from the Thirteen Divisions in succession. These firings corresponded to the number of the American States United. The Ceremony

was closed with a proper Collation to the Gentlemen in the Council Chamber ; during which the following Toasts were given by the President of the Council, and heartily pledged by the Company, viz. :

"Prosperity and Perpetuity to the United States of America.

"The American Congress.

"The General Court of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

"Gen. WASHINGTON, and success to the Arms of the United States :

"The downfall of Tyrants and Tyranny.

"The universal Prevalence of Civil and Religious Liberty.

"The Friends of the United States in all Quarters of the Globe.

"The Bells in Town were rung on the Occasion ; and undissembled Festivity cheered and brightened every Face.

"On the same Evening, the King's Arms and every sign with any Resemblance of it, whether Lion and Crown, Pestle and Mortar and Crown, Heart and Crown, &c., together with every sign that belonged to a Tory, was taken down, and the latter made a general Conflagration of in King Street" [now State Street].

[From the *New England Chronicle*, published by Edward E. Powars and Nathaniel Willis, Queen Street, Boston, July 25, 1776.]

THE PITTSFIELD ELM.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser speaks as follows of the removal of the celebrated Pittsfield elm, that majestic relic of the past, once so familiar to many of our readers :

"Pittsfield and all who have sprung from the fruitful loins of that ancient town, are in mourning—for the 'Old Elm is not.' A few days since this venerable landmark was taken down, lest in some sudden fall it should spread ruin through the little park that surrounds it, and wake from their prolonged slumbers the rude forefathers of the hamlet, whose graves were first made in the church-yard hard by. The Old Elm

was one of the noted trees of America ; admired by all who saw it, but especially dear to those whose early and home associations had been connected with it. More than a hundred years ago, the Old Elm was noticed and protected by the first settlers, and made, as the Berkshire Eagle well says, 'the first centralizing power of the town, which thus crystalized around a nucleus of natural beauty.'

"It was sixty-eight feet from the ground to the first limb, and above this, a crown of foliage lifted itself into the air for sixty feet, graceful and beautiful for many years, but lately sadly bereft by storm and lightning, and the ravages of age, of many of its ancient glories. The rings of the fallen tree, carefully counted under a magnifier, indicated the ripe old age of three hundred and forty years. Twice since 1840 has the lightning scorched the old tree, rending and wrecking it, and evoking the deepest solicitude from the towns-people, who tenderly ministered unto its necessities. It was ever high treason in Pittsfield to fail of unconditional loyalty to the Old Elm. Under its protecting arms the quota of Pittsfield in 1776 gathered for the first war of Independence. Again, in 1812, similar scenes were repeated ; and during this terrible war, thousands of the men of Western Massachusetts have gathered here to receive the last farewell of friends before they entered upon the invasion of a soil, rendered doubly sacred by the martyr-blood of the heroes who have fallen in defence of civil order and the Constitution, and the right of all men to personal liberty.

"As the tree fell so it did not lie. It was at once beset by relic-hunters, who would have carried away every fragment of sound and decayed wood, had not an auction been improvised, and what was left sold to a citizen, who promises to make the wood up into memorials.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1800 (vol. viii, p. 240). On line 25, col 1., for *Republicans* read *Federalists*.

NEW ORLEANS.—It is well enough, perhaps, to recur occasionally to the city in which we live, and to consider what changes time makes as to growth and prosperity. When Louisiana was ceded to the United States, New Orleans contained only about eight thousand inhabitants. It then had an existence of more than eighty years, for the first settlement was made by BIENVILLE in 1718. Indeed, when it passed from France to Spain, in 1743, it contained but little more than three thousand inhabitants; but from the time of its cession in 1803 to the United States, the city began to increase rapidly in growth and population, until we find it in a little more than half a century embracing a population exceeding 150,000. Such were the influences attending its association and connection with the other cities of our great Republic.

But it was not only in population that our city made progress. Seated, as it was, at the outlet of the Mississippi, it received at its levee all the products of the great and growing west, and its wealth advanced proportionably with its growth of population. The first newspaper published in New Orleans was in 1794, and was called the *Moniteur*. In 1860 we had ten daily newspapers, besides several periodicals of a literary and commercial character. Among the earliest of our public buildings was the Charity Hospital, originally, if we remember right, endowed by Senor ALMANZAR DE ROXAS, in 1786, and built at an expense of \$114,000—a large amount of money in those days. This building was subsequently burned, but it was rebuilt in 1812. Senor ROXAS was a great benefactor to the city. He built the old cathedral, and his remains now lie there covered by a marble tablet, detailing his benefactions and commemorating other of his deeds of kindness and charity. Probably the oldest edifice of note in our city is a building erected for the use of the Ursuline Nuns about the year 1730, known as the Ursuline Convent, subsequently occupied by the Roman Catholic Archbishop. PERIER, who superseded BIENVILLE in 1727, caused to be constructed the first levee in Louisiana, for about a mile in front of the city; and from this small be-

ginning we owe all the levees since constructed along the river banks.

It is remarkable to note the increase of exports from about the date of the cession to the United States in 1803. These exports then amounted to about three and a half million dollars; in 1860 to one hundred and eight millions. In 1849 the southern and western produce received in New Orleans amounted to about eighty-two millions of dollars, in 1860 this had increased so as to amount to one hundred and eighty-five millions. The cotton crop received in New Orleans in 1836 was 495,443 bales; in 1853 the number amounted to 1,665,047 bales; and in 1860 the number was increased so as to amount to 2,255,458 bales—this latter amount being one half of the crop produced in the entire cotton states. Such has been the wonderful increase of the city of New Orleans in population and wealth since the destinies of Louisiana were united to the other states of the republic, and it will be noted that in previous years, with all her advantages, she remained for near half a century nearly stationary. It may be remarked, also, in passing, that the banking system in our city was regarded before the war as the safest and best in the Union. We had eleven banks, with an aggregate capital of about eighteen millions of dollars. Our city was at the very acme of her prosperity when the demon of secession invaded the hearts of her citizens, and the changes wrought during these last three years of wreck and ruin are fearful to note. From being the largest cotton mart of the world, and in receipt of millions of bales, she now esteems herself fortunate if she receive a few thousands of bales. Her commerce has fallen off, for she gave in 1860 at the Custom House 2,235 clearances, with a tonnage of 1,248,526; in fact, she was the second city of the United States in the amount and value of her exports, and no city of the world counted at her wharves so large a number of steamboats.—*N. O. Times*.

THE PROCK AND GYASCUTUS.—The following is a clipping from a newspaper, and

purports to be a description of "actual and living inhabitants of our own country."—The writer does not give his name, which is to be regretted. I have examined "Carver in his Appendix," but have not been fortunate enough to discover any reference to these animals in that work. Possibly I have not the right edition.

"There is a striking similarity between this case and that of one of the animals to which I refer, and which has hitherto been regarded as fabulous, but it is now demonstrated to be, as well as its companion, an actual and living inhabitant of our own country. Most of your readers have, I presume, laughed over the story of the Yankee who advertised for exhibition those extraordinary quadrupeds, the Prock and Gyscutus, but I suspect that very few ever heard of the origin of his description or supposed that it was founded on fact. If I recollect right, the first person who made mention of them, although not by name, was Captain Jonathan Carver, whose voyage to the Rocky Mountains, in 1665, is quoted by Mr. Greenbow, and in whose book the name of Oregon was first given by the river now known as the Columbia.

Carver, in his appendix, describing the various animals inhabiting that region, states that:—"In the country of the Osnobions, (Assinobions) there is a singular beast, of the bigness of a horse, and having hoofs, whereof two legges on one side are always shorter than the other, by which means it is fitted to graze on the steep slopes of the mountains. It is of amazing swiftness, and to catch it the savages doe head it off, whereby it cannot run, but falls over and is so taken"—And further: "I was also told of one which I did not see. This is like to a bear in size, but covered with a shell as is the tortoise, with many horns along its back. It has great claws and teeth and is exceeding fierce, eating man and beast."

The scientific names, *which* in the case of the Prock, have been *vulgarized*, were conferred upon these reported animals by the French naturalists, who imagined them to be American."

AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL IN RUSSIA, (Vol. VIII p. 248.)—Allow me to correct some mistakes in your article "An American Admiral in Russia."

Admiral George Tate of the Russian Navy, was son of George Tate, who was born in England in 1700. George, the father had four sons, all born in England, viz, Samuel, Aug. 3, 1736, William, Nov. 14, 1740, George, June 14, 1745, in London, Robert, January 23, 1751. The father with his family came to Falmouth, now Portland, between 1751 and 1756, as agent for masts and spars for the British Government, and died in Falmouth Aug. 20, 1794. The Tate family in England, was seated at De la Préy abbey in North Hampshire. Two brothers were Lord Mayors of London, Sir Wm. in 1488, and Sir John, in 1496. The male line in England is extinct.

Samuel, the eldest son of the first George, commanded a large mast ship trading between Portland and England. Rev. Mr. Smith in his Journal, notes "May 16, 1766, Capt. Tate in a large mast ship, came here in 30 days from London." Again he says, "July 3, 1770, Capt. Tate in a large ship came in." Ann, a daughter of Samuel, his first child born in our Falmouth, March 1767, (two elder, having been born in England,) married Joseph H. Ingraham of Portland in 1789.

George, the Admiral, third son of George, born in London 1745, came to Falmouth with his father, a small boy. He was probably brought up a mariner as his brother and many of our Maine boys were. He entered the Russian naval service, and in 1770, was appointed by Catherine II. a Lieut. in her navy. He rose gradually in the service, and particularly distinguished himself in the siege of Ismail, a Turkish fortress and city, near the mouth of the Danube, by the Russian army and navy under Suwarrow, and in the final attack in December 1790, when it surrendered with an immenso slaughter. This strong place was taken by storm after numerous attacks in which the Russians lost 10,000 men. The booty taken was very large, 230 pieces of cannon, 345 standards, 10,000 horses and numerous munitions of war. Tate was

severely wounded in this engagement, but was promoted and received an order of merit for his gallant conduct. He also distinguished himself in the war with Sweden, for which he received from the Empress a gold medal; on the face of it was an effigy of the Empress, around which was the inscription, as translated—"By the Grace of God, Katherine the Second Empress and Sovereign of all Russia." On the reverse, "Neighborly and forever Peace with Sweedland, concluded August 3d 1790." He was also promoted to be a Rear Admiral. He continued in the Russian service, through the reigns of Katherine, Paul and Alexander 1st, a period of more than 50 years, to his death, which took place Feb. 17, 1821 in the 76th year of his age. He was a favorite with Alexander 1st who promoted him to be First Admiral, and a member of the Imperial Senate. He received from his different sovereigns, badges of the order of St. Wladimar, of St. Alexander Newski, of St. Ann, and the military order of St. John, and died respected and honored by his sovereign and the people.

The medal above referred to, he sent to his grand-niece, a daughter of his niece Mrs. Ingraham, accompanied by a letter to her father dated "Cronstaadt June 28, O. S. 1805," in which he says, "many thanks to Miss. Eliza for her letter and drawings. In return I send her a Gold Medal, the gift of her late majesty Katherine to me, at the conclusion of the Sweedish war, and whose portrait, a very good one, it represents."

Admiral Tate visited Portland in 1819, and was looking remarkably well. He was about the medium height, compactly and firmly built, full but not corpulent, and of dark complexion. A good portrait of him is preserved in the Ingraham family.

WM. WILLIS.

Portland, Sept., 1864.

O'CALLAGHAN'S HISTORY OF NEW NETHERLAND.—The Hackluyt Society Publication of 1860 p. 56, in a Memoir on

Henry Hudson, pays the following well deserved compliment to this work:

"We seize this opportunity for recommending Dr. O'CALLAGHAN's charming work to those few of our readers who might feel interest enough in Henry Hudson to follow up the subject of his splendid discovery. The history of the banks of the Hudson have here been chronicled in a manner not the less attractive for being entirely unassuming and natural."

HOODING.—The operation practised by Sherman at Atlanta on Hood, of getting an antagonist out of a strong place and slipping into it, may well be called Hooding: as it is not the first time a Hood figured in it. During the Revolutionary War Sir Samuel Hood practised it on the Count de Grasse, luring him by a show of fight from a fine position which he took and from which the Count was unable to dislodge them, although he attacked him day after day for some weeks.

GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—(Vol. VIII. 266). The table published in the Hist. Mag., omits the name of WILLIAM MARKHAM, the first deputy governor of Pennsylvania. His commission from William Penn, dated April 10, 1681, is on record in Secretary of State's office, Albany.
E. B. O'C.

SPANISH PRIESTS IN NEW YORK.—In 1708 some Spanish priests were taken prisoners and brought into New York. On the 10 Dec. of that year, a warrant was drawn in favor of Elizabeth Cole for £16. 13. 6. for their diet and lodging. E. B. O'C.

PICAYUNE APPROPRIATION.—The smallest appropriation probably ever made by an Act of Legislature was in 1713, when that of New York voted "the sum of sixpence to William Smith in full discharge of a debt of £356. 17s. 10½d. See the Law. O'C.

QUERIES.

TRACTS BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—Can any reader of the Historical Magazine send a copy of either of the following tracts, or give notice where a copy may be seen? Answer to the nine objections published in 1827; 2. Answer to Bishop Onderdonk's charge, published in 1833; 3. Eulogy on St. Patrick, published in 1835.

REPLIES.

BENNETT WHEELER'S POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN.—(Vol. viii, p. 248). Bennett Wheeler's reprint of Pope's Essay on Man was not the first American Edition. It was printed by William Bradford, Phil., in 1747, which may be called the first edition until an earlier one is discovered.

It was also printed by Hugh Gaines, New York, in 1786, and we have also seen copies printed in New London, 1791; New York, Duyckinck, 1796; and numerous others printed in Plymouth, Springfield, Brookfield, Dover, and other places.

The earliest book we have seen with the imprint of Bennett Wheeler is Watt's Psalms, Providence, R. I., printed and sold by Bennett Wheeler. 1781.

O. Z.

BOODLE (Vol. VIII, p. 245).—Although the dictionaries translate the Dutch word *boedel* into *estate*, the English word *estate* is not translated into *boedel*. The word probably comes from the low Saxon, "*im-budel*, *budel*, *bödel*, *böel*," and means not an estate, but property, possessions; not the house or lands, but the property which is in the house; not "real estate," nor "bonds or stocks, but household goods, linen, jewelry, silverware, works of art, &c."—"goods and chattels." Hence the word *boedel* is almost entirely superseded by *imboedel*. The contraction of *boedel* is *boel*, and is in vulgar use for much or many, or for a quantity or number. For instance, "*een*

heele boel water," or "*een heele boel knikkers*," for much water, or many marbles; or in this manner—"Some big loafers were very noisy on Sunday afternoon at the corner of the street, but the police took "the whole boodle of them" (see Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms) "*de heele boel*" to the station-house." The word does not seem to be in use in New York.

S. A.

THE TEN ORATORS OF ATHENS. (Vol. VIII, p. 278.)—SHAWMUT can find a copy of the work he seeks in the Library of Harvard College. It is entitled "Harpocratiosis Lexicon in decem Oratores Atticos ex Recensione Gulielmi Dindoru." Qtom Oxonu, 1853. 8. C.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MAINE.

THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—*Brunswick*, Aug. 4.—Held its annual meeting for the transaction of business at its rooms in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, on August 4th. The Hon. Edward E. Bourne of Kennebunk was elected *President*, in place of the Hon. William Willis, who declined a re-election two years ago; but has held the office until the present meeting at the request of the Society. For more than the third of a century Mr. W. has been identified with this body, and the history of the state. He is now engaged in the re-issue of the first volume, of the Society's Publications. The principal part of which, as well as many other valuable papers in the subsequent volumes, is the production of his pen. This portion of the volume is part of the History of Portland; to be enlarged in both the first and second volumes; and to be continued out of his abundant materials to the present day. Judge Bourne is well known for his historic taste and diligent research, and will be ready to sustain and carry onward all the work proposed by the Society.

The by-laws were so amended as to allow vacancies to be filled and three members added to the number previously chosen. Thirteen new members were elected.

A report from the delegation of the society to the Popham Celebration last year, was presented

by Judge Bourne, in which the Society was urged to encourage this celebration, and others of a like nature. Acting on this suggestion, and in response to an invitation from the executive committee on that celebration, a committee was appointed to represent the Society on the proposed occasion, at Bath, August 29th., consisting of Rufus K. Sewell, Esq., Rev. Pres. Woods, Hon. S. P. Benson, Hon. W. G. Barrows, and Hon. J. A. Poor.

The following gentlemen are the officers of the Society for the coming year: Hon. E. E. Bourne, Kennebuuk, *President*; Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D. D., Gardiner, *Vice-President*; Hon. J. W. Bradbury, Augusta, *Corresponding Secretary*; Rev. Edward Ballard, *Recording Secretary*; Rev. A. S. Packard, D. D., and A. C. Robbins, Esq., *Treasurers*. The last three persons are of Brunswick. Three members were added to fill vacancies on the committees.

No better opportunity can be found for research in history than is furnished in Maine. Its geographical relation to the mother country, led it to be the first of the New England territory to be occupied by an English colony, and the ill-requited labors and expenditures of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. The two Pophams and Gilbert, opened the way for settlements afterwards on our coasts, that were crowned with permanence. The new interest in her history has stimulated inquiry into her remote wants, and patient research has successfully removed the unhistorical allegations, which have been brought against the *initial point* of her occupancy by the colony at the mouth of the Kennebec.

At the coming celebration of this event, Judge Bourne will deliver the address.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Willis for his long cherished interest and labors; and also commemorative of the work of the late Hon. R. H. Gardiner, one of the corporators of the institution in 1822.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. —*Boston, July 6.* The regular meeting was held in the Rooms of the Society, No. 13 Broomfield street. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Rev. Dr. Dorus Clark was called to the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that since the last meeting letters accepting resident membership had been received from Rev. B. F. DeCosta, of Charleston, Benj. B. Torrey, of Boston, Dr. Walcott Richards, of Waltham, and Edward M. Cary, of Boston.

The report of the Librarian showed that since the last meeting there had been received, volumes, 8; pamphlets, 38; pedigrees of the Scott and Appleton families; photograph of an ancient copperplate, recently exhumed at Castine.

The Historiographer read a biographical sketch, of Beriah Botfield, M. P., F. S. A. &c, a corresponding member of the Society, who died at his residence in London, Aug. 7th, 1863, aged 56 years. Also of Wm. Jackson Davis, a corresponding member, who died in New York, March 26th, 1864, aged 45 years.

Rev. John A. Vinton read a very interesting and carefully prepared paper on Deborah Sampson, who served as a soldier in the continental army during three years of the revolutionary contest, under the name of Robert Shurtliff. She was born in Plymton, Mass., December 17, 1760. A descendant of John Alden, of Miles Standish, of Rev. Peter Hobart and of Gov. Wm. Bradford, a cousin of Simeon Sampson, one of the most distinguished naval commanders of the revolution—there was much in her family relationship to awake her patriotism and inspire her prowess. The first male attire she donned previous to her enlistment, and as an introduction to the army, she spun and wove with her own hands. She enlisted under the above assumed name in April, 1781, had a personal share in the siege of Yorktown where the entrenchments were carried at the point of the bayonet, and witnessed the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis. She was afterwards wounded east of the Hudson. On recovering from her wounds she was engaged in some severe engagements with the Indians, and was finally appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Patterson, and taken into his family; and all this time without a suspicion of her sex, and all subsequent knowledge proves her virtue and chastity without a blemish. Many exceedingly interesting details of her encounters were given by Mr. Vinton. Her sex was finally discovered by the physician who attended her in a severe illness in Philadelphia, and was disclosed by him only to female attendants. She was honorably discharged from the army, Oct. 23, 1783,—she received the same pension as other soldiers. A few months after she had left the army she was married to Benjamin Gannett of Sharon, and was the affectionate and exemplary mother of a respectable family of children. She died in that town April 27, 1827, aged 66 years.

Mr. Vinton said that in many years of historical study, he could truly say that he thought no parallel to Deborah Sampson is to be found in the annals of any nation. The story of Semiramis is now fully exploded; Penthesilea and the Amazons never existed but in epic poetry; Boadicea, Joan of Arc, Elizabeth of England and Catharine of Russia are great names, but practised no concealment of sex, and the last two were of doubtful virtue. It is to be hoped a life of this remarkable person may be written out more fully by Mr. Vinton at a future day.

William Reed Deane, exhibited a photograph of a tablet in the chancel of the church at Haverhill, England, to the memory of Rev. John Ward of that place, father of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, of

Ipswich, Mass., author of the *Simple Cobbler of Aquam*. The photograph was sent by W. W. Boreham, of Haverhill, to a descendant of the Rev. Messrs. Ward, who resides in this state. The quaint Latin verse on this tablet is well known, having been quoted and translated by Fuller in his *worthies of England*.

Mr. Deane also exhibited a caricature picture of England in the time of the revolution, dated 1780; its commerce represented by a milch cow, the American Congress sawing off her horns and a jolly Dutchman, a Frenchman, and a Spaniard filling their bowls with her milk.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, July 7.*—The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, July 7, at 4 P. M. In the absence of the President, Mr. Colburn, V. P., acted as chairman. Various matters of business were transacted, after which a large number of coins and medals were offered for examination. Messrs. Fowle and Pratt exhibited several of the English silver war-medals, mostly in very fine condition; the latter gentleman also had a parcel of gold coins of various countries, which was viewed with respect and admiration; among them were proofs of the half sovereign, sovereign and double sovereign of George IV. Mr. Davenport showed some curious American presidential medals and other pieces. The Secretary exhibited a number of very beautiful silver medals, principally French. The most remarkable is of size 38, and bears on one side the bust of King Henry II in armor; on the reverse is the full length figure of the King, crowned by two angels, and the inscription "*Et pace et bello arma movet.*" One of Henry IV, commemorates the famous victory of Ivry, and one of Louis XIII, has on the reverse a richly dressed and ornamented bust of Maria de Medici. There was also a beautiful medal of Louis XVI, struck in honor of the peace of Versailles in 1783. The whole lot of medals were in perfect condition, and were very much and justly admired. The Society voted to omit the next two meetings, and adjourned till October.

OBITUARY.

REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW.—The public have read the various accounts of the death of the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D. D., the widely-known author and scholar, which have appeared in the secular and religious press of the land. He has a claim upon us as being an eminent member of an honorable and historic family and we accordingly record a few facts respecting his life and writings.

Dr. Winslow was born in Williston Vt., Oct. 30, 1799, and died at his old homestead, Williston, the 13th of August last, while on a visit there. He was a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow, in the seventh generation. It is not necessary to re-

fer to his ancestral virtues and renown. The family history is recorded in all the colonial and revolutionary histories of New England. Both of Dr. Winslow's brothers have figured widely in their respective spheres. The elder brother is the Rev. Myron Winslow, D. D., LL. D., the American missionary and Oriental scholar. The younger brother is the late Rev. Gordon Winslow, D. D., M. D., of the Sanitary Commission, drowned in the Potomac June last. Dr. Winslow prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Mass., and graduated at Yale with the philosophical oration; studied theology there, and was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church. He received various calls, but first settled at Dover, N. H., where he remained three years. These years were blessed with fruitful results. He gave his first volume to the public, entitled *Doctrine of the Trinity* a book which gained extensive reputation for its author.

In 1832, he succeeded Lyman Beecher as pastor of the Bowdoin street church, Boston, where he ministered twelve years. During that time, he published various works, wrote largely for the journals, visited Europe, made various addresses before the literary and scientific bodies of the land, and enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity in his pastorate. Over a thousand communicants were added to his church, and he colonized several parishes.

In 1844, Dr. Winslow resigned his pastoral charge, owing to ill health, and afterwards had the care of the Mt. Vernon Institute, Boston, succeeding Jacob Abbott, and E. A. Andrews, the eminent Latin scholar. During this period of nine years he published books, and engaged in the educational reforms of the day. He was engaged with Horace Mann and others in these movements, furnishing contributions to the press and delivering public addresses.

In 1853, he again visited Europe, and spent ten months examining its public institutions, and attending the lectures of its *savants*. In 1857, he accepted the charge of the First Presbyterian Church, Geneva, N. Y., but was compelled to resign in 1859 owing to ill health. His ministry received nearly two hundred to its numbers by confession of faith. Since 1859 he has resided in New York city, devoting himself to the preparations of works for the press, and contributing to numerous journals and reviews.

Among his works we state the following:

Moral Philosophy, Intellectual Philosophy, Christian Doctrines, Relation of Natural Science to Religion, Social and Civil Duties, Design and Mode of Baptism, Aids to Self Examination, Young Man's Aid, The Hidden Life, etc.

The philosophical writings of Dr. Winslow are his ablest and most enduring works. They have received the highest testimonials of their excellency from leading scholars every where.

Their sale, as with all of Dr. Winslow's works, have been large. His mind was powerfully made, vigorous in its action, and of a keen, penetrative cast. Discrimination and clearness appear in all his writings. A ripe and generous scholarship embracing the languages, philosophy and science, was added to all his natural endowments. His position among American authors was highly respectable, and in his own province of philosophy he had few equals. In social and religious life, Dr. Winslow was eminently characterized by his genial and generous traits, his fidelity and zeal in the cause of his master. Few men have been so generally respected and esteemed in their avocations as was the subject of this sketch. W.

Notes on Books.

The Blennerhassett Papers, embodying the private Journal of Harman Blennerhassett and the hitherto unpublished Correspondence of Burr, Alston, Comfort, Tyler, Devereux, Dayton, Adair, Miro, Emmett, Theodosia Burr, Alston, Mrs. Blennerhassett and others, their contemporaries, developing the purposes and aims of those engaged in the attempted Wilkinson and Burr Revolution, embracing also the first account of the Spanish Association of Kentucky and a memoir of Blennerhassett. By William H. Safford, Cincinnati. Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, 1864, 8°, 665 pp.

This is a remarkably fine volume, and may well be regarded with pride in the West. Publishing has hitherto been confined within a remarkably narrow circle. The mass of works are issued in Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. The West must have its share.

Mr. Safford has here with patient and discriminating labor given a full and exhaustive memoir of Blennerhassett who has so long been an object of sympathy as a victim of the plots and schemes of Aaron Burr.

Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution, with an Historical Essay. By Lorenzo Sabine, in two volumes. Boston. Little, Brown & Co., 1864.

Mr. Sabine's *Loyalists* at its appearance opened a new vein of inquiry and modified many preconceived views of the great struggle for American Independence as well as of the actors on both sides. Valuable and important as that work was it labored under the difficulty of a first attempt in a new field, and it is a cause of no little satisfaction that Mr. Sabine has been leab to continue his researches and ultimately crown his labors by this elegant and comprehensive edition. Living for almost a generation among the descendants of the self-exiled ad-

herents of the English rule, he became interested in them and by studying their history formed a theory of the history of the Revolution rather different from that popularly received. His elaborate historical essay gives a full and extended view of the state of political party in the colonies, the real importance of the question of taxation, the newspapers of the day, as preliminaries to the struggle, and of the motives for adherence, the unlawful treatment of many by mobs, the active services of the loyalists during the war, and their treatment subsequently by the British government and the attempts to obtain compensation for confiscated property from Congress. Every question of importance is thus handled and with ability, skill and research that leave nothing to desire.

Miscellany.

THE SANITARY FAIRS in their departments of Curiosities have brought out many remarkable antiquities and a perfect wealth of autographs. Among the noticeable things at that at Pittsburg were an unpublished letter from Washington to Judge Addison; a plan of Fort Duquesne by Mr. Lyon of Carlisle, who served under Forbes in 1758; Irwin's order book in Wayne's campaign 1777; a copy of Elliot's Indian Bible, wrongly represented as being one of four known copies, a Ballad of the Revolution by James Kemp; part of the letters and correspondence of Gen. St. Clair; an Indian traders account book in 1771-4, kept at Cuskuskie, an Indian town near the junction of the Mahoning and Shenango, Lawrence Co., Pa; letter book of Gen. Daniel Brodhead, 1779-81; Order books of Generals Jerome, McIntosh and Brodhead.

The autograph collection of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, is one that will repay examination, as the whole collection is to be sold by W. J. Stedman & Co., at the Woodward Bookstore, 90 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo., on the 7th and 8th of October. Autographs of Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Cabinet Officers, Signers of the Declaration, Generals of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the present struggle, authors, artists, &c., will be found here. A letter of Gen. Jackson to Col. Pipkin Sept. 12, 1824, printed in our columns some time since is one of the collection. Foreign celebrities also claim their share.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY will commemorate, on Oct. 12 (anniversary of the surrender of the last Dutch fort on the Delaware), the 200th anniversary of the conquest of New Netherland by the English. The Hon. John R. Brodhead is to deliver the oration.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

OCTOBER, 1864.

[No. 10.]

General Department.

THE TORY CONTINGENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN AMERICA IN 1781.

Mr Sabine, who first drew attention to the history of the Loyalists, contributed a work on them some years since, which has exercised a most remarkable effect in modifying views and compelling exact and discriminating research. He showed how large, important and influential both in the cabinet and field was the portion of the colonists who adhered to the king, and established the necessity of considering their motives and acts in the great struggle. The new edition in which Mr Sabine crowns the labor of years by putting into accessible shape his later researches gives us a work invaluable to the student, and of an elegance which does honor to Little, Brown & Co., who have produced it.

Numbers of Loyalists joined the royal army, some doubtless as recruits to regular regiments, but many in provincial corps. The latter Mr Sabine estimates as high as twenty five thousand at least, and Loyalists in 1779 and 1782 claimed in public documents that the king had more Americans in his service than Congress had. They were in some of the best fought battles of the war at Bennington, King's Mountain, Pensacola, Savannah, Ninety Six, Hanging Rock, Eutaw Springs and Yorktown.

To give some idea of this force, we give a list published in Gaine's Universal Register or American and British Calendar, for the year 1781, printed we are to suppose late in the preceding year. The invaluable work of Mr Sabine enables us to add notes

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on many of these officers, which will enhance its interest.

"LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCIAL TROOPS RAISED IN NORTH AMERICA.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Oliver De Lancey, Esq; Cortlandt Skinner, Esq; ¹ Mountfort Brown, Esq; Benedict Arnold, Esq; Alexander Innes, Esq; ² Henry Rooke, Esq; Ebenezer Bridgham, Esq; ³ Hugh Mackay Gordon, Esq; Augustus Prevost, Esq; Edward Winslow, Esq; ⁴	} <i>Brigadiers</i> } <i>General.</i> } <i>Inspector General.</i> } <i>Deputies</i> } <i>Insp. Gen.</i> } <i>Muster Master General.</i>
Ward Chipman, Esq; John Smith, Esq;	
<i>Dep M. Master Gen.</i> <i>Majors of Brigade.</i> <i>Paymaster General</i>	

¹ Brother of Chief Justice De Lancey; born in New York in 1717; colonel in the French war, member of assembly, and then of the council, brigadier-general in 1776, attainted in 1777. He died at Beverley, England, in 1785.

Skinner was a cousin of De Lancey, speaker of the assembly of New Jersey, and attorney-general. He died at Bristol, England, in 1799, aged 71.

Brown had been a governor of the Bahamas. Robert Cunningham, of S. C., was made a brigadier-general in 1780; but his appointment was not apparently known in New York.

² Innis was colonel of S. C. Royalists. He was defeated and wounded at Musgrove's Mills, on the Enoree, in 1780.

³ Bridgham was a Boston merchant, banished in 1778.

⁴ Nephew of Gen. John Winslow, of Acadian fame; graduated at Harvard in 1765; obtained a colonelcy under the crown in 1775; counselor, surrogate-general, judge of the supreme court, and administrator of the government of New Brunswick. Died at Frederickton in 1816, aged 70.

QUEEN'S RANGERS.

J. Graves Simcoe,¹ *lieutenant colonel commandant*
 Richard Armstrong, *major*

Captains of Cavalry John McGill⁹
 John Saunders² Samuel Smith
 Alexander Wickham³ John Whitlock
 David Shank⁴ Æneas Shaw.

Captains of Infantry *Lieutenants of Cavalry*
 John McKay⁵ Allan McNab¹⁰
 Francis Stevenson George Spencer
 James Dunlap John Wilson
 Robert McCrea
 James Murray⁶ *Lieutenants of Infantry*
 James Kerr⁷ George Ormond
 Stair Agnew⁸

¹ Born at Cotterstock, Eng., in 1752; came out as ensign of the 35th; wounded at Brandywine, as captain of the 40th; first governor of Upper Canada in 1791; major-general in 1794; governor of St. Domingo in 1796; lieutenant-general in 1798; died at Torbay in 1806.

² Saunders was a wealthy Virginian, who joined Dunmore with a troop of horse, raised at his own expense. In 1780 he commanded at Georgetown, S. C., and was twice wounded; was admitted to the bar in England, and died at Frederickton, N. B., in 1834, chief justice.

³ John Wickham, of Va., ensign, and later, captain in the Rangers; a nephew of Fanning; was one of Burr's counsel in 1807.

⁴ Shank was a Virginian, who joined Dunmore in 1776, and fought on Long Island; in 1777, lieutenant; captain in 1778; and from Aug., 1779, commanded a troop of dragoons. He fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Charleston, and in Virginia. He retired on half pay in 1783. In 1791 Gov. Simcoe, of Upper Canada, gave him command of the Queen's Rangers. Shank went to England in 1799; was made colonel in 1808; major-general in 1811; lieut. gen. in 1821; died at Glasgow Oct., 1831.

⁵ Died in York county, N. B., in 1822.

⁶ Died at Norfolk, Va., in 1789.

⁷ Died at Amherst, N. S., in 1830.

⁸ A Virginian, son, apparently, of Rev. Jno. Agnew. Wounded at the Brandywine, and, while on his way to Virginia, captured by the French fleet and taken to France. Died at Frederickton, N. B. in 1821, aged 63.

⁹ Died at Toronto, C. W., in 1834, aged 83.

¹⁰ Father of the famous Sir Allan McNab, of the Caroline affair. He was wounded 13 times in the revolution, and was for many years sergeant-at-arms of the assembly of Upper Canada.

William Atkinson *Coronets*
 Nathaniel Fitzpatrick Thomas Merritt⁴
 Thomas Murray William Digby Lawler
 Alexander Matheson B Muirson Woolsey
 George Pendred
 Charles Dunlap *Ensigns*
 Hugh McKay¹ Swift Armstrong
 Adam Allen² John Wardlaw
 Richard Holland³ Charles Henry Miller
 Caleb Howe Nathaniel Munday
 St John Dunlap Charles Jones⁵
 Andrew McCann John Ross
 William Digby Lawler, Adjutant of Cavalry
 George Ormond, Adjutant of Infantry
 John Agnew, Chaplain⁶
 Alexander Mathson, Quarter Master
 Alexander Kellock, Surgeon⁷

VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND.

Francis Lord Rawdon, *colonel*
 Welbore Ellis Doyle, *lieutenant colonel*
 John Campbell, *major*

Captains Charles Bingham
 John Doyle Thomas Proctor
 James King James Moffat⁹
 William Barry Samuel Bradstreet
 Charles Hastings Hugh Gillespie
 William Blacker Henry Munro
 John McMahon John Jewell
 David Dalton *capt. lieut.* Harman Black

Ensigns
 Edward Gilbourne
 Thomas Flynn
 John Wilson⁸

¹ A Scotchman. He died at St. George's, N. B., in 1848, aged 97.

² Died at York county, N. B., in 1823, aged 66.

³ Was alive in 1843, at Dipper Harbor, N. B.

⁴ Afterwards sheriff of Niagara, and surveyor of the king's forests. Died at St. Catharine's, C. W., May, 1842.

⁵ Killed at Yorktown, and buried with military honors.

⁶ Rector of Suffolk, Va.; read Dunmore's proclamation in his church, and left soon after; taken prisoner at sea and carried to France. Died at Frederickton, N. B., in 1812, aged 85.

⁷ An excellent surgeon; he was sent to Brunswick to attend Simcoe, when wounded and taken in 1777.

⁸ Sabine does not include this, apparently, among the tory corps, unless it be his 2d American regiment. He mentions a James Moffat, of R. I., a lieutenant in the 2d American regiment,

James Thompson Henry Powell Sargent
David Whitley Marcus Ranford
Walter Cunningham James Cordner

— Barker, Ceaplain
James Keens, Adjutant
James Slater, Quarter master
George Armstrong, Surgeon.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

George Turnbull,¹ *lieutenant colonel commandant*

Henry F. Sheridan² *Major*

<i>Captains.</i>	Duncan Munro
Richard Kane	Robert Paterson
Finley Burns	John Ludwick De Beck
John Coffin ³	

Allan Cameron	
William M Johnstone	<i>Ensigns</i>
John Althause	Cosby Hunt ⁷

<i>Lieutenants</i>	Thomas Walker
William Gray ⁴	Benjamin Townsend
John McGregor ⁵	Allan Cummings
Archibald McLean ⁶	Allan Cameron, junr
	John Althause, jun

who, after the war, went to Shelburne, N. S., and Chas. Valancy, captain in the king's American regiment, and John Wilson, a lieutenant in the 2d American regiment.

¹ Sabine calls the regiment the 8d American, or N. Y. Volunteers, which makes the previous one the 2d, as already inferred. In Oct., 1777, at Fort Montgomery, Turnbull was captain in the Loyal Americans, and, for his gallantry, put in command of the N. Y. Vol. In 1779, distinguished at Savannah. In 1780, he three times repulsed Sumter at Rocky Mount.

² Was highly distinguished at the battle of Eutaw Springs in 1781.

³ John Coffin was of Boston. Volunteered at Bunker Hill; got a commission, rose to captain in the Orange Rangers, exchanged to the N. Y. V., and went to Georgia with it in 1778. Distinguished at Savannah, Hobkirk's Hill, Cross Creek; made brevet major for gallantry at Eutaw Springs; retired on half pay, and settled in New Brunswick. Colonel in British army in 1797; major-general in 1803; lieutenant-general in 1809; general in 1819. served many years in the assembly and council. He died in King's county, N. B., in 1838, aged 87.

⁴ Perhaps of Westchester, N. Y.; who died in N. B. in 1824. ⁵ Of Philadelphia.

⁶ Drowned in the St. John, N. B., before 1805.

⁷ According to Sabine, became a captain, dis-

Isaac Brown,¹ Chaplain
Benjamin Townsend, Adjutant
— — — Quartermaster
— — — Surgeon

ROYAL FENSIBLE AMERICANS.

Joseph Gorham,² *lieutenant colonel commandant.*

Thomas Batt,³ *major*

<i>Captains</i>	Ambrose Sherman ⁴
George Burns	Constant Conner ⁵
Gilfred Studholm	Alexander Achison
Philip Bailey, <i>capt.</i>	
<i>lieut</i>	<i>Ensigns</i>

<i>Lieutenants</i>	Wink Tongue
R. Wilson	William D. Street
John Walker	Alexander Sutherland ⁶
	Joseph A. Gorham

John Eccleston, Chaplain
Peter Clench, Adjutant
Robert Spears, Quartermaster
William Cullen, Surgeon.

NOVA SCOTIA VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Legge, *colonel*

<i>Captains</i>	Charles Morris
George H. Monck	William Pringle
D. Cunningham	
Thomas Green	<i>Ensigns</i>
John Vanput	Thomas Cussee
John Solomon	John Cunningham
	John Needham
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Thomas Fitzwilliams
Jonas Tawson	

tinguished at Eutaw Springs; staff adjutant in the war of 1812; member of assembly in New-Brunswick. Died at Nashwaak, N. B., in 1830, aged 76.

¹ Probably of Westchester county, and a protester in 1775.

² Sabine supposes Gorham to have been a Massachusetts man. He raised his corps in December, 1775.

³ Batt was major as early as Nov., 1776, and was then at Fort Cumberland.

⁴ Was also surgeon's mate. He went to New Brunswick, and was drowned there.

⁵ Died subsequently at Halifax.

⁶ Was after commissioned in the British army.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DE LANCEY'S FIRST
BATTALION

Oliver De Lancey, Esq; *colonel*
 John H. Cruger,¹ *lieutenant colonel*
 Joseph Green,² *major*
 Honorable Bennet Walpole,³ *brigade major*

<i>Captains</i>	John Rooney ⁹
James Galbreath	Charles McPherson ¹⁰
Jacob Smith ⁴	Thomas Hays
Barrent Roorback ⁵	Thomas Cunningham
Thomas French ⁶	
Alexander McDonald ⁷	<i>Ensigns</i>
George Kerr, <i>capt.</i>	Nicholas E. Ord
<i>lieut.</i>	William Supple
	John Wormley
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Richard Boyle
James French ⁸	William Robins

Charles Bowden,¹¹ Chaplain.

— — — Adjutant.

Nathaniel Rogers, Quartermaster.

Nathaniel Smith,¹² Surgeon.

¹Cruger, a son-in-law of De Lancey, was a member of the council, and, at the beginning of the revolution, chamberlain of the city of New York. He is famous for his defense of Ninety-Six, and for his gallantry at Eutaw. He died in London in 1807, aged 69.

²Went to Ireland at the peace.

³Was also, according to Sabine, captain of infantry in the Queen's Rangers.

⁴Wounded at Ninety-Six; died on St. John's river, N. B., in 1837, aged 88.

⁵A physician of New York, where, after the war, he settled on half pay. In 1806 he joined Miranda's project.

⁶Entrapped near Savannah by Col. White of Georgia, who, with six men, captured French with 111 men and 180 stand of arms.—(*Sabine*); but see H. M., vol. viii, p. 291.

⁷Not apparently the husband of Flora, but a namesake, who died in New Brunswick in 1835, aged 72.

⁸Died in York county, N. B., in 1820, aged 75.

⁹Wounded in 1780, in Georgia, in a skirmish with Pickins, and killed at Ninety-Six.

¹⁰Died apparently at St. John, N. B., in 1823, aged 81.

¹¹Perhaps a son of Rev. John Bowden.

¹²A physician of Rhode Island. Died in St. John, N. B., in 1818, aged 81.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DE LANCEY'S SECOND
BATTALION

Stephen De Lancey,¹ *lieutenant colonel*
 Thomas Bowden,² *major*

<i>Captains</i>	Daniel Hallett
George Dunbar	Benjamin P. Griffith
Thomas William Moore	Colin Campbell ⁹
Samuel Hallett ³	Justin McCartney
Walter Campbell ⁴	William Brooke
Alexander Constable	Daniel Cameron
Hawes Hatch ⁵	
Edward Potts, ⁶ <i>capt.</i>	<i>Ensigns</i>
<i>lieut.</i>	Thomas Shrieve
	Henry Ferguson
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Angus McDermot
Alexander McMillan	Charles N. Taylor
Benjamin Lister ⁷	George Brewerton ⁸ jr.

Thomas Field, Chaplain

Daniel Cameron, Adjutant

Edward Potts, Quartermaster

John Johnson, Surgeon.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DE LANCEY'S THIRD
BATTALION

Gabriel F. Ludlow,¹⁰ *colonel*
 Richard Hewlet,¹¹ *lieutenant colonel*

¹ In 1765, clerk of the city and county of Albany; seized by the people in 1776, and sent to Hartford. In 1786, of the Nova Scotia council; subsequently chief justice of the Bahamas, and governor of Tobago. He died at Portsmouth, U. S., in 1799. His son, Col. Sir Wm. F. De Lancey, fell at Waterloo.

² A New Yorker; went to England at the peace.

³ Of Long Island; arrested in 1776. He finally settled at St. John, N. B.

⁴ Died at Musquash, N. B.

⁵ Of Boston, which he left in 1776 with the royal army. Died at Lebanon, N. H., in 1797.

⁶ In 1783, became a lieutenant in the British army.

⁷ Drowned in New Brunswick in 1808.

⁸ Had been ensign and quartermaster. He died at St. Andrew, N. B., in 1848.

⁹ Probably son of George Brewerton, who died in 1719 in command of this battalion.

¹⁰ Of New York. In 1792, judge of vice-admiralty in New Brunswick. Commander-in-chief of the colony in 1808. Died in 1808.

¹¹ Of Hempstead. Captain in the French war, and at capture of Fort Frontenac; early took sides for the king. In 1777, he held Setauket against Gen. Parsons. He died near Gagetown, N. B., in 1789. His widow died on Long Island in 1819.

Gabriel De Veber,¹ *major*.

Captains.

John Clowes⁵
Edmund Evans
Edward Allison²
Gilbert Colden Willet
Ichabud Smith⁶
Charles Hewlet
Samuel Clowes⁵
Elijah Miles³
Thomas Lister⁴

Ensigns

William McFarland⁷
Nathan Barnum

Lieutenants.

Zachariah Brown⁸
Gerrard Clowes⁵
William Montgomery⁷

William Walter,⁹ Chaplain
Alexander Clark Adjutant
Edmund Evans, Quartermaster
Charles Doughty,⁷ Surgeon

KING'S AMERICAN REGIMENT

Edward Fanning, Esq^r;¹⁰ *Colonel*
George Campbell, Esq^r; *lieutenant colonel*
James Grant, Esq; *major*

¹He was, in 1782, lieutenant colonel of the Prince of Wales American Volunteers. He was sheriff of Sunbury county, N. B., in 1792, and died there.

²Of Long Island. Died in New Brunswick.

³Died at Maugerville, Sunbury county, N. B., in 1831, aged 79.

⁴Settled in New Brunswick, but returned to the U. S.

⁵Gerard became captain. All three retired to New Brunswick on half pay. Gerardus was killed in 1798.

⁶Afterwards captain lieutenant. Died at Maugerville, N. B., in 1823, aged 67.

⁷After the peace they embarked on the transport ship Martha, which was wrecked near Tusket river. Of 170 men, women and children, only 65 were saved. Lieut. McFarland and Ensign Montgomery, and, apparently, Doughty, were lost.

⁸Died in Sunbury county, N. B., in 1817, aged 78.

⁹Rector of Trinity church, Boston; a graduate of Harvard (1756); lost £7000 by his loyalty; went to New Brunswick, but returned to Boston, and was rector of Christ church. Died in 1800, aged 61.

¹⁰Born on Long Island; son of Col. Phineas Fanning; graduated at Yale, and removed to North Carolina, where he was conspicuous as one of the causes of the Regulator outbreak. In 1777 he raised a corps of 460 men, called the Associated Refugees, or King's American Regiment, for which £2000 was subscribed in New York, and £1919 in Kings and Richmond coun-

Captains.

Dugald Campbell
Abraham De Peyster¹ James McKay
Thomas Cornwall Stephen Hustace
Isaac Atwood George Cox
John W Livingston John Sargent
Robert Gray Leonard Reed
Thomas Chapman Barclay Fanning
Peter Clements²

Ja^s De Peyster¹ *capt.*

Ensigns

lieut

John Young
Alexander Grant

Lieutenants.

David Purdy⁴
William Wightman³ Thomas Barker
John Burn Elisha Budd⁵
Roderick McLeod Edward Mekan
Peter J. Smith Abel Hardenbrooke

Samuel Seabury,⁶ Chaplain
John Cruikshanks Adjutant
George Thomas, Quartermaster
Robert Tucker,⁷ Surgeon

PRINCE OF WALES' AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS

Mountfort Brown, Esq; *colonel*
— — — *lieutenant colonel*

John Carden,⁸ *major*

ties. He served in Rhode Island, and on Long Island. In 1782, he was surveyor-general of New York. Sept. 23, 1763, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia; from 1786 to 1805, lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island; major-general in 1793; lieutenant-general in 1799; general in 1808. He died in London in 1818.

¹Born at New York in 1753. He was second in command at King's Mountain in 1780. After the peace, was treasurer of New Brunswick. James was a younger brother. In 1786 he became first lieutenant in the royal artillery, and distinguished himself at Valenciennes in July, 1793, and was killed at Lincelles in August of that year.

²Died near Fredericton, N. B., in 1833, aged 94.

³Wounded at Hobkirk's Hill in 1781.

⁴Son, perhaps, of a Capt. David Purdy of this regiment, who was wounded in 1778.

⁵Born at White Plains; son of James Budd; killed by the Cow Boys. Ensign Budd was at Savannah, and in other actions in the south. After the peace, justice of the common pleas in Nova Scotia. Died at Liverpool, England, in 1813, aged 51.

⁶The well known Bishop of Connecticut.

⁷Perhaps the Wilmington (N. C.) physician, whose property was confiscated in 1779.

⁸Was in command at Hanging Rock when at-

Captains.

John Bowen
 Stephen Hoyt
 Daniel Lyman¹
 John Collet
 Andrew Maxwell²
 John Bridgewater³
 Stephen Holland⁴
 Charles McNeil, *capt.*
lieut.

Lieutenants.

Mathias Ross
 William Conroy junr.
 Monson Hoyt⁵
 George Penton, Chaplain
 John Ness, Adjutant
 Monson Hoyt, Quarter master
 James H. Thomas, Surgeon.
 (To be continued.)

James Shanks
 Michael Ambrose⁶
 Josiah Wheeler
 Thomas Lindsay
 James M'Donald⁷
 John O'Neill.

Ensigns.

Robert Keating
 Patrick Jarret
 John Ness
 James Place
 John Westrop
 James Bridgham
 John Wentworth Hol-
 land⁷

CAMP LIFE IN 1776—SIEGE OF BOS- TON.

[I inclose a few extracts from a MS. journal of upwards of one hundred pages, kept by a revolutionary officer, who was a lieutenant in a Connecticut regiment. The journal is entitled, "Diers from Jan. 4th to April 6th, 1776." As it is too long for the H. M., I have copied what is of general interest, omitting personal details, and modernizing the spelling. I don't know where so minute a description of the particulars attending the evacuation of Boston by the British army in 1776, can be found as in the following diary.]

tacked by Sumter in 1780, and disgraced himself by resigning to Capt. Rouslet of the Infantry of the Legion during the action. Died in April, 1783.

¹ A graduate of Yale in 1770. At the peace, he was major. Member of assembly of Nova Scotia. Died at the Invalids, London, in 1809.

² Of Maryland, apparently. A Maxwell, major of this regiment, surrendered Fort Granby to Lee. After the war, accused Arnold of arson, and was sued by the traitor, who recovered 2s. 6d. damages. Hoyt apparently lived on Long Island in 1792.

³ Died in England in 1803, aged 69.

⁴ One of this name at Portsmouth, N. H., was banished in 1778.

⁵ Died in St. Martins, N. B.

⁶ Perhaps a son of Alexander and the famous Flora McDonald.

⁷ Was a lieutenant at the close of the war.

Saturday, Jna. 6, 1776.—We set off about sunrise, [from Fisk's] and had a tedious walk into Providence, where we arrived between 10 and 11—took breakfast at Col. Dexter's—did several errands, and left town a little after 12; travelled a little out of the road, for the sake of seeing a very large burying place, north of the town, where I observed a remarkably fine tomb, in which was deposited Oliver Arnold, Attorney General; went forward to Stark's at Pawtucket, where drank some flip with a man from Guilford, Conn., who had just met with a fall from a horse, by which he was very wet and cold; after a short sitting, marched forward to Daggett's in Attleboro; where we arrived about sunset, and were agreeably entertained with the landlord's company during the evening, who also sung us several psalm tunes, and about 9 o'clock went to bed.

Sunday, Jan. 7.—We set off from Daggett's, about sunrise, came to Macka's, at 9 o'clock, where we ate breakfast; about 10 o'clock set off again; were diverted with Tracy's telling us some of the high transactions of the citizens. We came to Man's about 12 o'clock, at between meetings, where we drank some flip, and did some writing; then came forward to Hedden's, where we drank some more flip, and did some writing, then set off again and came to Cheney's, a little before sunset; concluded to lodge here to-night; had some fried mutton for supper.

Jan. 8.—Set off from Cheney's about sunrise, and travelled as far as Gay's before breakfast; called in again at Ames, Richard's & Child's, and about 3 o'clock came into Camp [at Roxbury]; found our company in the house that Col. Huntingdon lately occupied fixed our straw bunks prepared our lodgings, and went to bed a little after 8 o'clock; was soon alarmed on the other side of the water; dressed myself, went up on to the hill, where I saw a small village near the water, on the west of Charlestown in flames.

Jan. 9.—After breakfast went over to Col. Parson's Reg't—saw Lieut. Baldwin and some others; drank some sling with them at Eldredge's; went into the Reg't. where I lit of Ensign Lyman, and drank some flip with him; saw a man who was in last night's attack on Charlestown, by whom I learned

that about 400 men under Maj. Knowlton were sent there to burn the houses left standing by the Regulars when they burnt the rest of the town last June, [at Bunker Hill fight] which they effected with great success, burning all the houses, except two or three, and took five prisoners without the loss of a man.

Jan. 10.—After breakfast, went and took a view of the ground where we encamped last summer; now a desolate place, the tents all struck and carried off, the chimneys left partly standing and partly thrown down; but none of my companions with whom I have spent so many agreeable hours, now appear there, nor will they again, for some are already numbered with the dead.

Jan. 11.—After breakfast, went up onto our Regimental parade where I lit of one Lieut. Pidge of the minute men, who belongs to Attleboro, as he tells me. I find him an honest, uncultivated fellow who talked very sensibly and freely, on the two capital vices of the country, viz. the tyranny and pride of the Clergy (or as he calls them, the Baneliers) and enslaving the Africans; he made many just observations thereon, but in coarse, vulgar language.

Sunday, Jan. 14.—About 2 o'clock went to my friend Burrell's where we dined on a noble good turkey, after which I sat awhile with him, his wife and some other ladies.

Jan. 18.—After breakfast, I took a walk up on the hill, and from there down to Gen. Spencer's. Coming back I met Capt Mills, who informed me of a Report in camp that Gen. Montgomery had been defeated near Quebec; but the Report being told several ways, we hope it is groundless.

Sunday, Jan. 21.—After breakfast took a walk up into the woods, beyond Parker's, the Butcher, and wrote twelve lines more, of the Poem I have in hand, viz:

Can any one whom Heaven's care hath bless'd,
And by Almighty love hath been caress'd, &c

Sunday, Feb. 4.—Went to the Hospital about 10 o'clock and attended the funeral of Chas. Wright of our Company. He was buried in a new Burying Place at the south end of Jamaica Pond, where I observed about 20 graves which I suppose all to be of sol-

diers who have died in the Hospital; after the funeral, came home and dined with us; after dinner Capt Jewett and he had a long disputation on Church Discipline &c. I accidentally put in a word about the disputes amongst the clergy which hath appeared of late in Connecticut, rendering it (in my opinion) of as little value as half a dozen old Almanacks. This observation gave great offence insomuch, that a Rev. Divine present presumed to call me a Blasphemer, at least against man (as he said). In the evening had considerable discourse with Capt Jewett on the subjects of Religion, &c.

Feb. 14.—Just before day-light we were alarmed by seeing all the buildings on Dorchester Neck in flames, which made a grand appearance. While viewing them I lost a sly dog of a prisoner, who made his escape from the Guard. Had a good breakfast of fried eels, after which, feeling unwell, took a nap.

Feb. 19.—Made an evening visit at Col. Wylls; where met a number of gentlemen: while there Col. Robinson and Mr Chase came in with little Ashley who was about to engage Maj. Park in a duel, which was a matter of great diversion to the company.

Feb. 26.—After breakfast, Lieut. Harris and I set off for Cambridge, with Mr Griffin, Capt. Darrow, Ensign Pendleton, &c. Obligated to go round by sign of the Punch Bowl, on account of the bridge over the creek being broken to pieces by the ice: Arrived at Cambridge about 11 o'clock, and went into a tavern for refreshment, where we found Capt. Giles Wolcott; then went over to the Colleges and to the Artillery Park, where we spent some time in viewing the Artillery and other warlike stores; then went to Prespect Hill, where we saw Generals Putnam and Sullivan viewing the works; then to Cobble Hill, after looking at the works there, crossed over a creek on very rotten ice to Leachmere's Point, where they are building a Bomb Battery. The works here seem to be the most formidable of any post we have visited. Returned back to Durkee's Regt, called to see the Col. who was very sick of a fever; Lieut Bingham was also sick; came into town, called in to see Lieut Adams, where we found several

officers playing cards, amongst the rest was Col. Alden and Coit; we here drank some todda, and dined on fresh cod fish, fried. Set off for home, called in at a tavern in Brookline, where we drank some flip with Capt Mason from Lebanon; our next remove we reached Capt Darrow's quarters where we were very agreeably entertained by Dr. Eley's singing, &c. while about 10 o'clock, when Lieut. Harris and poor Fitch waded home through the mud.

March, 2.—I took a walk up to the Meeting House; saw the train at fixing shells, &c; also saw four mortars which were brought over from Cambridge. A mighty report prevails that the militia of the neighboring towns for 20 miles around, are ordered in to our assistance in the intended attack on Boston. About 11 p. m. alarmed by the heavy report of Cannon or mortars, upon which Lieut. Harris and I went onto the hill, where we saw several shells hove from Boston over towards Leachmere Point; we also observed one hove from Cambridge side into Boston (which we judged to be from the "Congress.") It fell, as we think, near the center of the town, and by the sound of the explosion it probably fell into some cellar. The firing was continued from both sides till a late hour.

Sunday, March, 3d. Turned out before day, to the Alarm Post; then went down to our little fort, where we performed the parapet firing, and crinklecrangle marching, &c. in great plenty. Observed several shells hove each way, one in particular into Boston, which fell a little this side of the Alms House, the explosion of which illuminated a considerable of the hither part of the town.

Several shot were also fired. Informed that our people burst a 10 inch mortar last night, which wounded 3 or 4 men. Towards night our men were ordered to draw four days' provisions; a number of boats are carried from Dorchester, and a number of heavy cannon from Dorchester to Cambridge.

March, 4th "Going on to Dorchester neck to night," is now the toast of the day. About 10 o'clock, took a walk up to the Meeting House, where I learned that a Brig.

General, Cols. Whitcomb, Reed, and Wyllys, with six other field officers, and two thousand men, properly officered, were to "go on to Dorchester this night" about the middle of the day, a very large party of teams made their appearance in camp engaged for our enterprise to-night.

March, 4th.—A little before sunset marched off from Roxbury; but for more than half a mile before we came to Dorchester lines, we overtook teams in great plenty, nor did we find any vacancy till we came to the lines; in some places they were so wedged in together, we were obliged to leave the road to get forward; reached the lines at 7 o'clock, where we waited half an hour for orders, when a signal was given and the cannonade began at Lamb's fort, and was immediately answered by a very warm fire from the enemy's lines; a brisk fire between N. Boston and our fortifications on Cambridge side, began soon after. It was supposed there was a thousand shot and shells hove this night, by both armies, more than three-fourths of which were sent from Boston. Our party consisting of about 2400 men, with 300 teams, were crossing the marsh, on to the Neck, which together with a fresh breeze at S. W. concealed us from the enemy until they could see our works by day-light. The division to which I was assigned, commanded by Col. Whitcomb, was ordered on, to the northerly hill, where in one hour's time we had a fort enclosed, with fascines placed in shandelears; and we immediately employed as many men at intrenching as could be advantageously, used for that purpose. A larger party was assigned the high hill, where they erected a larger fort, built much in the same manner as ours, There were also four other smaller forts and batteries erected this night on other eminences on the Neck.

March, 5th. 1776.—This is the anniversary of the celebrated "massacre" in the streets of Boston in 1770, and although there may not perhaps be so great a display of eloquence as has for several years been wont on this occasion, yet I dare say there has never been a more honorable appearance of American Policy, than what is this day obvious, both to our friends and enemies, especially

in the town of Boston (the ancient theatre of those peculiar exhibitions) in taking possession of and fortifying the important post of Dorchester Neck. It may also be observed, that what is this day wanting in the beauties of rhetoric and oratory, is more than made up in the awful exhibition of artificial thunder and lightning which has been so entertaining to our eyes and ears the night past.—Our party, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Thomas, having taken possession of almost every advantageous eminence on the Neck, and considerably fortified them, were relieved by a detachment of 3000 men from the Roxbury lines, without the notice of the enemy: our division marching off in the rear of the whole, crossed the marsh a little before sunrise, but yet we escaped the shot of the enemy, and came home to our quarters sun about an hour high, weary and hungry. The excessive cannonade and bombard of last night, did no damage in Roxbury, except mortally wounding Lieut. Mayo of Col. Leonard's Regiment; he lately belonged to Roxbury; his father and friends now living in this town were some of them with him when he died. He was shot in the thigh by a cannon ball, which so fractured the bone that the surgeons immediately took off the limb up near the body, and although he did not bleed to excess, yet his pain was so exquisite occasioned by the bone being shivered to pieces quite to his hip joint, that he died about 9 o'clock in the morning. I hear that one man was killed, and 4 or 5 wounded last night on the Cambridge side. The firing ceased on both sides this morning, before sunrise; nor was it renewed thro' the whole day and night following. After taking some refreshment, walked up the Hill, to look over to my friends on Dorchester Hill, who appeared to go on with their work bravely, without interruption. About 10 o'clock the enemy gave them a few shots, some 50 or 60, but no damage done except spoiling two guns.

March 6th.—Two of our men were wounded on Dorchester Hill last night, one by a field piece going off by accident, while he was loading her; the other was wounded in the shoulder by a cannon shot from the

Castle. A little before noon we were alarmed by a signal at the [Roxbury] Meeting House, that the enemy were landing on Dorchester; the Regiment was turned out, and kept in readiness for action the remaining part of the day; but it afterwards appeared this alarm happened some how thro' mistake.

March 6.—We were turned out at the alarm post, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and continued in line till almost sunrise.

March 8th.—About sunset we marched to Dorchester, and immediately proceeded to cross the Marsh. It rained moderately most of the night and part of next day. Col. Clark ordered our regiment, with Col. Robertson's and Col. Parsons' to march down and relieve Col. Shepherd's party at Nook's Point. We had no shelter thro' the night, but constantly kept fires. I visited the sentries on the beach several times; several false alarms during the night added to our fatigue.

March 9.—As it began to grow light our party was marched over to the Barrack, where they rested most of the forenoon. Our people have erected 7 barracks, each 90 feet long, most of them are covered. Towards night, Gen. Putnam and some other big officers, were at the barracks. Got Gen. Thomas' order for some rum for my party. On crossing the marsh again, were almost drowned in the mud; nor did we fare much better on the road to Roxbury, for in many places the mud was nearly as deep as the top of my boots: reached home a little before 9, with stomachs well prepared for eating, drinking, or sleeping. Soon after we got home, the enemy began to cannonade Nook's Point, probably occasioned by their discovering our intention to fortify that place: heavy firing of cannon all night, which killed Doct. Dole of Col. Whitney's Regt. and also a Lieut. and two other men.

Sunday, March 10.—By late movements in Boston, it appears they are vastly alarmed; and that the enemy are conveying away their treasure with all speed; many think they will soon leave the town. About 4 this P. M. I went with Lieut Harris up on to the Hill, and saw upwards of 20 vessels under sail, going out of the harbor.

March 11.—After breakfast, went up on to the Hill, to observe the situation of the enemy; found that the vessels which fell down the harbor yesterday, were come to an anchor some distance below the Castle, but no uncommon motion is apparent among the shipping. I then went to Gen. Spencer's, where I borrowed a copy of the late Intelligence that came out of Boston, which hath occasioned so much discourse in Camp, and is now doubtless much spread in the country, which is as follows, viz: [This document will be found in the Appendix to the 3d vol. of Sparks's Washington.]

March 11.—Borrowed "Common Sense" of Col. Gay, and find it to be a masterly piece, well adapted to the times. Our Reg't last night received orders to march at the shortest notice, at any time when the necessity of the service requires it.

March 13.—Orders came to night for the Riflemen to march to-morrow.

March 14.—Orders were received to-day for Cols. Stark, Patterson, Webb, Groaton and Webb, to march to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

March 15.—Called in at Waterman's, where I saw the effigy of Gen. Putnam, which is indeed a new thing, and bears no great likeness to any thing in heaven, above, &c.

Sunday, March 17.—Attended the alarm post as usual; heard several cannon as we were coming home. While at breakfast, alarmed by the drum's beating to arms, and the Reg'ts were immediately hurried out. I went up to the north of Ruggles' Fort, where I observed some very peculiar movements of the shipping; they continued falling down the harbor, many of them surrounded with great numbers of boats till about noon, when I hear the Selectmen of Boston came out to Roxbury and informed the Generals that the British troops had all embarked and left the town; whereupon a detachment from our army marched in with the American Standard displayed, and took possession of the town about 2 P. M. A party from Cambridge, in boats, landed on the Common at the same time. I met with some trouble this night with a praying sentry, which is not very common in camp. Walked out to Brookline before dinner with

Lieut Chamberlin, and bought $\frac{1}{2}$ quire of paper, at the moderate rate of 3s. 4d.

March 19.—This evening the regulars blew up part of the Castle, and burnt the block-house on the lower point. Wm Sobuck, an Indian, deserted this night.

March 20.—A little after sun-rise, hearing a considerable cannonade down to the Castle, I went up on to the Hill, and viewed the Castle, fleet, &c. Several guns were fired at the Castle while I was looking on. About 2 P. M. I went down to the old Boston fortifications, and saw with great pleasure the curious works of the Regulars, with many cannon, &c. which they left on the ground. Returned about sun-set, and received one month's wages, £5. 8. 0. At about 9 o'clock was going to bed, but observing a bright light down toward the Castle, went on to the Hill, where I had a fair prospect of the upper Block house and the large Barrack, with several other buildings on Castle Island all in flames, which so illuminated the air, that altho it was a dark night, yet out of curiosity, I read part of a letter lately received from my wife.

March 21.—Marched to Dorchester, where I fixed one of his majesty's Powder Wagons that had drifted over from Boston harbor, and slept a comfortable nap on it without any disagreeable dreams.

March 22.—Went over to Castle Island in a whale boat, where I saw the most curious heap of ruins, and destruction that had ever met my observation. The works were stronger than I expected, but every thing that could be affected by fire, was laid in ashes; most of the cannon of which a large number were left on the ground, and of very large size, had their ears or horns knocked off, and all spiked up; most of the carriages were also destroyed, with a great variety of camp utensils, &c., so as to be rendered useless, at least for the present.

March, 25.—Went up to our upper fort, from which I saw a part of the British fleet under sail.

March, 28.—Went thro' Brookline to Watertown, calling at many shops by the way; reached Watertown a little before noon, where I spent some time, but could see nothing more curious than a double-geared Grist-Mill, which I much admired.

Went over to Cambridge; walked thro' the burying ground, where I saw many monuments. Afterwards I met one Mr. Lambert, a Boston gentleman lately settled in Cambridge, who showed me the famous [country] seats of Gov. Oliver, Mr. Fayerweather, Gen. Brattle, the Vassals, and several other Tories who have fled to the ministerial army for refuge, and thereby sold their country. I took a view of the artillery on Cambridge Common where I observed, among other valuable pieces, the famous "Congress" hooped up with bands of iron in a most shocking manner, as if she had been ailing; called at the College, bought a newspaper, and proceeded immediately to Bunker Hill, where I viewed the grand fortifications of the Ministerialists, which are indeed vastly formidable, and equal, perhaps superior, to any in New England; then viewed the ruins of Charlestown, a place beautifully situated, and advantageous for trade. Not a single building remains standing, except a few barracks, block houses, and huts erected by the British for their own necessity. It was thought to contain over one thousand houses before its destruction. I fell in company with Ensign Pendleton, with whom I crossed Charlestown Ferry, and was conducted thro' Boston, calling at Wm. Porters, where we drank a glass of wine; finally returned home sufficiently weary. It is said most of the British fleet sailed out of our harbor this morning, and that one of the transports is drove on shore in such a manner, it is to be hoped she will not be got off.

March, 29.—Went on fatigue with a party, at levelling the works of the enemy on the Neck, which we demolished much faster than those villains erected. About noon Lieut Waterman and I went into town up as far as the old South Meeting House, and viewed the horrible destruction the Ministerial troops had made in this famous building, which is no less than 86 feet in length and 62 in width, exclusive of the porches. The whole inside of this great house is entirely taken out except the gallery on one side, and a great quantity of gravel laid on the floor, to make a convenient place to exercise their horses in. This day Col James Reed's, Nixon's, Poor's, Prescott's, Arnold's,

and Baldwin's Reg'ts marched from Cambridge.

March, 30.—After breakfast all the officers of our company went into Boston. We called at several shops to buy such articles as we needed; also went to Fanueil Hall to see the market mightily thronged with people; observed the ridiculous distinction made by the Regulars in this elegant building, in order to fix it for a play house; then to Long Wharf, where we saw a very great quantity of sea-coal, and a number of saddles of a peculiar make, prepared by the Regulars for carrying packs, &c. on their marches thro' the country; then went over to North Boston, viewed that part of the town, and went down to the West Battery, where I observed the famous iron mortar left by the Regulars in their late hasty flight; we then ascended Mount Whoredom, where are several small forts; and then proceeded to Beacon Hill where the agreeable prospect of the different parts of the town and places adjacent is vastly more pleasing than the curiosities of this particular fortification. We then viewed the grand seat of the celebrated Col. Hancock, together with the Alms House and adjacent parts of the Common; walked thro the town, observed two very large burying yards, the famous Stone Chapel, &c. We then came home.

Sunday, March 31.—By General Orders this afternoon, Cols. Learned's, Parsons's, Huntington's, Ward's, and Wyllys's Reg'ts. will march on Thursday morning next.

April, 1st.—This morning the Militia Reg'ts marched off in great noise and confusion, maintaining a brisk fire in almost every part of the Camp. After dinner went in to town and took a view of the wharves on the easterly side of the town, where the enemy had erected several batteries to play on Dorchester, &c. on Wheeler's Wharf we saw a large iron mortar which they had spiked up and thrown into the harbor; then on to Fort Hill, and took a look at our new works, as well as the enemy's old fortification. (While there two or three ships came in to Nantasket Road and joined the fleet, when they fired a round of cannon.) We then went over toward North End, as far as the canal thro' the town; then home.

April, 2.—After breakfast went to Col. Huntington's and received my old ration money of quarter-master Fanning, £3. 10. 0. Met Capt. Peters and went with him into Boston again; called at several shops; saw a peculiar scuffle between a soldier and an Irish woman. Went to the Town House; and viewed all parts of this elegant building, though much damaged by the troops; from the turret had an agreeable prospect of different parts of the town; thence to the North End, to Dr. Cutler's church and burying ground, and a three-gun battery on Copp's Hill; thence to Hancock's Wharf, where I saw a number of men dragging the harbor, with a grapnel for carriages, &c. which the enemy had thrown in. I saw them draw out one pair of carriage wheels, damaged, also a number of wheels and other articles; saw Daniel Prentice selling bacon to the poor Bostonians. I then went up into the Main Street, and with some difficulty obtained a dinner of codfish; thence to the Hay Market where I stopped some time to see the train remove a heavy cannon from that battery to Fort Hill; thence to Herman Brimmer's where I bought two pair of stockings.

April, 4.—At regimental parade the ceremony of whipping was performed on one of Capt. Bissell's men; after a long time we procured a team to carry our baggage; loaded up and about 11 o'clock marched out of camp and made no stop till we came to Roxbury South Meeting House, while the Regt. was there, I went forward to Richards' and procured a good dinner. We then marched to Gay's in the south part of Dedham, and our Company put up at a widow's house, a little eastward from the road, where I obtained comfortable quarters.

April, 5.—Marched to Headin's, south of Walpole, where we caught a little raw roast veal, and moved on at 1.

April, 6.—About 8 o'clock we marched, and came to Bradford's at about 1, and with much difficulty obtained a very moderate refreshment. We had a court martial here on a disorderly fellow of Hubbard's Company, who was sentenced to be whipped, but the colonel forgave him; marched through Pawtucket, and made no stop till we came to the great burying-place north from Prov-

idence, where the Regt. was formed into sub-divisions, in which manner we marched into town, where we arrived sun two hours high. I put up at Rice's south of the bridge. [End of the Diary.]

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA."

BY REV. JOHN W. HENRY CANOLL.

THE recent death of Mons. Alexandre Vattemare, of Paris, well known as the projector of the system of International Exchanges, and the interest now manifested in everything relating to constitutional polity, which has induced an extensive republication of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," brings to my remembrance a statement made a few years ago by M. Vattemare respecting the virtual authorship of that celebrated work.

We had been speaking of the influence which the book had probably exerted on the public mind in America, and were almost insensibly becoming engaged in a discussion respecting its political ethics, when, suddenly rising from his seat and coming nearer to me with a copy of the work in his hand, he said, speaking with animation, but with unusual earnestness:

"You think this is not a truly French view of centralization? I will tell you something. This is not a French book! *This is not Monsieur ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE who speaks; it is your fellow-citizen, the Honorable JOHN C. SPENCER!*"

I expressed surprise, and made a few inquiries. M. Vattemare replied:

"I will tell you. De Tocqueville was like many writers in this respect—he liked to avail himself of the experiences and views of others, when he thought they could be relied on. It happened, when he was in your States, that he became an admirer of Mr. Spencer, because of his great abilities and his knowledge of matters of law and government; and Mr. Spencer became much interested in him, though for a very different reason—he thought he could use him as a trumpet!"

M. Vattemare then proceeded to relate, with minuteness of details, that the historian and the jurist thenceforth met frequently, by appointment; that Mr. Spencer was shown a half-filled outline of the work on which De Tocqueville was engaged, and dissented from the views there expressed; that De Tocqueville finally adopted Mr. Spencer's views, and, during several interviews, actually committed to paper, for his forthcoming volumes, the views dictated by the learned and subtle lawyer, and subsequently employed them in his celebrated work, with no essential modification of sentiment—the passages constituting its basis or fundamental points as ultimately issued. M. Vattemare asserted that by the style alone he could identify many passages in which Spencer's concise and elegant English was “reflected in De Tocqueville's French.” He, perhaps, was mistaken on that point, but I think it is certain that no one familiar with the great law-maker's policy and action with reference to the Revised Statutes, and the political changes transpiring during his eventful career, can fail to trace the analogy between the sentiments held by Spencer and those advanced in “America” by De Tocqueville.

Interested in the statements made by M. Vattemare, I had some desire to know how he became acquainted with the facts, or, rather, to know whether the statements could be regarded as a reliable narrative of facts. Making, therefore, some remarks calculated to direct his thoughts to that point, he replied:

“You think, perhaps, I may be misinformed. Spencer did not tell me. De Tocqueville did not tell me. But Spencer and De Tocqueville, together, are the source of information. Look at these books.” He pointed to the piled-up tomes which he had so industriously gathered. They constituted a curious collection. Some had been donated by princes, some by indigent students, in furtherance of his enterprise; some had been purchased by him at the bookstalls bordering the Seine in Paris; all to be sent forth to various libraries in Europe and America. “Look at these books,” he repeated, with evident complacency, his ani-

mation kindling as he spoke; “I put here the little volumes my hands can bring, and you see the great collection. So I put together, many times, what with my ears *I hear the two men say*, and I give you a great information!”

I made a note of Mr. Vattemare's statements, in his presence, and put the substance of them on paper at the close of the interview. Those memoranda have been scrupulously adhered to in furnishing this account, and some of the peculiarities of phraseology are here given *verbatim*.

New York, July, 1864.

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION. NO. IX.

RELICS OF THE EARLY COLONIAL TIMES.

I.

Will of John Benjamin. 1645.

I, John Beniaman being in perfit memorie as touching my outward estate doe give and bequeathe to my Sonne John a double portion of my estate, and (to) my beloved wife two cowes, flourtie bushells of Corne out of all my lands, to be allowed her towards the bringing up of my Small Children, yearly, such as growes uppon the ground; one part of four of all my household stuffs: all the rest of my lands goods and chattells I will shall be equally divided betweene seven other of my children. Provided y^t out of all my former estate my will is y^t my wife during her life shall inioy the dwelling house I live in and three acres of the broken up ground next the house and two acres of the medow neare and belonging to the house. That this will be truly performed I doe appoynt my brother John Eddie of Wartertowne and Thomas Marrit of Cambridge y^t they doe ther best indeavour to see this performed.

JOHN BENIAMAN.

Witnes to this GEORGE MANING, }
the 15th of 4th month, 1645. }

This was proved to be the Last Will & Testament of Jo: Benjamin & he did further

declare (as an Addition to this his will) that his Wife should have Lib'ty to take wood for her use upon any of his Lands during her life, Upon the Oath of Jo: Eddy.

(5) 3: 1645.

Before us,

THO: DUDLEY Gov^r.

JO: WINTHROP D. Gov:

(Endorsed)

The will of M^r. Beniamin lately deceased.

Recorded 12 (4) 1646 by

WILLIAM ASPINWALL V. Recorder.

II.

Letter of Gov. John Endecott, 1650.

M^r. Auditor Generall: There were divers gentlemen that attended mee at my going to the election together with the Servants, that at their going and returning back wth (me) had in beare & wine at Joseph Hermitage eleven Shillings & 4^d. Which I pray you give a bill to the Treasurer that hee may be paid.

4th of the 8th month 1650. Yo^{rs}.

JO: ENDECOTT.

III.

Deposition taken by Gov. Richard Bellingham, 1652.

Mark Hume of Boston aged 33 years or thereabouts deposeth and Sayth:

That about thirteen yeares since this depont Came into New England in a Shipp called the Jonathan, wth Thomas Blanchard and his wyfe and two children, and his wives mother (as the depont was informed) an old Sickly Wooman and very weak. And this depont Sayth that he well remembers that the sayd Thomas Blanchard took very much paynes wth the said old woman, and was very carefull of her, and Kept a candle burning by her (for the most part) all the night long, in so much that this depont, (having a Cabbin over against her in the said Shipp) did marvaile that he was able to endure the paynes & charges he continually had about her and the two children.

Sworne 5^o.—2ⁱ.—1652.
before me, R. BELLINGHAM.

IV.

Summons for Debt.—1653.

Benjamin Sweat, by vertue hereof you are required to appeare att y^e Next Court to bee holden at Hampton y^e (1st) (3^d) day of the next (8th) M^o: there to answer to y^e complaint of Natt: Winsley, in an action of debt of three pounds ad. money, to bee paid in Current Money: for a runlett of Sack w^{ch} you received of him: hereof faile you nott. Dated y^e 27th of y^e. 7th m^o. 1653.

P. Curiam THO: BRADBURY.

V.

Tauern Licence: 1660.

Wee the Select men of Salem approve of Roger Preston to keep an Ordinary at his new dwelling house ouer at the farme of Mr. Downing, for the refreshing of Strangers, as witnes o^r. hands this 28. 9th. 1660.

EDMOND BRATTIN

GEORGE CORNELL

WALTER PRITE

THOMAS LOWTHROPP.*

VI.

Deposition taken by Gov. John Leverett, 1663.

The Testimony of James Neighbor aged about 46 years: This deponent testifieth & Sayth, that in his presence & heareing Mr. John Dix, did speak unto the rest of the undertakers menconed in his former Testimony, to goe on, for the recovering of their Ironworks, without him, Saying that he was a greate deal out of purse allreadie, and that when others were come up, in proportion with himself in point of charge, that then he wold advance his proportion with them.

Taken vpon oath in Boston the 2 May 1663 before JNO LEVERETT Cons^r.

Mr. John Giffourd testified upon oath to the truth of all above written in Court held at Ipswich the 5th of May 1663.

p. me, ROBERT LORD, Clerk.

* Capt. Thos. Lothrop commanded the company of young men^o who were murdered by King Philip, at Bloody Brook, near Springfield, Mass., in 1675.

VII.

Warrant for the election of Jurymen in Maine, in 1673.

To the Constable of Charles Towne. In his Matie's name: You are required to warne y^{or} freemen that they meet & choose three able & meet men to serve on the Jury of Tryalls at the County Court to be held at y^{or} Towne the 17th of this instant. Also you are to warne Mr. John Thrumble Sen^r. Tho^s Osburne & his wife, & Bon^l. Bowers & his wife, that they appeare & answer y^e p^r Tentments of the Grand Jury Severally for not attending the Public worship of God on y^e Lords dayes. Also Michal Smith & his wife for disorderly living asunder each from other, & for witnesses M^r Samuel Ward & Edw. Carrington. And hereof you are to make a true return under y^{or} hand & not to faile.

Dat. 3. 4, 1673 THOMAS DANFORTH.

(Endorsed)

There as bee choisin for ivery men Joseph Licoyn: Richard Lovein: Larance Douse. I have warped the peirsins minsin in this warrant.

NATHANEL HUCHESON Consthabel.

[Tho^s Danforth R. (Recorder acting as Clerk of the Court) took an active part in public affairs in the Province of Maine in the latter half of the 17th Century. He was born in England in 1622, emigrated to Maine about 1655, was elected Deputy Governor in 1679. On the separation of the province from Massachusetts, in the same year, he was chosen as the first President, and continued in that office until superceded by the usurpation of Sir Edmund Andros in 1686. He died in 1699, aged 77.]

AN INDIAN WORK OF COTTON MATHER.

SIR—In a recent ramble over the eastern end of Long Island, searching for antiquities, I found in an old mansion, where I presume it had probably rested during the

last century of its existence, an interesting and I think scarce, perhaps rare pamphlet, printed in Indian and English in the year 1700, at Boston. I send you both the Indian and English titles. The Indian title discloses the fact, certainly an interesting one, that it was written by Rev. Cotton Mather. The pamphlet is interesting in a philological point of view, as well as in many other ways. It is in 16mo., pp. 28, and is in good preservation.

The work is printed on the left hand page in Indian, and on the right hand page in English; so that the corresponding words in the two languages stand directly opposite each other.

Your friend,

SAML. B. BARLOW.

62 E. 21st st., New York.

An EPISTLE | To the Christian | INDI-
ANS, | Giving them | A Short Account, of
what the | ENGLISH | Desire them to Know
and to Do, | in order to their Happiness. |
Written by an English Minister at the | De-
fire of an English Magistrate, | who sends vnto
them this | Token of Love. | Boston, | Print-
ed by Bartholomew Green, and | John Allen.
1700.

Wuffukwhonk | En Christiance afuh pean-
tamwae | INDIANOG, | Wahtauwaheonac-
vnt | Teantcagquaffinifh, | Nifh | ENGLISH-
MANSOC | Kodtantamwog Indianog | Wahte-
aunate kah Uffenate, | En michemohtae Wv-
niyevonganit. | Wuffukwhofik nashpe Cotton
Mather, | Englishmanne Nohtompeantog, nam-
poo | hamunate kodtantamoonk Edward |
Bromfield Englishmanne Nanawvnnuacnah, |
noh okkodaninnvmav yev womoauve | Ma-
goonk en Indianfut. | Mufhawumuk, |
Printevnun nashpe Bartholomew Green, kah
| John Allen. 1700.

RHODE ISLAND REBELLION AGAINST MASSACHUSETTS, IN 1692

Proclamation by Gov. Sir. Wm. Phips.

Province of } By his Excellency &
Massachusetts Bay ss. } Council a Proclamation.

Whereas, divers persons of y^e, Town of

Little Compton & parts adjacent in y^e, County of Bristol within this, their Magisties province, have been inveigled & drawn into a bett & take part with Christopher Almy Sen^r., Dan. Wilcox, Henry Head, & W^m Briggs of y^e S^d Town of Little Compton, in opposition to y^e. majisties Government, & with force & arms to protect them against their officers having lawful warrant to take them into custody to be brought to answer for several High misdemeanours wherewith they Stand charged.

His Excell^{cy} & Council being rather desirous to reduce them by clemency than to use great severiy, doe hereby declare & make known to all such persons, that if upon publication hereof they shall desist & come in to one or more of their majesties Justices within the S^d County, submitting themselves to their majesties Authority and Govern^t., they shall be Indempnified for what is past behaving themselves peaceably & orderly for time to come, but in default of making such submissions they may expect to be proceeded against as High Criminals.

And the said Christopher Almy, Dan Wilcox, Henry Head & W^m Briggs are hereby required in y^r Majesties names within the space of flourty eight hours next after publication hereof to render themselves unto some of y^r Majesties Justices of the peace within the s^d County of Bristol, that they may be brought to answer what shall be objected against them on y^r Majesties behalfe as they will answer their (refusal) at y^r uttmost peril. Given under y^e Seale of the s^d Province at Boston, ye eighth day of Dec. 1692, in the fourth year of y^r Majesties Reign.

WILLIAM PHIPS

By order in Council

Is^a Addington Secret.

Letter from Secretary Addington to Capt. Gookin, Enclosing the Preceding Proclamation.

Boston, December 8th 1692.

S^r

His Ex:^{cy} and Council have thought it advisable to Emit a Proclamation of In-

dempnity to such persons as have been unadvisably inveigled and drawn in to take part with and Abet Christopher Almy and his accomplices in opposition to their Maj^{ties} Authority and Government, upon their submission, hoping that many of them may better Consider with themselves, & be ready to accept of their Maj^{ties} Grace and Favour therein rendered unto them. If otherwise they shall be so hardy as to persist it will be a high aggravation of their offence, and render them more inexcusable whatever Inconvenience and Severity may follow upon their refusal. The prudent Management and good Issue of this troublesome affair is of great moment. And lest the Weather should prevent his Ex^{cy}'s Coming as was intended, a Letter is written to Maj^r Walley, desiring him to go over to advise and Labour therein. And it is expected that Cap^{ue} Cullimore of Situate may come to you with a further assistance, by that time you receive these. He is esteemed a prudent person and gives Encouragement that he may be able to perswade and bring them to reason; he brings with him a Comission to your selfe. It will be most Eligible that the matter be effected with the least Noyse or Force, so as to prevent the Effusion of blood. When Maj^r Walley and Cap^{ue} Cullimore are joyned you, you will be assisted with advice and otherwise. Let the persons that come in upon the Proclamation give in their names and make their submission before one or more of their Maj^{ties} Justices. Endeavour all possible dispatch, that so you may return home, and in the interim give an accompt of what shall occur, Wishing you good Success. If you have already seized any of the abettors, Let them give Bond with Sureties to answer at the next General Sessions of the Peace in the County, and in the mean time to be of the good behaviour.

By order in Council

Is^a ADDINGTON, Secry.

(Addressed)

To Capt. Samuel Gookin
at Little Compton

These

For their Mat^{ties} Service.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE FIRST SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY.—The first school opened in New Amsterdam, in 1633. It was an elementary parochial school under the management of the deacons of the Dutch Church. At that period the city extended from the Battery northward only to the present location of wall street and contained a population of but four hundred persons.

THE FIRST TEACHER was Adam Roeland-sen, who came from Holland in company with Wouter Van Twiller, to fill the triple office of teacher, chorister and beadle. He came from the land where the pilgrims found their first home on escaping from the religious persecutions in England. While sojourning there they learned to prize education and good schools as the noblest allies of liberty. About a dozen years prior to the advent of the first schoolmaster on the island of Manhattan, the Pilgrims had borne with them across the Atlantic the seeds of public education, which they subsequently planted in the New England colonies, side by side with the church.

About ten years after the first school was opened, those early Knickerbockers began to agitate the subject of erecting a building for its accommodation. It took them twenty years to agree upon a suitable site, collect the necessary means, and erect their first school-house which was completed about 1663. While arrangements for building this school-house were in progress, in 1659, the first "Latin Schoolmaster" arrived from Holland.

In 1687, the first English Grammar-school was commenced in New York. It subsequently received fifty pounds a year from the English colonial government for the support of its teacher. In addition, forty pounds were granted to this institution for the purpose of establishing free scholarships. In 1702 this school was established on the King's Farm, and thus became the germ of King's College. During this period the

Island of Manhattan was in the possession of the English, and the name of the city had been changed from New Amsterdam to New York. Its population was about five thousand.

The citizens of this young metropolis were very desirous of securing a person who was well qualified to fill the position of teacher in their first English Grammar-school, and accordingly they wrote to the Bishop of London, requesting him to send them a "master, as there was not any person within the city, proper and duly qualified to take upon himself the office of schoolmaster in said city, with whose convenience it would be agreeable."

In 1732 a "Free School for teaching the Latin and Greek and practical branches of mathematics" was incorporated by law. In 1754 a royal charter was granted for establishing an English college, which was called King's College. Two years later an edifice was erected for its use, on grounds granted for that purpose by the corporation of Trinity Church. A few years subsequently, a grammar-school and a medical department were added. This institution was in a flourishing condition at the beginning of the American Revolution; but the war suddenly suspended its operations, and the building was occupied for military purposes. After the Revolution this college was reopened and its name changed to Columbia College, which it still bears.

As the population of the city increased, new schools were occasionally opened; some for private instruction, at expensive rates of tuition; others, under the management of the different religious denominations, and known as charity schools, were chiefly designed for the children of the poor families belonging to their respective churches. Prior to 1800 no provision had been made for public schools, and the means of education were entirely beyond the reach of the great body of the citizens.

Some time during 1795 several benevolent ladies, of the Society of Friends, formed an association for the purpose of aiding poor women who were not of the order of Quakers. In a few years they observed that

there was a large and increasing class of poor children who were entirely without the means of education, even at the charity schools of the different churches. Accordingly, in 1802, they opened a school for poor girls, children of that class of women for whom their association provided employment and the means of support. Afterwards they admitted both girls and boys into their schools; but they finally excluded all boys from them, admitting girls only. These schools were taught by these benevolent ladies in person, taking the duty week by week, in turn.

The success of the schools for girls suggested a plan for opening similar schools for boys. On the 19th of February, 1805, twelve philanthropic gentlemen met for the purpose of considering this subject. The result of this meeting was the presentation of a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New York, which was signed by about one hundred prominent citizens, asking for a charter, and such pecuniary aid as would enable them to establish free schools.

On the 9th of April, 1805, the Legislature of New York passed "An act to incorporate the society instituted in the city of New York, for the establishment of a free school, for the education of poor children who do not belong to, or are not provided for, by any religious society." This act provided, that "any person who should contribute to the society the sum of eight dollars should be a member thereof; and any person who should contribute the sum of twenty-five dollars should be a member, and be further entitled, during the life of such contributor, to send one child to be educated at any school under the care of the society; and whoever should contribute the sum of forty dollars, should be a member, and be entitled to send two children, etc."

This act also provided that the society should manage by thirteen trustees, to be elected on the first Monday in May in every year, who should be members of said corporation and actual residents of the city of New York. The first Board of Trustees was elected on the tenth day of May, 1805, and composed of the following persons, with whom the plan of the society originated:

DE WITT CLINTON, President.

JOHN MURRAY, JR, Vice President.

LEONARD BLEECKER, Treasurer.

BENJAMIN D. PERKINS, Secretary.

Gilbert Aspinwall, Thomas Eddy, Thomas Franklin, Mathew Franklin, Adrian Hege-man, William Johnson, Samuel Miller, Benjamin G. Minturn, and Henry Ten Brook.

This association having now assumed a responsible shape, the trustees began to appeal to the public for the necessary means to carry forward their noble enterprise.

Notwithstanding great exertions were made in soliciting subscriptions, nearly twelve months elapsed before they had collected a sum sufficient to warrant them in making the requisite engagements for opening a school.

About this time intelligence reached this country concerning the mode of teaching elementary classes, which had then just been introduced into a school of about one thousand children in London, under the superintendence of Joseph Lancaster. "Economy in expense, and facility and expedition in communicating instruction," were the characteristic distinctions claimed for this method of instruction.

This plan of teaching comprehended reading, writing and arithmetic. A school was divided into classes of ten or fifteen pupils each, who were placed under the care of a monitor, who was a pupil in a class of higher grade. Thus the children were to be made the instruments of their own instruction.

One of the Board of Trustees had visited Lancaster's school in London, and was very desirous of adopting the same system in the schools of this society in New York. At length a teacher was found, who appeared to be qualified for the undertaking, and a small apartment was secured in Bancker street, (now Madison) near Pearl street, and the first school under the charge of this society was opened on the 14th of May, 1806. In a few days this school contained forty-two pupils. This was the first *Lancasterian School established in America*.

About this time Col. Henry Rutgers presented two lots of ground in Henry street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a school-house to meet the wants of the poor in that part of the city. These lots were valued at

\$2,500. In addition, the citizens contributed cloth, stockings, shoes and hats, to make the children who attended the schools comfortable during the severe cold weather.

MISSION SANTA CLARA, CAL.—The Mission Santa Clara was founded the 12th of January, 1777, on the banks of the Guadalupe river, at the expense of Charles III, "King of Spain and the Indies." The two first pastors of this mission were Father Jose Antonio de Murguia and Father Thomas de la Peña. The place in which the mission was first founded was called by the natives "Socoistika," which means laurel trees, from the large quantity of laurels in the vicinity. About the beginning of the year 1779, a great inundation swept over the land, destroying the church and buildings. With undiminished energy the fathers laid, on the 19th November, 1781, the corner stone of a new church, in a place called by the Indians "Gerguensun," which means "Valley of the Oaks," at a distance of half a league from the former site. The dimensions of this church were as follows: Forty and one-half varas long by nine broad on the inside. The walls were of adobe, and were a vara and a half thick by eight varas high, and situated on the ground on which Mr. Redman's house now stands.

On the 15th of May, 1784, the Church was finished and dedicated to Sta. Clara, by the "Holy man, Father Junipero Serra," assisted by Fathers Murguia and De la Peña. The interesting ceremony commenced by Father Serra's handing the key of the new church to Don Pedro Fages, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Troops and Military Governor of the Californias. Don Pedro thereupon proceeded to open the door, and thereby became guardian of the mission. The Governor was assisted by Don Jose Joaquin Moraga, Vice Governor. The moment of presentation was one of great rejoicing, and was celebrated by the firing of guns and festivities.

The report from which we select the above history is from a manuscript record of the year 1777, now in the archives of the Mission of Santa Clara, and is authenticated by the autographs of Father Serra, De la Peña,

Francisco Palu, Don Pedro Fages, and Don Jose Moraga, to which are appended peculiar flourishes. Four days previous to the above dedication Father Murguia died, and was interred in the sanctuary of the building which he had helped to found.

In the year 1818 this church was nearly demolished by an earthquake, and it became necessary to build a new one. The effect of the earthquake is still visible.

The third, the present church (and surrounding buildings), was then founded by the two pastors of the mission, Father Jose Viaden and Father Magin Catala, and was finished in the year 1822, and is described as a rectangular building, eight yards in front, and about as deep, one end of which contained the church and parsonage. The church is fifty-two varas long by ten and one-half in width. It was formerly decorated with a steeple, made of adobes, about sixty feet in high, but the ravages of time and the climate reduced it to such a state that it was found necessary in 1821, to construct another, which was made of wood. This church was solemnly dedicated August 11th, 1822.

The first Governor sent by the Mexican republic to California was Echandia, who arrived in the year 1824. An American describes him as "the scourge of California, an instigator of vice, who sowed the seeds of disease, of dishonor, not to be extirpated while a mission remains to be robbed." His first official act was to subvert the established plan of the missions and take all control from the missionaries. By persisting in this course he drove forth many priests, and through his ill treatment towards the president of the missions, caused the venerable Sanchez's death. This state of affairs continued until 1831, when Don Manue Victoria gave a check to the rapacity of the Mexican representative; but Victoria ruled but a few months when the plunder inaugurated by Echandi recommenced. Father Peyri, a man of great energy and purpose, became obnoxious. He was driven from the Mission San Luis Rey, of which he was founder, and which he had ruled for thirty-four years. The tears and entreaties of the Indians were of no avail, and he was forced

to flee to Mexico. For years afterwards the Indians preserved a painting of Peyri, which they idolized, and when he finally left for Spain every stranger was besieged with questions concerning his safety.

At this period the missions of California contained 30,650 Indians, 424,000 head of cattle, 62,500 horses, 321,500 sheep, and raised annually 122,500 bushels of wheat and maize. This property was delivered to the legal authorities, who allotted some to each family. The missionaries were allowed rations, which were often never sent. So poor indeed had the missionaries become through the policy of Echandia, that one by the name of Sarria died of hunger and wretchedness at the Mission La Soledad, where he had spent thirty years in the instruction of the Indians. In 1840 the work of demolition continued. In 1842 several of the missions were closed—that of San Diego entirely so, and the number of Indians wonderfully decreased. At Santa Clara the missionaries had contrived to save much.

Such was the state of the missions, which still numbered thirteen missionaries; but civil war soon broke out; the remaining missions were occupied by the belligerent forces, and the Indians forced to take a part.

Before the rebellion was quelled the American war ensued, which resulted in the capture of California. The fertility of the soil and the discoveries of gold soon brought a large emigration to our shores, which drove the Indians from their missions to the mountains, where they retaliate their many wrongs by plunder.

Had not the American war ensued there is no doubt but that under the former imbecile rule not a single stone of those interesting missions would remain upon another. War has had but little effect, and government has instituted reservations for the Indians, where they may raise sufficient to live upon, without pillage and murder.

There are six bells at the Mission Santa Clara, one of which bears the following inscription: "San Juan Bautista, Ave Maria Purissima,"—St. John the Baptist, hail Mary most pure.

It is presumed that this bell was originally cast for the Mission San Juan, from the fact

of the other five bearing the name of the mission to which they belong. On the largest is, "Santa Clara Ave Maria Purissima, Ruelas me fecit,"—Hail Mary most pure, Ruelas is my manufacturer. All bear the date of 1805, and were a donation of Spain for the support of the mission. One is cracked. Four are quite large, and all have deep, sonorous tone, their composition being largely silver.

The Alameda, three miles long, leading from Santa Clara to the Puebla San Jose was laid out in the year 1805. Willow trees are planted on both sides the entire distance. There are many traditionary accounts of the beauty of the Alameda, which was the favorite resort of the Californians. Here horse-races and celebrations of Saint days were engaged in, with that spirit for which the Catholic communities are so celebrated. Although neglected and decayed, it presents one of the most beautiful and picturesque sights to be met with on this coast.

The Santa Clara College was founded March 19th, 1851, by the Rev. Father John Nobili.—*California Farmer*.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST.—In turning over the manuscript contents of an almost forgotten portfolio, my attention was attracted by the peculiarity and somewhat crabbed chirography of a document concerning Philadelphia within some three score years lang syne. I think it will amuse some of your spectacled readers, and may instruct more recent seekers after knowledge of our city. Farther explanation is deemed unnecessary. The document speaks for itself.

REMINISCENCES.

In the early part of 1793, my father had been to the city of Philadelphia, and made an agreement with a house-carpenter to take me as an apprentice, and then gave me the name and street, and started me off with a little bundle under my arm, of perhaps a shirt, trowsers and stockings; and after getting some dinner, my master gave me orders to go with the other boys, to the building in Front-street below Chestnut, where he immediately put me to sawing boards; and I

served my apprenticeship, and followed the business about twenty years.

I belonged to the Society of Friends and attended what was called the North Meeting in Keys' alley, perhaps now New-street where many worthies attended, such as many people will remember, when I mention their names. Such as old Samuel Smith, John Parrish, Samuel Emlen, Thomas Scattergood, William Savery, Henry Drinker, Jacob Thomkins, Leonard Snowden, Nathan A. Smith, Joseph Justice, Thomas Morris, my old night-schoolmaster Joseph Yerks, two Frenchmen, John de Marssellac, and Stephen Gralet, John Webb, and many others, but it would be too tedious to mention them all. On the female side of the meeting-house, were Rebecca Jones, Hannah Catherill and a number of others.

As to city improvements, and county improvements likewise, it appears as though they were just beginning to dawn and break forth. City Councils erected a large water-house of stone at the N. W. corner of Schuylkill, Front and Chestnut streets, with a powerful steam engine to raise the Schuylkill water, and send it on to another water-house in the centre of the crossing of Market and Broad street [*these streets were also intersected by what was called Centre Square, in the centre of which was the engine house. The Square was enclosed, planted with trees, and gravel walks laid out.*—F. C.], built of solid marble in a circular form. My master gave my fellow apprentices and myself liberty, one day, to go to Market, near Water street, and see the first hydrants opened [*strange to say, many persons could never be persuaded to drink or, indeed, use at all, the "hydrant water," as it was then called, averring that as the river received all manner of filth, dead dogs, cats, carrion, &c., &c., the water was consequently poisonous. They, therefore, continued the use of the spring water from the old pumps as usual.*—F. C.], with the

*[The same kind of prejudice influenced a great many of our citizens to oppose and remonstrate against the introduction and use of gas into our streets and our houses as an illuminator. It was deemed to be extremely dangerous—rendering the city constantly liable to conflagration! Strange to say, even up to the present time, persons are found who still refuse the use of gas, although every-where met by demonstration of

Schuylkill water coming out freely close to the Delaware; this work was a great hobby with William Rush, the wood-carver, and Oliver Evans, in those days. Then Councils, after building a large house, and I think two large steam-engines [*certainly one of these by Oliver Evans.*—F. C.] to drive the water up the hill at Fairmount into a basin on very high ground, and with pipes lead it through the city; this plan Councils also abandoned, and got [*under the active exertions of JOSEPH S. LEWIS, WILLIAM RUSH and other enterprising members of the watering committee, on which Mr. Lewis was chairman, the committee employed Frederick Graeff as their superintendent of the works.*—F. C.] to the right way by making the water throw itself up-hill, by a dam and water-wheels, as any one may see in operation at this time—one of the greatest works in this country if not in the world.

Either in the latter part of my apprenticeship, or shortly after, the bridge company began to drive large grooved logs for cofferdams, to build the piers in the Schuylkill for the permanent bridge to rest upon there having been as yet nothing but a floating bridge to cross on, at Market street; and when the ice or a large freshet would drive the floating bridge away, they had to take to a very large scow to cross in. And now, in the year 1836, see the strides which improvements have taken since those by-gone days.

August 27th, 1864.

MINIATURE OF AN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER.—A miniature handsomely set in gold, has been deposited at the library of the New York Historical Society, of which the following account is given:

This is the miniature of a distinguished officer of rank in the American Revolutionary army, who perished by starvation in the old sugar house in Liberty street, which was demolished a few years since, near the present Post office.

At his last moments he sent for a young officer in the British army, and entrusted him with this miniature, with the most

the fact, that the consumption of gas is less dangerous by far than our old fashioned way of lighting from the use of oil and candles.—F. C.]

earnest request that it should be sent to his only daughter, then living in this country. With this request the officer pledged himself to comply; but such was the deranged political state of affairs, that it was impossible for him to effect his purpose, and on the return of peace, being ordered with the army to England, his consequent location was too remote to make the proper enquiries.

A trifle as this miniature would be considered by the generality of the world, yet still as there are those to whom it would be of inestimable value, it is desirable if possible to find the real owner.

From the sudden death of the British officer, the name of the American officer is lost, and the hope of finding the real owner is extremely complicated thereby.

At all events it is a memento of the "times which tried men's souls," and the resemblance of him, who although dead, yet should forever live, in the remembrance of those who can properly appreciate the sufferings and martyrdom of our Revolutionary sires.

There is little probability of the officer being recognized at this late day, yet as there is a possibility, the present holders deserve the thanks of all, for the effort now to restore to a family what will be a priceless treasure.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST WATCH.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Annapolis, says that he saw in the hands of Mr C. A. A S. Wolf, watch-maker and jeweler of that city, a relic of antiquity, in the shape of a watch said to have been presented to General GEORGE WASHINGTON at his birth, by his grandfather. The memento is the property of the Custis family, and was left at the establishment of Mr. Wolf by a near relative, a surgeon in the Union army, for a short period. The watch is much larger than those of the present day, measuring eight and three-quarter inches in circumference, and when in the case, which is evidently of modern make, exceeds nine inches. This curiosity is of silver, plated with gold, and bears the name of—Veigneur, Gene-

va, maker; the number and year of its manufacture cannot be ascertained. It is set with aqua-marine, and handsomely enameled on the back, with the scales of Justice and liberty cap, which time has somewhat obliterated.

CHARLES SEALSFIELD.—The mystery of the life of Charles Sealsfield seems to have been settled by his will, which bequeathed the greater part of his property to a family of the name of Postel, in Moravia. This recalled to the memory of some people who lived at Prague more than forty years ago, that Postel was the name of the secretary of a religious order who suddenly vanished from Prague, and was afterwards heard of at Berlin and Switzerland. It is supposed that this fugitive secretary was no other than Sealsfield; that he entered the order of Knights of the Cross which held the benefice of the parish in which he was born; was ordained priest, and became secretary of the order; aimed at great things; hoped for a post at the Austrian court and, being disappointed of this, took to flight, and turned up as a literary celebrity. This would of course explain this mystery in which the life of Sealsfield was enveloped, and if true it is a romance in itself not unworthy of a romantic writer.

—*Athenæum*

ORIGIN OF MULES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Up to the year 1773 there were scarcely any mules to be found in the United States—those few had been imported from the West Indies, and were of a very inferior order.

When Washington returned to private life at Mount Vernon he became convinced that mules would be better adapted for use in the agriculture of the Southern States, as they lived longer, were less liable to disease, require less food, and were more economical, than horses.

On his views becoming known to the king of Spain he sent him a jack and two jennies. The jack was sixteen hands high, of a grey color, heavily made, and of a sluggish disposition. About the same time he also received a jack and some jennies from Lafayette, which were procured on the island

of Malta. These proved more ferocious and active. By crossing the breed, Washington availed himself of the best qualities of the two, and thus introduced excellent mules for farming labor in this country.

Such was their superiority, that at the sale of the General's effects, one wagon team of four mules sold for \$800.

At this day these animals are extensively used in the Southern and Middle States.

GOV. BRADFORD'S BIBLE.—A communication to the Boston Journal states that the Bible of Gov. Bradford, printed in black letter, 1592, containing his name and those of generations of his descendants, and long sought in vain by antiquarians, is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Belcher Walters, of Sharon, Mass., of which he is the careful, vigilant and tenacious custodian, as were his father and grandmother, Alice (Bradford) Waters, before him. Mr. Waters was born June 22, 1804, the son of Zebulun Waters, Jr., of Stoughton, by his second wife, Lucy Belcher, who was born August 23, 1768, the son of Zebulun Waters, senior, of Stoughton, by his wife, Alice Bradford (born Nov. 3, 1734; published to him March 14, 1757), the daughter of Elisha Bradford, of Kingston, by his second wife, Bathsheba La Brocke, who was the son of Joseph Bradford of Kingston, born 1680, the youngest son of the governor. Through these six generations the Bible has descended, with a loss of only a few of the last leaves; but the boards of the cover are gone, the margins worn down nearly to the text, and the leather of the back rolled up, drawing the forward and latter leaves backward, and rendering the volume when closed cuneiform.

"GOING THROUGH THE MOTIONS."—From the "Genealogy of the Wetmore Family," a work recently printed, we extract the following anecdote of Rev. Izrahiah Wetmore, of Stratford, Conn.:—"When the news of the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, reached Stratford, it was on Sunday, and during the hours of worship. Word was immediately taken to the pulpit,

when Parson Wetmore was engaged delivering his discourse. Drawing himself up to his fullest height, and making known the intelligence, he said: "My friends, the house of God is no place for boisterous demonstrations; we will, therefore, in giving *three cheers*, only go through the motions." That the motions were given with an emphasis, the reader will easily imagine, and to the congregations of the present day, given to applause, it may convey a useful hint.

COPY OF A HANDBILL IN THE POSSESSION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

DIRECTIONS

For MANOUVRES, to be performed by the BRIGADE composed of the THREE CITY BATTALIONS, on *Tuesday*, the Fourteenth of November, 1775.

REAR Ranks, take proper Distance!—By *Word of Command*.

When the Reviewers appear on the Right, *Double Roll*—The whole present their Arms, and officers trail Arms.*

When they march round to the Left Flank—*Two Strokes and a Flam, to face to the Left*.

When they march to the Rear—*Two Strokes and a Flam*.

When they march to the Right Flank—*Two Strokes and a Flam*.

When they come to the Front—*Two Strokes and a Flam*.

Last Part of Tat-two—All Shoulder, Officers Order.

Roll, One Stroke and a Flam—Wheel by Sub-Divisions to the Right!

As soon as the Front makes the second Wheel—*Slow Time*.

As soon as the Rear passes the Reviewers—*Quick Time*.

As soon as the Brigade has gained its former Ground—*To Arms*, form Battalion!

Flam and Troop—Rear Ranks, take their Distance!

Flam—Rear Ranks, to Front face, and Officers Order.

* It is probable that the officers carried pikes.—*Copyist*.

Double Roll—Present Arms, and Officers trail Arms.

Brigade Major drops the Point of his Sword—General salute.

Brigade Major raises his Sword—Officers trail arms and put on their Hats.

Last part of Tat-too—Shoulder and Officers Order.

Ruff—Caution to Officers, Sergeants and Drums.

Flam—Face.

Flam and Troop—Officers take Post in the Rear.

Flam—Officers face to the Front.

Flam—Order.

MANUAL EXERCISE—*By Beat of Drum.*

Flam—Officers Recover.

Flam and Troop—Officers take Post in Front, Sergeants in the Rear.

Infantry of First and Third Battalions, Cover Flanks!—*By word of Command.*

Ruff—Caution.

Flam—Prime and Load!

Flam and Troop—Rear Ranks, close to the Front, and officers take Post in the Battalions!

Ruff—Caution.

First Manœuvre: Double Roll and March—Advance by Files from the Centre of Grand Divisions!

To Arms—Form Battalion!

Preparative—Firings by sub-Divisions from Centre to Flanks, one Round.

First Part of the General—Firing ceases.

Retreat and March—Retreat by Files from the Center of Grand Divisions!

To Arms—Form Battalion!

Flam—To Front Face!

Second Manœuvre: From the Center of Wings advance by Files—*The same Signals as the First Manœuvre and Retreat in the same Manner.*

Third Manœuvre, From the Centre of Battalions advance by Files!—*The same Signals as above, both Advancing and Retreating.*

Fourth Manœuvre:—By Sub-Divisions from the Right form Columns!—*The same Sig-*

nals as above, both in Advancing and Retreating.

N. B. In Retreating, the Right Hand Sub-Division goes to the Right about: the others face to the Right.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The *Brigade* marches from the Right by Platoons, to the Head of *Arch Street*, down *Arch Street* to *Fourth Street*; up *Fourth Street* to *Vine Street*, down *Vine Street* to *Second Street*; down *Second Street* to *Spruce Street*, and then separate.

SPANISH PRIESTS IN NEW YORK (Vol. VIII, p. 316).—Dr. O'Callaghan, in his Documentary History, vol. iii, p. 277, mentions two other Spanish priests, captured on the Spanish ship *Victory*, Chev. de Rossell by the Diamond, Capt. Thos. Jacobs. The names of the two are Andre Saens de Bitare and Thomas Grents, a Dominican. The former was very badly treated, robbed of his money, and, after having received permission to go to England, was seized when embarking on the *Snow Amason* by Capt. Jacobs, robbed of every thing, and confined on the Diamond. Grents, who may have been English, petitioned for his release.

VOTING-MILLS.—It appears from the following article, which is to be found in the (Philadelphia) *Freeman's Journal* for January 7, 1784, that complaints of cheating at elections are not confined to our day.

Advertisement Extraordinary. The new invented Voting-Mill.

An ingenious mechanic who has long made the sublime art of political machinery his study, proposes with the blessing of God to construct a number of *Voting-Mills* upon principles which have been repeatedly tried with success. These mills are particularly adapted to the use of the city and of sundry districts in the different counties of this State. Though somewhat costly in the first purchase, these mills will be found in the end to save much time and money, as well as many unavailing disputes. They are safe, easy and expeditious, and are so contrived that one single hand may work not only one mill; but all the other mills so constructed,

however distant or dispersed, will be found to work together by the same motion.

A sufficient number of them will be fully prepared by the time of the election for members of convention, the plan which was originally devised at Lancaster after many improvements being now so complete that one of these mills upon an emergency will turn out from two to three hundred votes in an hour. The great mill which contains the *primum mobile* will be erected upon Market Street at the expense of the United States.

Orders from the country will be punctually obeyed, and the mode and time of application will be speedily published. It is expected that this invention will be found to answer upon trial in the other states as well as Pennsylvania. A premium from government or a patent for the sole making of these mills will be expected in case it should be thought necessary that the secret should be divulged.

THE MUSCOVY DUCK AN AMERICAN BIRD—EXPLANATION OF THE NAME.—

At a meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Mr. Hill stated that the habitat of the Muscovy duck is the Lake of Nicaragua. There travelers see them at all times, either in small breeding coteries, or large flocks. In the wild state their plumage is dark without any admixture of white. They were originally procured from the Mosquito shore, the country of the Muysca Indians (see Humboldt's researches), and hence is derived the name of Musco duck, corrupted into Muscovy duck. The West India Islanders had early naturalized them, for on the discovery of Columbus, they speak of "ducks as large as geese," that they found among the Indians.

AMERICANISMS.—It has sometimes been asserted that the word *hop*, as applied to an informal ball or dancing party, is an Americanism. This is incorrect. It is used in this sense in a letter from Mrs. Delany (whose Life and Correspondence have recently been published in England in six

volumes) to her sister Mrs. D'Ewes, dated January 10, 1744-5:

"Our little hop which I promised Bell was appointed for Wednesday, but that proving the Fast-day, it is to be this evening."

The use of the word *fall* for *autumn* is generally considered an Americanism, but is most probably an English provincialism. William Penn uses the word *fall* in this sense in one of the earliest letters written by him from America.

Philadelphia.

W. D.

The word "fall" which never should have been thrust out of the saxon seasons for "autumn;" and which is as poetical and appropriate as "spring," is local in England. It is found occasionally in print. I have met it in Bishop Challoner's writings published in the last century. s.

WASHINGTON.—In 1686 John Washington, master of the sloop Two Sisters, was prosecuted in the Court of Admiralty, New York, for violation of the navigation laws, in having imported a quantity of brandy, which had not been laden in England.

QUERIES.

PAROLING PRIVATE SOLDIERS.—Is there any former instance of the practice of paroling private soldiers, now so much in vogue in our war? Is it not a new and very unwise step? s.

A COPLEY GALLERY.—Can a list be made up of the paintings by Copley still preserved in this country? If his paintings could not be gathered together, a catalogue ought certainly to be made up. M.

DAVID ALDEN son of the Pilgrim, is said (Mass. Hist Coll. ii. 6) to have died aged 73. Can any one tell the date of his death. New Haven, Conn. E. B. D.

EARTHQUAKE AT JAMAICA IN 1692.—Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, ii, 469, speaks of a Ralph Houghton as lost at Port Royal in the great Jamaica Earthquake,

June 1692. Can any reader of the Historical Magazine refer to a printed account of this earthquake, especially to one in which this sufferer is mentioned? F. B. D.

MRS. HOUGHTON OR HORTON OF STOUGHTON, MASS., A CENTENARIAN.—Where can a notice of the death of this lady be found? She is said to have died at the remarkable age of 105, some time between 1765 and 1780. F. B. D.

REPLIES.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE "FOLLOWING" OR "IMITATION OF CHRIST," BY THOMAS A KEMPIS (VOL. VIII, pp. 279).—

1802

Of the Imitation of Christ. In Three Books. Translated from the Latin of Thomas A Kempis, By John Payne. New Bedford: Published by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1802. 12°, pp. 287.

1805

Of the Imitation of Christ. In Three Books. Translated from the Latin of Thomas A Kempis. By John Payne. New Bedford. Published by Abraham Shearman, Jr. Printed in Boston by E. Lincoln. 1805. 12°, viii, pp. 256.

1833

The | Following of Christ | Translated from the Latin of | Thomas A Kempis | By the Rt. Rev. and Ven. | Edward [Richard?] Challoner, D. D. V. A. | With reflection at the Conclusion of each Chapter. | Baltimore : | Fielding Lucas, Jr. | 138 Market street. 18°, 345 pp.

The copyright bears date in 1833. Four Books.

1812

The Christian Pattern; or a Treatise of the Imitation of Jesus Christ: with Meditations and Prayers for sick persons, by George Stanhope, D. D. Charlestown, 1812. 8°.

DOCTOR SAMUEL JOHNSON (VOL. VIII, pp. 258)—In the July No. of the Magazine, an inquiry is made concerning the disposition of Dr. Johnson's library.

With the exception of a few books given away by his last will, his library was sold at auction by order of his executors. The sale was made by Mr. Christie at his great room in Pall Mall, on Wednesday, February 16, 1785, and the three following days.

One of the sale catalogues is now before me.

The books are offered for sale in 662 lots, being about 165 lots per day. The lots are to be taken away with all faults at the buyer's expense within one day after the sale is ended. The public are notified that the books may be examined on Monday and Tuesday preceding the sale, which will begin each day at 12 o'clock.

It is stated in Anderson's Life of Dr. Johnson (3d Ed., p. 615, note) that the library though by no means handsome in its appearance, was sold for the sum of £247, 9s. In many of the books Dr. Johnson had written short notes.

I notice upon the catalogue (Lot No. 644) 13 of Dr. Johnson's Dictionaries with MS. notes.

Among other interesting articles was a MS. relating to the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

Can any of your correspondents inform us what this manuscript was?—

Dedham.

E. WILKINSON.

THE TRISTRAM COFFIN MEDAL, (VOL. VIII, page 277).—Some few years since [1826?] Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart, had a medal struck in commemoration of his ancestor, Tristram Coffin; which with his accustomed liberality he presented to all the male descendants of the name. It bore on one side a full length figure of their ancestor in the Spanish costume, with this inscription, "Tristram Coffin, the first of the race that settled in America, 1642;" and on the reverse were four [two] hands joined—"Do honor to his name"—"Be united.—Thacher's Am. Med. Biography, i, 229.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS. — (VOL. VIII, 148, 178). — Of the list given, besides Miller and Gates, we must record the deaths of

1. John Goodnow of Sudberry, Mass.
2. John Pettengill, of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., who died April 23, 1864.
3. Rev. Daniel Waldo, who died at Syracuse, N. Y., July 30, 1864, aged nearly 102 years.
4. James Barham, who died May 20, 1864, near Nashville. He was born in Fauquier Co., Va., Mar. 31, 1763. He was present at the Capitulation of Burgoyne. He emigrated to Danielson Co., Tenn., in 1808, and lived there till his death.

His great age, his seventy years of faithful service as a pastor in the Congregational Church, and the fact that he was one of the twelve surviving links between our own times and the Revolution, and, the oldest graduate of Yale College, call for something more than a passing word to his memory. Daniel Waldo was born at Windham, Windham county, Conn., on September 10, 1762. When 17 years old he was drafted into the army of independence, performing his share of the honorable struggles of the colonists for the liberty of their new-born nation. In the following year he was captured at the battle of Horseneck, taken to New-York, and imprisoned in the Sugar House, being, however, exchanged after a confinement of two months. At the close of the war he commenced study, and graduated at Yale in the class of 1788. On leaving college, he entered upon the study of theology under Dr. Levi Hart, of Preston, Conn., and on May 24, 1792, was ordained pastor of a Congregational church of that town. This charge he resigned in 1809, removing to Cambridgeport, Mass., for two years; then to Rhode Island, as a missionary; afterward to Harvard, Worcester county, Mass., and finally to Exeter, Rhode Island, where he presided over the church for twelve years. At this period, 1836, he retired from any stated charge, frequently preaching, however, for various ministers. His son was then pastor of the Congregational Church at Syracuse. On December 22, 1856, Mr. Waldo, then 93 years old, was elected chaplain of the

House of Representatives, to which honorable duty he was again called the following year.

Long known as "Father Waldo," from the affectionate veneration in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, the deceased clergyman leaves a record bright with patriotism, generosity, and liberality of thought. The long career of such a man, his unclouded memory to the last, enabling him to recall the great events which crowded the history of the last three generations, his undimmed eyes, until two years since allowing him to read the records of our more gigantic struggle for liberty, is something to reflect upon. He had often seen humanity beaten down and trodden under foot, despotism and unholy ambition crushing out the young, strong life of nations, cruel wars crimsoning the fairest portions of earth in the interest of base and wicked men, and before he died he saw the same horrors flung abroad in our own land by the hands of perjured and traitorous men. Such things sadden the faint of heart. But if it is permitted to the sons of men, when they leave us, to view with a clearer sight and a loftier knowledge the deeds done in the flesh, they know that while the innocent suffer, and humanity mourns, He by whom we shall all be judged ordereth all things well.

C. D. — One of your correspondents inquires in what form the song of the *Star Spangled Banner* was first printed? I think that in *The History of the Philadelphia Stage* you will find that subject clearly explained. The song was first printed and put upon the press by Captain Edes, of Baltimore, who belonged to Colonel Long's Twenty-seventh Regiment of militia. He kept his printing office at the corner of Baltimore and Gay streets. It was given to him by the author, Mr. Key, of Washington, in its amended form, after the battle of North Point, about the latter end of September, 1814. The original draft, with its interlineations and amendatory erasures, &c., was purchased by the late Gen. George Keim, of Reading, and I suppose his heirs have it now. It was printed on a small piece of paper, in the style of our old ballads that

were wont to be hawked about the streets in days of yore. It was first sung by about twenty volunteer soldiers, in front of the Holiday Street Theatre, who used to congregate at the adjoining tavern to get their early mint juleps. Ben. Edes brought it round to them on one of those libating mornings, or matinées. I was one of the group. My brother sang it. We all formed the choristers. This is its history. Mr. Key was a lawyer and a great friend to John Randolph. He occasionally favored the press with criticisms on poetry, and used thus to offer remarks upon Walter Scott's poems, and other poets of that day. I believe he also contributed poetical effusions to the press, but generally anonymously. His *nom de plume* I forget. I heard him once deliver an address in our Court House, at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, about the time of Monroe's administration. He was a very bland, gentlemanly man, plain in his dress and manner, but spoke with ease and fluency."

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE FOLLOWING OR IMITATION OF CHRIST, (VOL. VIII, page 279) 1834.—The | Imitation | of | Christ | in Four Books. | By Thomas à Kempis. | Translated from the Original Latin, | by the | Rt. Rev. Challoner, V. A. | New York, | Published by Owen Phelan, | 57 Chatham St. | 1835. | 32° 320 pp. A. T.

THE TEN ORATORS OF ATHENS, (VOL. VIII, p. 278).—The Catalogue of Harvard Library shows that it possesses the work referred to—"Harpocrationis Lexicon in Decem Oratores Atticos ex Recensione Gulielmi Dindorfii. 4° Oxford, 1853."

MARRIAGES IN NEW ENGLAND, (VOL. VIII, p. 279).—Mr. Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary of New England somewhere says "that no instance is known to him of marriage by a minister in N. E. prior to 1686," yet on p. 364, Vol. IV, he says of Lawrence Vandebosk, Boston, 1685, a Huguenot clergyman, who probably in virtue of his function had undertaken to solemnize marriage perhaps the first ever performed in Massachusetts except by a

civil officer. He had been brought before a tribunal for this enormity and had promised "to do no more such things," yet says Judge Sewall, "in September he joined together Giles Sylvester and Hannah, widow of Benjamin Gillam" New Haven, Conn.

F. B. D.—R.

In 1772 the Rev. Mr. Mozley, a Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Litchfield, Conn., was presented by the grand jury for marrying a couple belonging to his parish after the banns were duly published and consent of parents obtained. The Court fined him £20. In his case, however, he had no proof of his being a clergyman except documents under the hand of the Bishop of London.

E. B.

[Both cases are sufficiently illogical. Having marriage as a civil contract, the parties make the contract and the magistrate, minister, or any one else who is present, is but a witness; and there was no reason in punishing Vandebosk for being a witness to a contract or requiring Mozley to prove himself a Clergyman to be a good witness. The fallacy lies in the common but erroneous idea that the Clergyman, or magistrate performs the marriage. The man and woman are really the only parties who perform or solemnize or make the contract.]

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago*, September 20, 1864. The first stated meeting after the summer recess was held, W. L. Newbery Esq., President, in the chair.

The aggregate additions to the library, the past three months, were reported at 1,128, from 108 sources. Of particular interest were—a manuscript Bible (date unknown) in black letter, illuminated, on fine vellum, once in the possession of archbishop English, of Trinidad; and a series of "Pasigraphic" dictionaries (in some fifteen languages) edited at München by W. Stephanus after the system of Bochimayer—being a new attempt at a universal language; also a considerable collection of coins, chiefly Roman.

The Secretary announced, that he had, in the Society's behalf, accepted the custody of the

flags of Battery B, first Illinois Artillery, submitting the correspondence on the occasion, which was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Of the correspondence for the three months (112 letters written, 53 received) a summary was given. Letters were read from A. H. Bodman, accompanying the presentation of a beautiful engraved likeness, after Healy, of Governor Yates; from major J. R. Hugunien, on donating the original clearance from Oswego of the Schooner Diana, Robert Hugunin master, bound to Lewistown, District of Niagara, N. Y., June, 15, 1811; also from Z. Eastman Esq., U. S. consul, Bristol, England, presenting the original firman, or pass, in Turkish, permitting the Bark C. G. Kershaw, of Cleveland, O., to pass through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, and return.

Letters were read from Mr. S. G. Russell, giving particulars of the literary life, correspondence and remains of his father, the late Professor John Russell, of Bluffdale; also from Mr. J. G. Shea, editor of the Historical Magazine, the latter occasioning some remarks upon the importance of giving a liberal support to that organ of the historical associations of the United States.

The Secretary called the society's attention to the fact, that the state of Illinois had fallen behind several of the states of the Northwest, in omitting to establish a "Bureau of Statistics," or to provide in any way for extending encouragement and aid, of an official and authentic character, to the designs of the United States "Bureau of Emigration," recently organized at Washington. He read also an extended communication from Mr. N. H. Parker, on the same subject, pressing the practical importance of a prompt attention by the state, to secure its share of benefits from the Bureau last named.

The following, upon motion, was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The United States Government, by order of Congress, has recently established and organized a "Bureau of Emigration," for the purpose of encouraging and aiding the emigration of foreigners to the unoccupied or newly settled regions of the United States:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Society, the interests of the State of Illinois require the prompt establishment of a State Bureau of Statistics, to be filled by a Commissioner of approved intelligence, judgment and experience, for the purpose of seasonably collecting, digesting and publishing in full, and from time to time, all the means of information respecting the resources, development and advantages to settlers of this state; to hold correspondence with the United States Bureau of Emigration, and in all ways to serve effectually, as occasion may offer, the object of general good con-

templated in the late enlightened action of the general government.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be transmitted by the Secretary to His Excellency Gov. Yates, as also to his successor when elected.

A communication prepared by the late Mr. Hooper Warren, of Henry, Illinois, was then read, referring to the so-called "Black Code," of this state, with numerous references to sources of published information relating to that code. In the same connexion was read a letter from Mr. John A. Warren, of Henry, communicating information of the recent death of the writer, his father. Remarks followed upon the life, character and public services to Illinois of the deceased, one of its earliest printers, founder of its third public journal, the "*Edwardsville Spectator*," in 1819, as also editor of several other newspapers in the state. Allusion was made to the important service rendered by the late Mr. Warren to the cause of African emancipation, and the esteem in which he was held as a correspondent of this society.

Resolutions expressing respect for the memory of the deceased were adopted.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of the University of Oxford, England, was admitted an Honorary member of the Society; on which occasion remarks were made by Charles L. Wilson, Esq., late Secretary of the United States Legation at London, testifying to the valuable aid rendered by Professor Smith to our country, in the midst of the great perils and embarrassments caused by the Rebellion, that aid being by none more profoundly appreciated, and esteemed, than by the diplomatic representatives of our country in Great Britain.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, *Boston*, Sept. 7.—A stated meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon, at rooms 13 Bromfield street, President Lewis in the chair.

Edward Sprague Rand, Jr., the recording secretary, read the record of the previous meeting.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported letters of acceptance from the following gentleman previously elected members of the society, viz:—

Resident—George B. Bigelow, Rev. Israel P. Warren and J. P. Preston, all of Boston.

Corresponding—John Gough Nichols, F. S. A., &c., of London, Eng., editor of the *Herald and Genealogist*; and William T. Cushing of Rochester, N. Y.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported as donations, 27 volumes, (including 8 volumes of records and 2 volumes of the *Columbian Centinel*, newspaper, of an early date), and 24 pamphlets,

The eight volumes of records are a part of the genealogical collections of the late Andrew Henshaw Ward of West Newton, an early member of the society, and were presented by his sons, Joseph W., Andrew H. and D. Henshaw Ward, in conformity to a wish which their father had frequently expressed during his life. They consist of one volume of the Sudbury Genealogist prepared for the history of Sudbury, Mass., on which he has for some time been engaged; and 7 volumes of copies of county and town records, of births, marriages and deaths, namely, two large thick volumes, of Middlesex county records, containing the returns of 24 different towns and extending from 1680 to 1788, one volume Roxbury records from 1680 to 1788, one volume Woburn records, from 1641 to 1855, and one volume Marlborough records, 1692 to 1847, and one volume of Shrewsbury records from 1721 to 1848. All except Roxbury and Woburn are in manuscript.

They will form a valuable addition to the genealogical materials already in the library. Thanks were voted to the Messrs. Ward for their donation.

William B. Trask, historiographer, read biographical sketches of Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D., of Newark, N. J., Honorary Vice President of the society for that state, born at Secud River, near Belleville, N. J., May 6, 1777, died at Newark, June 11, 1864, aged 87; also of two other members, namely, Rev. Alvan Lamson, D. D., of Dedham, Mass., born at Meston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1792, died at Dedham on July 18, 1864; aged 72, and Hon. William M. Wilson, of Greenville, Ohio, born near Mifflin, Pa., March 11, 1864, aged 66.

Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence, R. I., author of the *Life of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart.*, and other works, was chosen Vice President for the state of Rhode Island in place of the late Mr. Barstow.

Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D., of Waltham, read a most interesting paper on, *Lying the Catechism in New England in Olden Time*, and its historical results; selecting the time, some sixty years ago, and the place, the town of Westhampton, in western Massachusetts.

He related several anecdotes of the early settlers of that town, particularly of its first pastor, Rev. Enoch Hale, father of the late Hon. Nathan Hale, editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and of Dr. Enoch Hale, for several years an eminent physician in this city. Mr Hale's habits were exact and systematic to a proverb. Every family in the neighborhood could regulate its tall clock by the precise punctuality with which he would arrive to preach an appointed lecture. On the Sabbath, every man who was earlier or later than he at public worship, doubted the correctness of his own watch. He was for twenty years secretary of the General Association of Congregational Ministers in this State. On one occasion the meeting of that body was held in a town seventy-

five miles distant from his place of residence. Five minutes only were to spare before the time for opening the meeting. Speculation was rife among the members then on the ground, as to the probability of his being there in season to attend to the duties of his office. One clergyman, who knew him better than the others, said that if he was not there at the time it would only prove that the town clock was wrong, for there could be no possibility of his failure. Curiosity grew intense and more intense; the interest to see how it would come out was prodigious, but fore the last minute expired Father Hale drove up to his "old shay," entered the church and called the meeting to order at the precise *punctum temporis* which had been appointed.

Dr. Clarko gave a very graphic description of the beautiful town of Westhampton, of the manner of saying the catechism for several successive years in the "old meeting-house," and the benign effects of this teaching upon the children and youth of that day, and upon the intelligence, the morals, and the religion of the inhabitants to the present day; giving much credit to the master mind of Jonathan Edwards of the adjoining town of Northampton, for the impress of his character upon that and neighboring towns.

Col. Samuel Swett, of Boston, read a paper of *John Quincy Adams as a Poet*, quoting his poetical writings at various periods of his extended life, particularly a poem which he wrote while a student in the law office of the late Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons, of Newburyport. He could truly be styled an assiduous and ingenious poet from his boyhood to the day of his death.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF HOOPER WARREN.—It is due to the worth and public services of this good man that the press should lay a wreath of honor on his tomb. He has just closed a long, active and useful life, dying at Mendota, on a visit, the 22d inst., at the age of seventy-four years.

A native of Walpole, N. H., where he was born in 1790, he was a resident, for the greater part of his life, until his majority, of Vermont, where he learned his trade as a printer in the office of the *Rutland Herald*. Mr. Warren came to Delaware in 1814 to Kentucky three years later (working with Amos Kendall), and in 1818 to St. Louis. During the fall of 1818 he was agent of a Lumber Company of St. Louis, at Cairo, which was then without a settlement—the only resident family (named Hutchins) occupying, for a home and store, a "grounded flatboat."

In March, 1819, Mr. Warren removed to Edwardsville, Illinois, and commenced the publication of the *Edwardsville Spectator*, having for his principal friends and contributors such men

as Governor Edwards, Daniel P. Cook, George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, etc.

The only newspapers published earlier in Illinois were the *Illinois Emigrant*, of Shawneetown, and the *Illinois Intelligencer*, of Kaskaskia. The *Illinois Republican* (the fourth newspaper in the order of publication) was started at Edwardsville by Judge Smith four years after the *Spectator*.

Mr. Warren edited the *Spectator* for six years, avowing his anti-slavery principles in his first prospectus. It was the able organ of the anti-slavery men of Illinois in the bold attempt, commenced in 1822, to engraft legalized slavery upon our state constitution. The contest was one of the fiercest ever known in our state history; and it was only by a slender majority that this young commonwealth was saved from the blighting curse which thus early threatened its then promising career. Posterity will not fail to search out the standard bearers in that war of freedom; nor will the name of Hooper Warren fail of its meed of honor.

After his six years of service as editor of that journal, Mr. Warren passed a part of the year 1826 in Cincinnati, editing the *National Crisis*; when he removed the press of the *Spectator* from Edwardsville to Springfield, at which last place the *Sangamon Spectator* was edited by him for about two years. In 1829 he removed to Galena, establishing there (jointly with Drs. Newhall and Philleo) the *Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald*, which was printed about one and a half years. In 1831 he removed to Hennepin, where for five years he filled the offices of clerk of the circuit court and county commissioners court, as also of recorder and justice of the peace.

In 1836 he published for about a year, at Chicago, the *Commercial Advertiser*, when he returned to Hennepin, and in the spring of 1839 removed his family to Henry, Illinois, where he carried on a farm. In 1850, after the death of his wife, he published at Princeton, for one year, the *Bureau Advocate*, when he again removed to Chicago, passing there about three years, as associate editor (with Zabina Eastman) of the *Free West* and the *Western Citizen*. He then returned to his farm in Henry, where he continued to reside until his death.

Such is a meagre outline of the career of one of the earliest and oldest printers of Illinois—a man of work as well as thought, who rarely had, in his busy toil, time to write, but was a genuine “compositor,” his thoughts and his fingers keeping time nimbly the one with the other.

Earnest, yet calm, brave and undaunted, yet wise and just, he remained ever true and inflexible in his principles, liberal in his politics, in warm sympathy with “the people” and the “people’s rights;” yet as such, a staunch advocate of the natural rights of all men and all races,

and hence the open, unflinching foe of African slavery.

Few men have passed through a long life of such labor as his with a purer record—more blameless, more respected, more trusted. His tranquil old age was not inactive; but was occasionally improved by him in writing upon past events in the history of Illinois, about which few had better information or could write more justly and more wisely. Mr. Warren was a frequent and esteemed correspondent of the Chicago Historical Society.

The subject of this notice lived not to see fully established that emancipation of the American bondmen to which his life-long labors had been devoted. Like Moses, he was permitted only a Pisgah sight of the land of long promise and hope. He has passed in full age away, to join the band of faithful laborers for humanity and right, who, once stigmatized as seditious and disturbers of the peace, will be forever honored as fellow-workers with God and the good friends of their country, advocates and defenders of the oppressed. The loss is our own when such men are forgotten in their death.

W. B.

Ex-Gov. HENRY JOHNSON passed away on Thursday, the 4th of August, on his plantation near the junction of Bayous Grosse Tete and Maringouin, in the parish of Pointe Coupee.

For nearly forty years Gov. Johnson was a leading character in this state, strong in popular favor, and high in public office. In his day he was the head of the old Whig party in Louisiana.

Gov. Johnson was born in Virginia. On the 16th of September, 1809, he received from Gov. Claiborne the appointment of clerk for the second superior court of the territory of Orleans, which office he held until the 1st of May, 1811, when he was made Judge of the Parish Court of St. Mary. In the same year, by the constituency of the country of Attakapas in which he then resided, he was nominated and elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1812. In the month of September, 1812, he ran for representative to Congress, but was defeated by T. B. Robertson. On the 12th of January, 1818, he was chosen by the legislature of this state to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, caused by the death of Wm. C. C. Claiborne.

During his first senatorial term, which expired in 1824, he seldom spoke, though he was a faithful attendant of the sessions of the senate. His political friends presented his name as candidate for the office of governor in 1824, to which he was elected.

Gov. Johnson took the oath of office on the 18th of December, 1824, and remained in the executive chair until the 18th of December, 1828. His administration was popular. In 1829 he

was defeated for the United State senate by the celebrated Edward Livingston. From 1835 to 1839 Governor Johnson was a representative in congress. but he was not a frequent debater. In 1842 his name was before his fellow-citizens as a candidate for governor. Though his political friends rallied to his standard, he was defeated by Alexander Mouton.

But fortune showed herself more kind two years afterwards, when he was called to fill the vacant place of Alexander Porter in the United States senate. He acted quite a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the senate from 1844 to 1849. With March 4th, 1849, his senatorial term came to an end.

On the death of General Taylor, in 1850, Charles M. Conrad, representative from the second congressional district of Louisiana, having resigned his seat in order to accept the office of secretary of war, in Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, Governor Johnson became a candidate, but after an animated struggle, he was unsuccessful against Judge Bullard.

The last fourteen years of his life were spent in the serene enjoyment of rural pursuits. He was not far from ninety when he sank into the grave. Though once married, to Miss Key, a niece of Francis S. Key, the author of the *Star-Spangled, Banner*, this union was never blessed with children.

Notes on Books.

Memorial of John Allan. Printed for the Bradford Club. New York, 1864, 89, pp.

The Bradford Club has thus beautifully shown its appreciation of Mr. Allan, by issuing in the faultless style of its publications a memorial from the genial pen of Mr. E. A. Duyckinck, who views the great collector with more indulgent eyes than the friend who contributed the notice of the sale to our columns. The little volume is enriched with a portrait, a facsimile of his hand-writing and his book plate.

Mr. Duyckinck's notice of Mr. Allan is very interestingly given and will be perused by the fortunate few with genuine satisfaction.

The Operations of the French under the Count De Grasse in 1781-2 as described in two contemporaneous Journals. New York, 1864, 80, 216 pp.

The Bradford Club has in this volume, the largest it has yet issued, entered a field hitherto in a manner untouched—the Naval Operations of France during our Revolution. The importance of the naval aid rendered by our ally cannot be overlooked. If fruitless in great direct results except at Yorktown, its indirect assistance was immense.

The basis of this volume is, 1, a manuscript journal kept by an officer styling himself *De Gousseencourt*, (probably a pseudonym) hostile to *De Grasse*, and 2, an account of the Campaign published soon after *De Grasse's* defeat, and written either by him or by one of his devoted partisans. Historic truth can steer safely between the two, guided by the narratives of English writers. The translation and notes are by Mr. Shea; the volume itself is printed by Mr. Munsell in his best style.

The Bradford Club series is thus increasing, its issues being, 1, *The Deerfield Papers*; 2, *The Croakers*; 3, *De Grasse's Campaign*. They propose we believe to give us a volume of *New Netherland Poets*, to show doubtless that the muses flourished here even in the most decried days of Dutch rule.

Miscellany.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT NEW BEDFORD. —The two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth was celebrated at New Bedford, Sept. 14th, with considerable display and spirit. The authorities and citizens of Dartmouth, New Bedford, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet,—all of which were formerly comprised within the limits of the ancient town of Dartmouth—participated in the festivities of the day. A procession was formed, which marched to the First Christian Church, where the forenoon exercises were held. These consisted of a brief introductory address by Mayor Howland of New Bedford, an interesting historical address by Wm. W. Crapo, Esq., of New Bedford, a poem by James B. Congdon, Esq., and appropriate singing. The procession was then reformed and marched to the City Hall, where the guests and citizens sat down to a collation, and after this was finished speeches were made by Mayor Howland, Hons. Thomas D. Elliott, Robert C. Pitman and John H. Clifford, Rev. W. J. Potter and others. At 5 o'clock Messrs. E. S. and J. Allen, the Army Aeronauts, of Providence, R. I., made a fine ascension in their balloon "*Empyrean*," from the common, which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, and this closed the celebration.

The Rev. David Stevenson, state librarian of Indiana is preparing and publishing by order of the legislature of that state, *Indiana's Roll of Honor and Patriotic Dead*: being a complete History of the Action of Indiana and her Soldiers during the present Civil War in America. It will contain a complete history of all the regiments and batteries of the State. It will form 2 vols. 8° of 1,300 pages with 20 portraits on steel. The first volume is now ready.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

NOVEMBER, 1864.

[No. 11.]

General Department.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

LETTER OF ROBERT ORME TO LT. GOV.
ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

*Fort Cumberland, }
July 18, 1755. }*

Dear Sir: I am so extremely ill in bed with the wound I have received in my thigh, that I am under the necessity of employing my friend, Captain Dobson, to write for me.

I conclude you have had some account of the action near the banks of the Monongahela, about seven miles from the French fort. As the reports spread are very imperfect, what you have heard must consequently be so to you. You should have heard more early accounts of it, but every officer whose business it was to have informed you, was either killed or wounded, and our distressful situation put it out of our power to attend to it so much as we would otherwise have done.

The 9th instant we passed and repassed the Monongahela, by advancing first a party of three hundred men, which was immediately followed by another of two hundred. The general, with the column of artillery, baggage, and the main body of the army, passed the river the last time about one o'clock. As soon as the whole had got on the fort side of the Monongahela, we heard a very heavy and quick fire in our front. We immediately advanced in order to sustain them, but the detachment of the two hundred and three hundred men gave way and fell back upon us, which caused such confusion, and struck so great

a panic among our men, that afterwards no military expedient could be made use of that had any effect upon them. The men were so extremely deaf to the exhortations of the general and the officers, that they fired away in the most irregular manner all their ammunition, and then ran off, leaving to the enemy the artillery, ammunition, provision, and baggage; nor could they be persuaded to stop till they got as far as Guest's plantation, nor there only in part, many of them proceeding as far as Colonel Dunbar's party, who lay six miles on this side.

The officers were absolutely sacrificed by their unparalleled good behaviour, advancing sometimes in bodies, and sometimes separately, hoping by such example to engage the soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose. The general had five horses killed under him, and at last received a wound through his right arm, into his lungs, of which he died the 13th inst. Poor Shirley was shot through the head; Captain Morris wounded; Mr. Washington had two horses shot under him, and his clothes shot through in several places, behaving the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution. Sir Peter Halket was killed upon the spot; Colonel Burton and Sir John Clair wounded; and inclosed I have sent you a list of killed and wounded, according to as exact an account as we are yet able to get.

Upon our proceeding with the whole convoy to the Little Meadows, it was found impracticable to advance in that manner. The general, therefore, advanced with twelve hundred, with the necessary artillery, ammunition and provision, leaving the main body of the convoy under the command of Colonel Dunbar, with orders to join him

as soon as possible. In this manner we proceeded with safety and expedition, till the fatal day I have just related; and happy it was that this disposition was made, otherwise the whole must either have starved or fallen into the hands of the enemy, as numbers would have been of no service to us, and our provisions were all lost.

Our number of horses very much reduced, and those extremely weak, and many carriages being wanted for the wounded men, occasioned our destroying the ammunition, and superfluous part of the provision, left in Colonel Dunbar's convoy, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

As the whole of the artillery is lost, and the troops are so extremely weakened by deaths, wounds, and sickness, it was judged impossible to make any further attempts. Therefore Colonel Dunbar is returning to Fort Cumberland, with everything he is able to bring up with him. I propose remaining here till my wound will suffer me to remove to Philadelphia, from whence I shall proceed to England. Whatever commands you may have for me, you will do me the favour to direct to me here.

By the particular disposition of the French and Indians, it was impossible to judge of the numbers they had that day in the field.

I am, dear sir,
your most obedient,
and most humble servant,

To
Hon. Robert Hunter Morris,
Lieut. Gov. of Pennsylvania.

K.

THE TORY CONTINGENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN AMERICA IN 1781.

(Continued from page 326.)

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, FIRST BATTALION.

Brigadier General Cortlandt Skinner, Esq;
colonel.

Joseph Barton,¹ Esq; *lieutenant colonel*

¹ Perhaps the one captured on Staten Island in 1777.

Thomas Milledge,¹ Esq; *major*

<i>Captains</i>	Joseph Cunliff
Joseph Crowell ²	Isaac Hedden ⁷
James Shaw ³	Patrick Hagerty ⁸
John Cougal ⁴	John Thompson
James Nealson	John Lawrence
John Taylor ⁵	

	<i>Ensigns</i>
<i>Lieutenants</i>	John Reed
William Hutchinson ⁶	James Moody ⁹
Samuel Leonard	James Britain

¹ Surveyor-general of N. J.; died at Granville, Annapolis county, N. B., in 1816.

² Died at Carleton, N. B.

³ Mortally wounded at Eutaw Springs in 1781.

⁴ Of Delaware; published as an enemy to his country in 1776, by committee of Dover, for refusing continental money.

⁵ Probably the one who died at Weymouth, N. S., in 1820.

⁶ In 1782 capt. lieutenant; died in Upper Canada, to which he removed from New Brunswick.

⁷ Isaac Hadden, in Sabine, was clerk of the assembly in N. B., and died in that province.

⁸ Died soon after peace at Derby, N. S.

⁹ One of the most celebrated tory partizans in the war, whom incessant persecution by whig neighbors drove from his farm where he lived quietly and inoffensively. In April, 1777, with 78 neighbors, he reached Col. Barton's corps at Bergen. In his first expedition he was defeated, and lost most of his men; but his services as a spy were found beyond price. In June, 1779, he captured a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, two captains, and several other officers, and destroyed a valuable dépôt of ammunition and arms; and, on his return, routed another party with terrible loss. He was then used as a spy on Washington, Sullivan and Gates. In 1780 he attempted to carry off Gov. Livingston; and, failing, carried a jail, releasing several loyalists. After capturing 18 militia officers and committee men with a party of 7, he was himself taken, and conveyed to West Point, where he was treated with unexampled barbarity by Arnold. Condemned to death, he broke prison and escaped. He was made a lieutenant for capturing Washington's dispatches. In a second attempt he barely escaped with life. In a third, again, succeeded. In 1781 he attempted to penetrate Philadelphia and carry off the books of congress. He failed, and his brother was taken and hung. Moody, for all his losses and services, was but poorly compensated by the English government. He died at Weymouth, N. S., in 1809, aged 66.

Zenophon Jewett¹ Henry Barton
Oxias Ansley Phineas Milledge²

—— — Chaplain
Isaac Hedden, Adjutant
—— — Quartermaster
Uzael Johnson, Surgeon³

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, SECOND BATTALION.

John Morris,⁴ *lieutenant colonel commandant*
John Colden, *major*

Captains William Stevenson
Cornelius McCleese Josiah Parker
Waldron Blaau⁵ Thomas T. Prichard
Norman McLeod Thomas Morrison
George Stanforth George Lambert⁶
Donald Campbell Samuel Richard Wilson
J. Demenzies capt. Adolphus French
lieut.

Ensigns

Lieutenants Uriah Blaau⁷
William V. Dumont James B. Legrange

John H. Rowland,⁸ Chaplain
James B. Legrange, Adjutant
Thomas Morrison, Quartermaster
Charles Earle, Surgeon.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, THIRD BATTALION.

Isaac Allen,⁹ *lieutenant colonel commandant*

¹Zenophon Jouette, or Jewett, was sheriff of York county, N. B., in 1792, and held other offices. He died at St. John, N. B., in 1848.

²Son of the major; died at Annapolis, N. S., in 1836, aged 71.

³Taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777, and sent to Trenton.

⁴Sent in 1777 to destroy salt works at Tom's River, N. J.; but finding them private property, declined.

⁵Waldron Blean, of N. Y., captain 8d Battery N. J. V., died in St. John, N. B., in 1783, five days after landing.

⁶Taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777, and sent to Trenton.

⁷Taken prisoner at Eutaw Springs.

⁸John Hamilton Rowland, Episcopal missionary, of Pennsylvania, after the peace removed to Shelburne, N. S.

⁹A lawyer of Trenton, N. J.; attainted in

Robert Drummond,¹ *major*

Captains John Troop⁸
Joseph Lee² William Chew⁹
Peter Campbell³ John Hatton¹⁰
Charles Harrison⁴ James Harrison⁷
Bartholomew Thacher John Coombs¹¹
Daniel Cozens Enoch Lycon

Thomas Hunlock⁵ *Ensigns*
John Barberie⁶ John Camp
Edward Steele capt. John Willis
lieut. Nathaniel Coombs
Cornelius Thompson

Lieutenants John Swanton
John Jenkins⁷ John Shannon

—— — Chaplain
John Jenkins, Adjutant
John Folker, Quartermaster
William Peterson,¹² Surgeon

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, FOURTH BATTALION.

Abraham Buskirk,¹³ *lieutenant colonel commandant*

Pennsylvania; became judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick; died at Fredericton, N. B., in 1806, aged 65.

¹Died at Chelsea, England, in 1789. He enlisted 200 of his neighbors in the battalion. It was almost entirely swept away by disease in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

²Of N. J.; confined in jail at Trenton in 1776, by provincial congress, and fined £100; magistrate in York county, N. B., in 1792.

³Died at Maugerville, N. B., in 1822. His property in Pennsylvania was confiscated.

⁴A relative of President W. H. Harrison. After the peace he went to New Brunswick. His fate is unknown.

⁵Retired to New Brunswick, but returned to the U. S.

⁶Taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777, and sent to Trenton; wounded at Ninety-Six and Eutaw Springs; militia colonel and magistrate in New Brunswick; died at Sussex Vale in 1818, aged 67.

⁷Settled in New Brunswick in 1788

⁸Mortally wounded at Eutaw in 1781.

⁹Died at Fredericton in 1812, aged 64.

¹⁰Wounded at Ninety-Six in 1781.

¹¹Died in New Brunswick in 1827, aged 74.

¹²Taken prisoner in 1777, and sent to Trenton.

¹³Attempted to capture a militia force at Paramus in 1777. In 1779 he set out from Pawlus

Philip Van Cortlandt,¹ major

<i>Captains</i>	John Hyslop ⁶
William Van Allen	John Symondson ⁷
Peter Rutan	John Van Orden ⁸
Samuel Ryerson ²	
Jacob Buskirk ³	<i>Ensigns</i>
	Justus Earle ⁹
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Philip Van Cortlandt jun. ¹⁰
Edward Earle ⁴	Richard Cooper
John Van Buskirk	William Sorrell
James Servanier ⁵	John Jewett

Daniel Batwell,¹¹ Chaplain

— — — Adjutant

William Sorrell, Quartermaster

John Hammell, Surgeon.

Hook (Jersey City) up the river with part of the garrison and other troops, to cut off a foraging party, but had to retreat. In 1780, with 400 men, he crossed from Staten Island to Elizabethtown, burnt the church and town house, and carried off prisoners and plunder. He was with Arnold at New London. I write this note in the house of a gentleman whose grandfather, Cornelius Demarest, was killed by Buskirk at Closter in his raid in May, 1779.

The Jersey Volunteers were called, also, "Skinner's Greens."

¹Born in 1739; descended from Secretary Van Cortland, who came over in 1629; 1776, deputy from Westchester county, N. Y., to meet members of the continental congress; frequently in action; died in England in 1814.

²Brother of Colonel Joseph; raised a company of 60 near Paterson, New Jersey; at the peace went to New Brunswick, and thence to Canada.

³Evidently son of Lieutenant Colonel Buskirk. In 1777, when lieutenant, taken prisoner by Gen. Dickinson, and wounded at Eutaw, as captain in 1781.

⁴Died at Grand Lake, N. B.

⁵Died at St. John, N. B., in 1808.

⁶Became adjutant; settled at Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

⁷Died in New Brunswick.

⁸Son of Gabriel; also a refugee. Was instructor at King's college, N. S., and afterwards held office in Bermuda.

⁹Settled in New Brunswick.

¹⁰Born in New York in 1766.

¹¹Episcopal minister in York and Cumberland counties, Pa.; committed to York jail in 1776. Congress permitted him to sell his personal effects and remove with his family to New York. He died in England.

ORANGE RANGERS.

John Bayard, Esq. *lieutenant colonel commandant*
Guert Spt. Dewint, Esq. *major*

<i>Captains</i>	Alexander McDonald ⁵
James Brace ¹	Bartholomew Uni-
Samuel Bayard ²	acke ⁶
Forbes R. McDonald	Robert Bethell
Robert Rotton	George Dawson ⁷
John Howard ³	Edward James
Abraham Van Bus-	
kirk	<i>Ensigns</i>

— De Meyne⁴ James Grandidier
John Cameron

<i>Lieutenants</i>	Colin Campbell ⁸
Donald McLeod	Roderick M'Kenzie ⁹
John Cummings	William Jackson
Basil Rorison	Thomas Van Bus-
Neal Stewart	kirk ¹⁰

Ebenezer Townsend,¹¹ Chaplain
William Jackson, Adjutant
Robert Bethell, Quartermaster
John Frazer,¹² Surgeon.

¹In 1782 a James Brace was major of the Royal Fencibles.

²One of the claimants of the Westenhook patent; arrested by Lee at New York in 1776. In 1782 he was major.

³Was at one time under Tarleton, and quarreled with him. He was an intimate friend of Beverley Robinson. Died at Hampton, N. B., in 1824, aged 82.

⁴Sabine gives it Philip De Mayern.

⁵An officer of this name died in New Brunswick in 1835, aged 72.

⁶Became captain lieutenant.

⁷Captain in 1782.

⁸A Colin Campbell was ensign in De Lancey's 2d battalion, quartermaster and lieutenant.

⁹Went to Nova Scotia.

¹⁰Sabine says, son of Capt. Lawrence Van Buskirk; a captain in this corps, born in Hackensack, who died at Shelburne, N. J., in 1803. Thomas became a lieutenant, went to Nova Scotia, but returned to New Jersey.

¹¹This may be Rev. Epenetus Townsend, Episcopal clergyman, of North Salem, N. Y., whom Sabine supposes to have perished in 1777.

¹²Scotch. Died at Shelburne, N. S., in 1840, aged 88.

ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT.

Beverley Robinson,¹ *colonel*
 Beverley Robinson,² *junr lieutenant colonel*
 Thomas Barclay,³ *major*

Captains William Howison

Christopher Hatch⁴
 Joshua Barnes⁵ *Lieutenants*
 Lemuel Wilmot⁶ Caleb Fowler⁹
 Morris Robinson⁷ William Bailey¹⁰
 William Fowler Duncan Fletcher
 Simon Kollock⁸ Anthony Allaire¹¹

¹ Son of Hon. John Robinson, president of Virginia; inclined to whigs; figured greatly in cases of defection, and was prominent in Arnold's treason; died at Thornburg, near Bath, England, in 1792, aged 70. He received from the British government £17,000 for his losses.

² Graduate of King's college, N. Y.; studying law when the revolution broke out; at the peace went to Nova Scotia; lived chiefly at St. John, N. B., but died in New York in 1816.

³ Son of Rev. Henry Barclay, of New York, born Oct. 12, 1753; a graduate of Columbia college, and law student under John Jay; entered the army as captain in the Loyal Americans; after the peace, speaker of the assembly of Nova Scotia, and adjutant-general of the militia; commissioner under Jay's treaty; consul-general for the northern and eastern states, and commissary of prisoners; and, finally, commissioner under the treaty of Ghent. He died at New York in April, 1830, aged 77. He had a pension of £1200 from the English government.

⁴ Of Boston; proscribed and banished in 1778. While captain, wounded and commended for gallantry. Died at St. Andrew, N. B., in 1819, aged 70.

⁵ Sabine gives a captain in De Lancey's corps of this name; captured in 1778 with his company by Major Leavenworth of Massachusetts.

⁶ Of Long Island, N. Y.; died at Fredericton, N. B., in 1814.

⁷ Son of Bev. Robinson; died at Gibraltar in 1815, aged 56; lieutenant-colonel in the British army. Sabine says, capt. Queen's Rangers.

⁸ Of Delaware; active in 1777 in using counterfeit continental money, and enlisting men; went to Nova Scotia.

⁹ Of Westchester county, New York; a loyal protester in 1775. He became captain, and died at Fredericton, N. B. William and Gilbert were probably relatives; but Mr. Sabine's researches failed to establish the fact.

¹⁰ Became captain-lieutenant; died near Fredericton in 1832, aged 97.

¹¹ Became captain before the peace; died in Douglas, N. B., in 1838, aged 84.

John Ward¹ *Ensigns*
 Thomas Hender- William L. Huggefords⁵
 son² Benjamin Ward⁶
 Oliver Barberie³ John Robinson⁷
 Charles Colbourne⁴ Richard Swords⁹
 Robert Robinson⁹
 Gilbert Fowler

John Beardsley,¹⁰ Chaplain
 John Cunningham,¹¹ Adjutant
 Charles Colbourne, Quartermaster
 James Webster, Surgeon

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Timothy Hierlihy, *major commandant*.

Captains *Lieutenants*
 James Gunganven Anthony Kennedy
 Alexander M^cMullen Humphrey Henderson
 Timothy W^m Hierlihy Caleb Wheaton, jun¹²
 Joseph Osborne Franklin G. Etter
 George Wetmore

¹ Of Westchester county, N. Y.; entered service in 1776; frequently in battle; died at St. John, N. B., in 1846, aged 93, styled "The Father of the City."

² Died in 1828 at St. Andrew, N. B., aged 77.

³ Died at Sussex Vale, N. B.

⁴ Of Norfolk, Va. After the peace, he settled at Digby, N. S., but died in Virginia.

⁵ Wounded and taken at Stony Point; lieutenant in 1782.

⁶ Of New York; wounded in 1777 at the storming of Forts Montgomery and Clinton.

⁷ Son of Bev. Robinson, Sr. At the peace, a lieutenant; settled in New Brunswick; became deputy paymaster, member of the council, treasurer of the colony, mayor of St. John; died at St. John in 1828, aged 67.

⁸ Sabine says, Thomas; taken at Stony Point in 1779.

⁹ Of Virginia; a relative of Beverly; was a divinity student, but fled to escape impressment in militia; died in Canada; deputy surveyor of crown lands.

¹⁰ Episcopal clergyman of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, N. Y.; born at Stratford, Conn., in 1732; studied at Yale, but received his degrees from King's college, New York; ordained in England; returned in 1762; refusing to take oath of allegiance to congress, he was stripped of everything, and retired with his family to New York. Col. Robinson had been the chief supporter of his church at Fishkill. After the peace, became pastor of Maugerville, N. B., and died at Kingston in 1816.

¹¹ Died at Fredericton, N. B.

¹² Caleb, of Sandwich, Mass., banished in 1778.

Ensigns
John Noble Alexander Stewart
 John Wheaton¹

LOYAL NEW ENGLANDERS.

George Wightman, *lieutenant colonel and captain*
Richard Holland,² *lieutenant*
John Wightman,³ *ensign*

BRITISH LEGION.

B. Tarleton,⁴ *lieutenant colonel commandant*
Charles Cochran, *major*

Captains of Cavalry J Edwards⁷
Richard Hovendon⁵ Peter Stewart
Jacob James⁶ John Rousselett
David Kinlock Thomas Miller

Captains of infantry Samuel Chapman⁸
Kenneth M'Culloch Nathan Vernon⁹

¹ Went to New Brunswick.

² A Richard Holland, of Massachusetts, was ensign in the Queen's Rangers.

³ A Lieutenant John Wightman died at Carleton, N. B., in 1819, aged 71.

⁴ Banastre Tarleton, who here appears as commander of a tory regiment, was born in Liverpool, England, in August, 1754. At the commencement of the revolution he left his legal studies to enter the army, and came to America with Cornwallis. After the war, he was a member of parliament. In 1798 he married a daughter of the duke of Ancaster. In 1817 he was made major-general. George IV. made him a baronet, and a knight of the bath.

⁵ Of Pennsylvania; acted for a time with the Queen's Rangers, and made many captures. His company was finally incorporated with the Legion.

⁶ Of Pennsylvania; active in 1777, kidnapping whigs near Philadelphia; stole horses for British army. His troop finally joined Tarleton. In April, 1780, he was a prisoner in North Carolina; and the president of Pennsylvania asked that he should not be exchanged, but sent home for trial for his many villainies.

⁷ James.

⁸ Of Pennsylvania; joined army in 1776; captured at sea, and carried to Massachusetts. Like James, he was claimed by the governor of Pennsylvania, tried in 1781, but acquitted.

⁹ Nathaniel Vernon, sheriff of Chester county in 1775. Property confiscated.

The infamous Christian Huck, "the swearing captain," was killed in 1780, before this list came out.

H Davies *Coronets*
Benjamin Hunt — Miller
 — Guildart
Lieutenants of infantry — Hovedon
 — Swain
Laughlan M'Donald *Ensigns*
William Darby Murdock M'Caskell
Donald M'Crummen Alexander M'Crea
Donald M'Leod Ralph Cunningham
Donald M'Pherson — Campble
— M'Leod, chaplain
William Taylor, Adjutant¹
Donald M'Donald, Quartermaster
— — Surgeon

MARYLAND LOYALISTS.

James Chalmers,² *lieutenant colonel commandant*
James M'Donald, *major*

Captains *Lieutenants*
Grafton Dulaney³ James Millar
Patrick Kennedy⁴ James Inglis
Caleb Jones⁵ Thomas H Parker
Philip R. Key⁶ John Stirling⁷
James Trisley Leven Townsend
Isaac Costen

¹ A William Taylor, of New Jersey, lawyer, son of John, sheriff of Monmouth county, born at Middletown in 1746; became chief justice of Jamaica, but returned to New Jersey, bought his old estate, and died at Perth Amboy in 1806.

² His corps was very deficient in numbers, says Sabine; but the show of officers is quite good. It was at Pensacola in 1781.—*H. M.*, iv, p. 167. In 1788 it embarked at New York for St. John, N. B., but was wrecked off Cape Sable, and more than half perished. Chalmers had gone to England.

³ Walter Dulaney was major in 1782.

⁴ Physician of Baltimore; escaped to New York in 1777; saved at the wreck of the *Martha*.

⁵ Sheriff of Somerset county, Md.; escaped from Baltimore in 1776, and arrived at New York in the frigate *Brune* in 1776; removed to New Brunswick.

⁶ Made prisoner in Florida, but paroled and went to England; returned to Maryland in 1786; elected to the assembly in 1794; resigned his half pay in 1806-7. He was elected to the 10th congress, and held his seat till 1818. Died at Georgetown, D. C., in 1815.

⁷ Captain at the peace; wrecked in the *Martha*; died at St. Mary's, N. B., in 1826, aged 76.

Ensigns

William Stirling ¹	James Henley
Winder Cannon	William Munro
William Jones	John Coffman

John Patterson,² chaplain
 James Millar, adjutant
 ——— Quartermaster
 ——— Surgeon.

PENNSYLVANIA LOYALISTS.

William Allen,³ *lieutenant colonel commandant*

John De Lancey,⁴ *major*

*Captains**Lieutenants*

Francis Kearney ⁵	Benjamin Baynton
Thomas Stevens	Ross Currie ⁶
Thomas Colden ⁶	Moses Holt ⁹
Joseph Swift ⁷	

¹ Had become adjutant at the peace. In the wreck of the *Martha*, off Tuskent river, he floated on a piece of the wreck for two days and two nights to the waist in water. Lieutenant Stirling perished. On the third day the survivors drifted to an island, where they remained seven days without food or fire.

² Clergyman of Kent county, Md.; sent to convention as disloyal in 1776; discharged on terms.

³ Son of Chief Justice Allen; was a lieutenant-colonel in the continental army, and served under St. Clair; joined Howe in 1776, having had leave to resign his commission. He raised the Pennsylvania Loyalists in 1778. He expected from his family influence to raise a large corps, but, says Sabine, was disappointed. His regiment took part in the gallant defense of Pensacola against the French and Spaniards (see *H. M.*, vol. iv, p. 171); 45 being killed and many wounded at the explosion of the magazine, which compelled the garrison to surrender. Col. Allen was in New Brunswick in 1783.

⁴ Probably John Peter De Lancey, a brother of James, whose wife was Allen's sister; a native of New York, educated in England; was at Brandywine and Monmouth, and held a commission in the British army, which he resigned in 1789, and returned to Westchester county, where he died in 1828.

⁵ Kearney became major.

⁶ Grandson of Lieutenant-Governor Colden.

⁷ Handsome, but stuttering Joe Swift; a lieutenant in the army before the war; went to Nova Scotia, but died in Philadelphia in 1826.

⁸ Ross Curry was a lieutenant in the continental army, but was attainted, and his property confiscated; he died in New Brunswick a lawyer.

⁹ Died at Sorel, Canada East, in 1799, a magistrate, and wealthy.

Ensigns

George Harden	Cortland Todd ¹
William McMichael	

Jonathan Odell,² chaplain
 Ross Currie, adjutant
 Moses Holt, Quartermaster
 John Christal, Surgeon
 (To be continued.)

HISTORICAL GOSSIP ABOUT THE NEW YORK COURT OF SESSIONS.

A paper read before the Historical Society, Oct. 4, 1864, by A. OAKLEY HALL.

These Ante-Revolutionary Records of the Court of Quarter or General Sessions of the Peace for this County, which are now deposited with the Historical Society under an order of the criminal court to which they belong, commence in February, A. D. 1684. They are the minutes of the proceedings of that court.

They begin at an interesting historical period. Charles the Second was soon to surrender the personal sceptre of a "merry monarch" into the grasp of the King of Terrors. Louis the Fourteenth was outvying his voluptuous brother of England in pursuits which it has been reserved for the pen of a woman—Miss Pardoe—to piquantly narrate. The Prince of Orange was awaiting that turn of fortune's wheel, which the excesses of one king and the blunders of another might force in his favor. John Sobieski was glorifying Poland: but illustrating how different a man he could be in the field and in administration. The princely and pontifical dignity of the helpless Innocent the Eleventh was fearing the insult that came to him a twelvemonth later from France in the revocation of the edict of Nantes. And at the same time Louis

¹ Proscribed in 1778.

² Episcopal clergyman of New Jersey. In 1775, examined by provincial congress, and put on parole; wrote witty and pointed political poetry, since collected. He became provincial secretary, register and clerk of New Brunswick, He died in 1818.

was engaged in consummating a humbling of the grand old republic of Genoa—whose Doge was so soon to implore her freedom at Paris. Sophia, Electress of Hanover, was inditing piquant letters to Ilten, the minister of her husband, while the latter—faithless absentee—was steeped to the lips in the intoxicating pleasures of Venice. The young Peter of Russia—not as yet the Great—was silently developing his manly and warlike spirit; and into the mind of the imaginative Czar the accomplished and enthusiastic Leforth was installing a large amount of valuable information. The helpless Carlos the Second was on the throne of Spain.

Thus, in 1684, was arranged a part of the chess board of Europe so far as the pieces were concerned. How of the bishops, knights and pawns in law, literature, science, and historical bustle?

Fenelon, La Chaise and Bossuet were pleading the glories of Mother church amid the slowly rising glories of Versailles' architecture. The youthful Abbe Fleury was dreaming of preferment in the distant future. The afterwards Cardinal Alberoni was approaching boyhood's emancipation. Colbert had just died. Louvois was in his zenith, and Dubois was in training to succeed him. The venerable poet, Waller, "maker and model of melodious verse," was entering his 80th year. Dryden was flecking with the threads of poesy, the warp of satire and the woof of criticism. Mathew Prior was at St. John's, Cambridge, practicing "graceful and fluent versification." Swift was about to suffer the disgrace of losing his Baccalaureate: because, in lighter flirtations with the Muses, he was—in the sage opinion of routine Dons—sacrificing a more honorable reputation for severer studies. Addison was preparing for college. Corneille was rapidly sinking in physical strength towards his death in the October following. The English writer of comedy, Wycherly, was performing in a serious drama of debtor and creditor in prison. Jeffries was preparing himself to soon interweave a thorny crown of detestation. While Sir Charles Sedley meditated light and graceful songs,

his daughter was dreaming of playing as light and graceful a role: although as yet unconscious it was to be Dutches of Portsmouth. Cudworth was closing his career. Wm. Penn returned in that year from his last proprietary visit of peace and good will. The noble Duke of Argyle, the ignoble Duke of Monmouth, and the heroic Lady Alicia Lisle were enjoying their last year of life, before another one should succeed to present each of them at the headman's block. And English worshippers of the star of empire which westward took its way were tediously tracking the seas, bound for those colonies, which, altogether, in 1684, had not so many inhabitants as listened last Sunday to the chimes in our sister city of churches.

The clerk who made the first entry in these minutes was one of 3,800 inhabitants of this city. He could walk through sixteen streets. He could count about four hundred and fifty houses, and smoke his pipe before quaint cottages in Beaver street; with cows lowing in Wall street to be milked. He could have purchased that year a lot in Wall street, 23 feet by 60, for \$35. He could have attended 23 marriages in the year previous. He could have called for medical skill upon Dr. De Lange. He could have danced with the belle of that year, Mrs. Brandt Schuyler: *née* Cornelia Van Cortlandt. He could have played social detective upon the future patriot, Rip Van Dam, as he returned from honest courtship to Sara Vanderspiegel. He could have conveniently got ready, an' he had foretold their worth, documents for Annetje Jans to transmit to her heirs against the often threatened lawsuit for the recovery of Trinity Church leases. With her that year was billing and cooing Vincent de la Montagnie.

Mr. Clerk had witnessed the arrival, in the August previous, of that most liberal Catholic gentleman—that Governor of courteous address and unswerving integrity—Thomas Dongan. He had hailed with delight a calling of a General Assembly in the October previous by that conciliatory ruler who acceded to the petitions of the people, not for their much importunity, but

because he deemed that they deserved their City Charter and their secured corporate rights. He had seen a Recorder and a Mayor qualified: Aldermen chosen: and attended upon the passage by the Assembly of fifteen bills. One of them was entitled, "An Act to settle Courts of Justice." It settled four: and one of them was this Court of General Quarter Sessions. The bill itself, with the wonderful but unapproved Charter of Liberties—miscalled the *Duke of York's* Charter—together with these acts, are carefully preserved in the office of Mr. Secretary of State at Albany. And the history of the Court has been read before this body, and bound up in Common Pleas reports by that honor to society, jurisprudence, polite letters, and geographical science—Mr. Justice Charles P. Daly.

Can we be pardoned before leaving the epoch in which these minutes commence, if we pause yet longer (as original or denizenized Knickerbackers) to recall with pride, in the fame 1683 Assemblymen, these glorious words in their Charter of Liberties?

"Every freeholder and freeman may vote for representatives without restraint: no freeman shall suffer, but by judgment of his peers: no tax shall be assessed on any pretence whatever but by the consent of the Assembly: no seaman or soldier shall be quartered on the inhabitants against their will; no martial law shall exist: and no person professing faith in God by Jesus Christ shall at any time be in any way disquieted or questioned for any difference of opinion in matters of religion."

Do not these germinating words of freedom classify with those sown by the Mayflower covenant and the Virginia Burgesses in the virgin soil of Columbia?

At such an interesting period, then, do these minutes begin. They extend through six volumes. Volume the sixth ends with 1790. But, for our purpose this evening, it closes with 1776 and 1784. Each succeeding volume from 1790 to 1864 is now on file in the office of the present Clerk: who for more than twenty-five years has, during all the chances and changes of politics in the Metropolis, maintained his

office, a circumstance not less honorable to the Judges, than to his own reputation for industry and capacity. Two breaks in these volumes will be discovered. They are of the highest historical significance. One during the Leislerian troubles: and conclusively evidencing their civic bitterness. The other break is from May, 1776, to May, 1784. The minutes recommence, in period second, just one hundred years after the first century.

In the former month the Court adjourns to the term of August, 1776. But, when August came, the Sons of Liberty had thrown down the battle gage: and *inter arma silent leges*. The break here is, however, clerically of only one blank page. Then commences a new regime of minutes. On one side of the blank page is this entry: *THE KING vs. Cornelius Van Zile*. Upon the other side is: *THE PEOPLE vs. James Myers*. Here the entry was "in the sixteenth reign of George the Third." There, it reads in the eighth year of the Independence of the State of New York!

But, how expressive is that blank page of separation between those eight years!

How the page will fill with momentous memories, and brighten with glowing rhetoric whenever, haply, the hand of George Bancroft may touch it! Mark, too, as the sides of the separation are examined, how gingerly the pen has squeezed ink into the words, *THE KING vs.* —, looking much as if it meant *The Thing*: but how boldly the clerk of the free and independent State has begun his proud record.

There is every style of penmanship throughout these volumes. They begin with rough turns of quaintness. The finish of a copperplate engraver succeeds, and in often curious arrangement. A few pages are Hollandais. There are varieties of inks: from the dirty liquid of James' to the dainty dinginess of Queen Anne's times: not to forget the besotted blotches of the first George's day: and the many parti-colored inks of the lunatic king, whose greatest lunacy was his American war. Is there a believer, among the society members, in the art of detecting the character of a writer from his penmanship? If so,

let him devote a few days to these volumes: and present Mr. Valentine's "Manual" with a biography of each clerk of court.

Court minutes are usually very dry reading: necessarily they are only rough indices to the fuller records which exist in the more perishable condition of unbound or folded law papers. But the documents where-to these volumes are indices were long ago lost. Indeed, it is certain they were principally destroyed during the revolutionary war. A few scraps exist in private collections. Some in these archives: a bundle or so are in the office of the County Clerk, mixed in with documents belonging to the Supreme Court. Hence, these minutes now deposited will serve the future historian of our *Municipal History* (we have only some *annals* as yet. Strange that no member of this society* has sought to rival Bancroft, Motley, and Kirke, in marrying historical facts to glowing narrative concerning this Metropolis. Hence, whenever that historian seeks to write the chapter which requires for its preparation insight into the criminal jurisprudence of our Amsterdamic-Manhattanico-Gothamic-Babelish sequences, he will find these pages of value. Neither the professional historian nor the amateur reader will call these Court minutes dry reading. They abound in dramatic incidents, and melodramatic inferences. Nay, there is alternation of whimsical burlesque, quaint comedy, and absorbing, heartrending tragedy. Only some few pages are devoted, and in the first volume, to civil matters. The Court at the outset had a concurrent civil jurisdiction, but this was soon diverted elsewhere, and afterwards repealed. The pages teem with references to the ever-increasing contest between justice with her blind eye, and vice and crime with their never sleeping eyes: or, to the complications of the peace and comfort of society, occasioned by human passions ripening in the atmosphere of an ever-maturing but never perfected metropolis.

*But the Hon. Francis B. Tillou has about 900 MS. pages of such a history, prepared with great erudition, and bringing down events to 1710. He hopes soon to complete it.

The recital by the Clerk in volume the first is a most loyal one; and is in these words "Province of New York at the Generall Quarter Sessions of our Lord the King held at the City Hall in the City of New York—(this was the Stadt Huys at the head of Coenties, or Countesses' slip) for our sayd Lord the King, and the body of the sayd City, and County of New York. That is to say on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, in the six and thirtieth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and before Cornelis Steenwyck, Esq., Mayor of the sayd City, James Graham, Recorder, Nicholas Bayard, John Inians, Wm. Pinhorn, Guyl. Verplank, John Robison and William Cox, Esqs., Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of the sayd City and County, commissioned by authority under his Royall Highness James Duke of York and Albany, and Lord Proprietor of the Province aforesaid."

This loyal style is substantially followed down to the Revolutionary Period: except that the formalities of recital are sometimes clipped by the clerks, and in some instances (soon to be specially mentioned) as if they were not so fond of spreading out royalty in ink to dry for posterity, as was the most loyal clerk who began the volumes.

The names of the Magistrates who are above recited are of course well known to all students of our municipal history, and each one has, I believe, posterity represented upon the catalogues of membership of our society.

Alderman Wm. Cox, whose name is in the first recital, subsequently figures on the minutes as a complainant in burglary: as a Grand Jurymen after ceasing to be Magistrate: as having a Coroner's inquest over him: and in the admission to probate of his last will and testament.

After the recital follows the empanelling of the Grand Jury, and the oath of the Grand Inquest is set forth almost verbatim as it is administered in 1864, nearly two hundred years later, and in a year which has all the numerals with which Mr. Clerk begins his minute.

The Grand Jury would seem to have had for a long series of terms very easy business; not a few of the entries evidencing that they had nothing to present. Once they proudly declared *omnia bene*.

Mr. Francis Rumbout appears as the first Foreman. But the names of the Grand Jury are not spread upon the minutes until 1754—a practice pursued until now. Henry Thomasson is the only criminal of the first term. He is indicted for Burglary (*Burgi latrocinium*: theft of the mansion), but on being sent for is found to have broken jail, and Mr. Sheriff is ordered to pursue him. It would seem from this that the Criminal Quarter Sessions did not have a very auspicious commencement; but in a few months he was caught, and branded with the letter "B" on the back.

This first volume contains entries made by clerks under Charles, James, and William and Mary. The other volumes recite the graciousness of majesty which belonged to Anne and the Hanoverians.

These entries for the most part bear testimony that vice and crime were then little different in complexion from that which they still possess. The scales of justice were of course smaller, but the weights used were lighter than they respectively now are. Yet for that matter some growling reporter may tell us that judgment is often, yet, weighed out to offenders with drams and scruples!

We find tippling houses severely frowned upon: especially when they harbored negro slaves. So early as 1686, a tanner or two became indicted under the common law of nuisance. Frail ladies make complaints of an interesting character under the law of *nullius filius*: to the subsequent indemnity of a county not as yet discussing the Malthusian problem. The vulgar punishment of whipping and the effective one of branding appears to be in vogue as a species of primitive stripes and scars. The cartmen give early trouble, because the new charter of Dongan that is in force, and some crude ordinances, oblige them to take out licenses and contribute toward good streets, and pay fees and stand forfeits: all shown upon these pages.

We find significant entry in respect to taxing the five proper wards and the outward (not to intimate, however, that the latter was an improper one), in order to furnish eighty-six cords of wood wherewith to build new stockades for city defence. These wards, let us recall, were recently created—North, East, South, West, Dock, and Outward or Harlaem.

There is also a record—charming to taxpayers and litigants—of the yearly bill of a High Sheriff *taxed at nine pounds!*

Entries made by the gallant clerks of Queen Anne show that although rowdiness was spasmodic, it was chronically punished; also, that butchers were mulcted in damages as a penalty for forestalling the market—how very primitive! That constables were fined for not attending the court in season. And page 10—let us be exact, because of the precedent—of volume second bears witness that a fine for contemptuous speaking in the court room was imposed. Ward assessors were on two occasions arrested for not doing their duty, but released upon apologies.

Gallant clerks, did we write? Why, at page 20 of volume 2, it appears that for shoplifting, there were publicly whipped with birch rods Mesdames Elizabeth Moore and Mary Vincent? Names very like these, appear even now for the same offence upon Henry Vandervoort's minutes. Would A. T. Stewart & Co. like to have the birch-rod penalty restored? Mayhap their "lady customers in the purloining trade" might fear such a punishment more than that of plying the deft needle, or using the sewing bird, at Sing-Sing!

Other entries disclose—of course—burglaries (for no burglary is complete without an entry), together with a variety of larcenies and misdemeanors. One John Vincent is brought up for throwing hot water in the public streets, and endangering pedestrians: and for thus getting of goodly Knickerbockers into hot water has to apologize to the court. A counterfeiter is ordered to pay a fine for the use of Trinity Church (the connection between the crime and the direction of the penalty is respectfully submitted to the Diocesan Con-

vention). At pages 26 and 28 of volume 2d, appears a precedent for an indictment in a forcible entry of premises by armed force: likely to prove valuable if our most distinguished and accomplished brother Dix shall ever find himself outgeneraled in this same court. As an accompaniment to the prosecution of the butcher in 1688, appears another of a baker for regrating the market in his bread in 1687. From the August of this year to March 1691, is the break in the minutes chargeable, as before alluded to, unto the Leislerian troubles. These latter appear to have made Justice very technical: for at page 72 of volume 2d, we find one David Provost prosecuted for the very insignificant offence of causing himself to be unduly returned as elected an alderman.

Our Puritan members will please take notice (p. 83) that a Quaker meeting house was licensed by the court. On an adjoining page, appears the minute-chronicle of the route of a culprit from the City Hall through to Broadway and down Wall and whipped beside the cart, at every corner. These localities could be improved, the cynical antiquarian might observe, by adopting the precedent in these days of petroleum, gold, and mining false pretences, which our courts sometimes have to notice. Presently one Barclay is tried for keeping a billiard table: but he is acquitted.

But now we must bring up honest Knickerbocker blushes, and cry mercy for our ill thoughts of the Bostonians who dealt with witches. These blushes mantle in consulting pages 212-217, in volume 2d, respecting the trials of negroes for the alleged plot. We find one poor ignorant culprit broken on the wheel, another beheaded and quartered, a third "to be suspended in chains until he died without sustenance;" and a fourth thus sentenced: "to be burned with a slow fire, that he may continue in torment for eight or ten hours, and continue burning in the said fire until he be dead and burned to ashes." Seven negroes are sentenced "in a batch" to be hanged. Alas! in all eras when fear balances the scales of Justice, Mercy is never seated upon the summit of the beam!

In 1716, the Surveyors of the Highways

are commissioned by the Court to push a road to King's Bridge, and the goodly inhabitants are ordered to turn out and aid in stubbing the road. About this time appear the first entries respecting procedure for manumitting slaves; and it can only be done by the Masters entering into security that the freedmen shall not become a charge to the city nor engage in riotous conduct. Counterfeit money is burned to ashes in open Court (p. 437). When whipping occurs it must be done "to bleeding" (p. 443). A baker who has been arrested for giving short weight behaves insolently to the Grand Jury, and after being fined is ordered to give his bread to the poor. Madmen are committed to the common jail, after the fashion of our ancestors, who would be called absurd if they had not lived before the days of Pinel.

At page 493 appears the following remarkable Court address to Governor Montgomery, which shows how flunkeyism to authority infected even some phlegmatic Dutchmen who were members of the Court, and who were crossed with the blood of fee-faw-fum, etc., etc.:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held for the City and County of New York, at the City Hall of the said city, on Wednesday, the eighth of May, Anno Domini 1738.

Court opened.

The Court having proposed to the Grand Jurors, &c., to join with them in an address to his Excellency, to congratulate him on his safe arrival to this his Government, the same was readily accepted, and accordingly an address was drawn, approved, and ordered to be engrossed and signed by this Court. His Majesty's Attorney General, the High Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Coroner, Grand Jurors and the Attorneys-at-Law, then attending this Court, who all waited upon his Excellency with the said address—at his Majesty's Fort George—which was presented to his Excellency by Robert Lutting, Esq., Mayor of the City of New York, and read to his Excellency by Francis Harrison, Esq., Recorder of the said city, in the words following, viz.:

To his Excellency, John Montgomerie, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Provinces of New York and New Jersey, and Territories depending thereon, in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. :

The humble Address of the Justices of the Peace, Attorney General, High Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Coroners, Grand Jurors and Attorneys-at-Law, at the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held for the City and County of New York, on the fourth day of May, in the first year of his Majesty's reign.

May it please your Excellency: If the customary time of our meeting had given us a more early opportunity of expressing our great and very just joy for your Excellency's very safe arrival, we could not have been wanting to ourselves in the most speedy, sincere, and public demonstrations of our duty, and the high regard we have for your Excellency's person and administration.

Sir, upon these occasions it has been usual for those who had the honor to address the Governors, to join their prayers for the preservation of their Rights, Liberties, and Properties; with their solemn assurances of endeavoring to deserve so great a blessing—but your Excellency has anticipated even our wishes; and, by your public declarations of your noble and most generous intentions towards this Province, left us nothing to petition for, except it be that your Excellency will believe that you have filled our hearts with esteem and gratitude, which, with all other marks of our duty and affection, shall evidently appear to your Excellency in all our actions, and in our most zealous endeavors to return your Excellency the most suitable acknowledgments.

Sir, as you come from the immediate presence of the best and most indulgent of Princes (first year of the reign of the new king, remember), who reigns unrivalled in the minds and hearts of his subjects, we hope we shall not waste too much of your Excellency's time while we conclude this, our humble address, with assuring your Excellency of our unfeigned Loyalty and Fidelity to his most sacred Majesty King

George the Second, and his Illustrious house, in which we pray that the crown of Great Britain may for ever be established, and that under the happy influence of your Excellency's Government and protection, the blessings of a Reign which already discloses so great Glory and Splendor may very long be derived to us, his Majesty's distant subjects, and your Excellency's most obedient, most faithful, humble servants. (This was the sugar-coating).

To which address his Excellency was pleased to make the following curt answer, viz: (This was the pill).

"GENTLEMEN—I thank you for this kind address, and shall, to the utmost of my power, always support you in your rights and authorities, and hope you who are Magistrates will, at all times, exert yourselves in putting the Laws in execution for his Majesty's service and the good of the People of the City and County."

Volume the second close on the day when Washington opens the book of mortal life. Volume the third almost opens with a minute not complimentary to the Court (p. 43), for it recites a presentment by the Grand Jury of a member thereof, Francis Harrison, Recorder, for a malicious false imprisonment. This was the very Recorder who had read the flunkoy address. As the trial took place in the Oyer and Terminer—an upper court—we do not know the verdict. But we can give one here—"Sarved him right!"

A little later the Grand Jury present the extension of William street as a nuisance. Many property-holders of 1864 might commend the action of the Grand Inquest! William street has always been a much vexed street and of crooked ways. We know that in our generation. It had four previous names: Smee street, Glassmakers' street, Borgers Path, and Smith street. In 1745 that worshipful body take an antipathy to Guy Fawkes day, and anathematize the setting off of squibs to celebrate the disgrace of that traitor, whom young John Bulls so characteristically detest. About 1760 the clerks seem particularly remiss in referring by recital to the king, and in chanting the nauseous chorus of "Gracious

Majesty." The republican schoolmaster is evidently abroad in the Province. Besides, reverence for royalty was at a discount when subjects heard about "dapper little George the Second," with his red face and white eyebrows and goggle eyes, at sixty years of age dancing a pretty dance with Madame Walmoden, and capering about dressed up like the Turk that he was.

But about eight years latter (and about the time Commissioner the Earl of Carlisle came to New York to doctor up royalty) attention seems to have been invited to this decrease in clerical obsequiousness, and correctional style is made in favor of kingly etiquette. The old strophe and ante-strophe about his gracious majesty was accordingly sung to the Bench and Jury.

All these references—chosen almost haphazard—might be with interest enlarged upon and added to. They could be continued through other volumes. But enough have been made, under favor of the motto "*Desipere in loco*," to invite attention to these quaint records—completing an entire cycle.

The next cycle has not yet ended: but the progress of the age is well shown in the fact that already one hundred and one volumes of minutes have succeeded these, and by 1884 it is estimated they will number at least one hundred and fifty. The increase is twenty-three hundred per cent.

In the reign of Charles they were "abstracts and brief chronicles" of our New York criminal time. At this crisis of our republic they have become actual histories of some phases in our social and political life. And so will it continue until the crowning act of Court Minutes—judicial sentences—end in "the last syllable of recorded time!"

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S LANDS.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazette of Sept. 22, 1773]

The subscriber having obtained patents for upwards of 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha, being part of 200,000 acres granted by proclamation, in

1764 (10,000 of which are situated on the banks of the first mentioned river, between the mouth of the two Kanawhas, the remainder on the Great Kanawha or New river, from the mouth, or near it, upwards, in one continued survey), proposes to divide the same into any sized tenements that may be desired, and lease them upon moderate terms, allowing a reasonable number of years rent free; provided that, within the space of two years from next October, three acres of every fifty contained in each lot, and proportionable for a lesser quantity, shall be cleared, fenced and tilled, and that by or before the time limited for the commencement of the first rent, five acres for every hundred, and proportionally, as above, shall be inclosed and laid down in good grass for meadow; and, moreover, that at least fifty good fruit trees, for every like quantity of land shall be planted on the premises.

Any persons inclinable to settle upon these lands, may be more fully informed of the terms, by applying to the subscriber, near Alexandria, in Virginia, or in his absence, to Mr. LUND WASHINGTON; and will do well in communicating their intentions before the first of October next, in order that a sufficient number of lots may be laid off to answer the demand.

As these lands are among the first which have been surveyed, in the part of the country where they lie, it is almost needless to premise, that none can exceed them in luxuriance of soil, or convenience of situation; all of these lying upon the banks of either the Ohio, or Kanawha, and abounding in fine fish and wild fowl of various kinds, as also in most excellent meadows, many of which (by the bountiful hand of nature), are in their present state almost fit for the scythe.

From every part of these lands water carriage is now had to Fort Pitt, by an easy communication; and from Fort Pitt up the Monongahela to Red Stone, vessels of convenient burthen may, and do pass continually: from whence, by means of Cheat river, and other navigable branches of Monongahela, it is thought the portage to Patowmack may, and will be reduced within

the compass of a few miles, to the great ease and convenience of the settlers, in transporting the produce of their lands to market: to which may be added that, as patents have now actually passed the seals, for the several tracts were offered to be leased, settlers on them may cultivate and enjoy the land in peace and safety, notwithstanding the unsettled councils, respecting a new colony on the Ohio; and as no right money is to be paid for these lands, and a quit rent of two shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only, it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing, than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand. It may not be amiss further to observe, that if the scheme for establishing a new government on the Ohio, in the manner talked of, should ever be effected, these must be among the most valuable lands in it; not only on account of the goodness of the soil, and the other advantages above enumerated, but from their contiguity to the seat of government, which it is more than probable will be fixed at the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, July 15, 1773.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

HISTORY OF FORT NIAGARA.—1668. *Sieur De LaSalle* established quarters at Niagara, situate south of Lake Ontario, west of the Senecas, twenty-five leagues above them, in the angle of land east of the mouth of the river of the same name, which is the outlet of Lake Erie.

1675. The Senecas burnt the quarters at Niagara.

1686. *Monsieur de Denonville* proposes to send *Sieur D'Orvilliers* with *Sieur Villeneuve* the draughtsman to Niagara to establish a post; thereupon Gov. *Dongan* writes to *M. de Denonville*, "I am likewise informed that you are intended to build a fort at a place called *Ohniagero* on the side of the lake

within my master's territories," and remonstrates against such erection.

1687. Gov. *Dongan* recommends the building of a fort at "Oneira near the great lake in the way where our people goe a beaver hunting."

"1687. July 31. *Monsieur de Denonville* returning from an expedition against the Seneca Nation, encamped with all his army at the post of Niagara, constructed a fort and placed one hundred of the king's troops to garrison the same under the command of *Sieur de Troyes*. Father de *Lamberville* was the first chaplain to this post.

Aug. 2. *La Hontan* in a letter of this date says: "This fort stands on the south side of the streight of *Herrie Lake*, upon a hill at the foot of which this lake falls into the lake of *Frontenac*" (Ontario).

1688. July 6. *Sieur de Troyes* with 100 of the soldiers having died, *Marquis de Denonville* issued orders to abandon the fort.

1689. Sept. 15. *Sieur Desbergères*, commandant of the fort, having assembled all the officers, made a *Procès Verbal* of the condition of the fort.

"Firstly: We leave in the centre of the Square a large framed wooden cross eighteen feet in height, on the arms of which are inscribed in large letters, these words:—

REGN. VINC. † IMP. CHR.

which was erected on last good Friday by all the officers, and solemnly blessed by the Reverend Father *Millet*.

Item: A cabin in which the commandant lodged, containing a good chimney, a door and two windows, furnished with three hinges, fastenings and locks, which cabin is covered with forty-four deal boards, and about six other boards arranged inside into a sort of bedstead.

Item: Right in front is the Reverend Father *Millet's* cabin, furnished with its chimney, windows and sashes, shelves, a bedstead and four boards arranged inside, with a door furnished with its fastenings "and hinges, the which is of twenty-four boards." The other items include a "cabin covered with 50 boards, another covered with forty-two boards, another covered with 30 boards; a bake-house partly covered with boards, and the remainder with hurdles and

clay, a large frame building clapboarded with eighty-two plank; a large storehouse covered with 130 boards surrounded by pillars 8 feet high; a well with its cover above the scarf of the ditch," which process being completed he embarked with the remaining troops on board the bark *La Generale*, of which Maheut was pilot, for the Fort of Frontenac (now Kingston).

1725. M. de Longueuil repairs to Onontague, an Iroquois village, and procures consent for the construction of two barks, and the erection of a stone house at Niagara, the estimated expense of which was \$5,592.

1726. Sieur Chaussegross, engineer, writes that he erected this house on the same spot where an ancient fort had been built by order of M. de Denonville, former Governor of New France in 1686.

1726. July 25. Chevalier de Longueuil, son of M. de Longueuil, was the commandant at Niagara.

1726. Sept. 5. Chevalier De Longueuil writes from Niagara that there are no more English at Choueguen (Oswego), along the Lake, nor on the River, and, if he meet any of them on the lake he'll plunder them; "that the house is very much advanced; that thirty of the workmen have been ill."

1726. Sept. 7. Gov. Burnet convened the Five Nations at Albany, to ascertain whether they had consented to the establishment of Fort Niagara. They replied that the Onondagas had given some sort of consent, but that they had never consented, and never would consent to it.

1728. May 14: Louis XV. writes to the Gov. of New France approving of the farming out of this post for the purpose of curtailing the expenses incurred there.

1729. Sieur de Joncaire, commandant. Father Crespel arrived here 22d July in a vessel of 80 tons from Frontenac. Crespel remained as chaplain three years.

1730. Sieur de Rigauville commandant. This year two French soldiers of the garrison were arrested for mutiny and sent to Montreal for trial, and condemned to be executed. Awaiting the arrival of an executioner, they were committed to jail, from which, by the aid of two Recollect Brothers, they made their escape to Quebec and placed

themselves under the jurisdiction of the Superior of that order. A conflict of jurisdiction arose, and the mutineers escaped to France.

1744. Sieur de Celoron commander. The garrison consists of 64 soldiers and six officers. The stockades repaired and doubled.

1746. Lieut. de Contrecoeur, commandant.

1748. Capt. de Raymond, commandant.

1749. Oct. 20. A return shows there was in the fort,

4 iron guns of 2 inches.

4 " " 1½ "

1 iron mortar of 6 inches in diameter.

1 " " for grenades.

5 swivels.

13 iron shells (boites a pierriers.)

1750. Aug. 12. Peter Kalm visited the fort and found M. Beaujeu in command.

1755. July. Partially undermined by the lake. The artillery taken at Fort Duquesne arrived here. Foubonne and Pouchot ordered to put Niagara in the best defence.

1755. Oct. 5. Guienne Reg. embark at Frontenac for Niagara in 48 armed bateaux.

1756. June 12. Pouchot has finished Niagara. It consists of a horn work with its half moon covert way, lunettes at the places d'armes re-entering from the covert way. The front of this work is 120 toises. It is fortified according to M. de Vauban's method.

1756. The Béarn battalion is in camp at Niagara, making with those already there a corps of 600.

1756. Aug. M. Duplaisis, commandant.

1757. April. Capt. Pouchot, commandant.

1757. Nov. Capt. Vassan relieved Capt. Pouchot. He describes the buildings as consisting of two large barracks, one church, one powder magazine, and a store for merchandise.

1759. May 8. Pouchot had sailed for Niagara with troops on two little vessels built during the winter at Ogdensburgh.

1759. May 20. Brig. Gen. Prideaux leaves Schenectady with the 44th and 46th British Regiments, the 4th Battalion of the Royal Americans, two battalions of New York Provincials, and 1,100 Indians under Sir William Johnson.

July 1. Leaving a detachment at Oswego under Col. Haldimand, they embark on Lake Ontario.

July 7. Saturday. The troops landed about six miles to the eastward of the Fort. Monsieur La Force, captain of the schooner Iroquois, is sent by the commandant of the Fort to destroy the barges.

July 8. Sunday—10 A. M. A captain of the Royal Americans was conducted, blindfolded, into the Fort, and demanded a surrender of the Fort. Capt. Pouchot replied he did not understand English. Breakfasted the officer and sent him back as he came.

July 9. Monday. No entry.

July 10. Tuesday. Rainy and foggy. The Fort kept up a hot fire upon the English, who were engaged opening trenches about 300 toises from the Fort. M. Joncaire burns Little Fort, (the chimney of this Fort still remains standing near Miss Porter's residence), and arrives at the Fort with 70 persons, several women and Indians, amongst whom was the chief Kaendaé.

July 11. Wednesday. The English engaged in throwing up batteries, and at 5 P. M. began to play two Grenadoe Royal mortars. The firing ceased during a parley. At 10 P. M. the English began to fire again with eight mortars.

July 12. Thursday. A battery 200 toises distant from the Fort was thrown up. A parley was had between the Indians. The Iroquois cannonaded the trench all day, and sailed at night for Oswego.

July 13. Friday. The English completed a shell battery of six mortars in spite of the great fire from the Fort, and during the night threw 300 bombs.

July 14. Saturday. The Indians in the Fort obtain leave to cross the river, so that no kettles (as they called the shells) should break their heads. Col. Johnson having but few provisions, persuades his Indians to remain by offering them the pillage of the Fort.

July 15. Sunday. Working at the battery continues. Ten mortars play upon the Fort, in which several were wounded.

July 16. Monday. Rain all day. Firing of bombs continues. Twenty men in all, have been disabled in the Fort.

July 17. Tuesday. Heavy fog. The English unmask a battery of two large guns and two howitzers on Montreal Point, on the opposite side of the river. A shot entered the commandant's chimney and rolled beside his bed, on which he had just lain down. At the same time two other batteries were unmasked. M. de Morambert was slightly wounded in the Fort.

July 18. Wednesday. Firing on both sides continued through the day. In the Fort, one soldier was dismembered, and four wounded by bombs.

July 19. Thursday. The English perfected a new parallel eighty yards long in front of the Fort.—The fire was very great on both sides. The schooner Iroquois arrived from Kingston. "This evening Brig. Gen. Prideaux was killed in the trenches by an accident, the gunner inconsiderately firing as the General was passing, the shell bursting as soon as it cleared the mouth of the horn, and a large piece struck him on the side of his head."

July 20. Friday. The English perfect a third parallel towards the lake, distant one hundred and sixty yards from the lake, and continued firing with their mortars. In the Fort, one man killed and four wounded.

July 21. Saturday. The English construct a fourth parallel, distant 100 yards from the Fort.—The schooner cruises off Oswego to arrest convoys.

July 22. Sunday. Conflict on both sides heavy. The English fire red-hot balls fireballs. M. Bonnafoux wounded, and ten men killed or wounded in the fort.

July 23. Monday. M. Pouchot receives letters from Aubry and de Lignery announcing their arrival at Navy Island with 600 French and 1,000 Indians, "who when passing the little rapid at the outlet of Lake Erie, resembled a floating island, so black was the river with batteaux and canoes." At 2 P.M. the English unmask another battery of 18, 12 and 6 pounders. In the evening, Gen. Johnson, learning that a large party of French and Indians were coming from Detroit, Presquise and Venango to raise the siege, ordered 600 chosen men from the 44th and 46th Regiments, 100 New

York provincials, and 600 Indians to waylay them at a place they must pass by on their way to the Fort.

July 24th, Tuesday, 8 o'clock A. M.—The English, under the command of Lt. Col. Massa, Lt. Col. Farquay and Major Beck—with safely entrenched behind their breast-works, received the fire of the advancing party five or six times and then rising up returned the fire with immense slaughter. Five hundred French and Indians were killed and 120 taken prisoners, among whom were 17 officers. 4 P. M., Gen. Johnson sends Major Hervy with a flag of truce and demands the surrender of the Fort. M. Pouchot declines, not crediting Major Hervy's statement, sends Capt. de Cervies to the English camp and finds it true.

M. Pouchot assembles the garrison to deliberate on the situation of the Fort. The garrison consisted of 149 men detached from the regiments of La Sarre, Royal Rousillon, Guienne and Bearn, under the orders of Captain Pouchot of the Bearn Regiment; Commandants, Capt. de Villiers of La Sarre; Capt. de Cervies of Royal Rousillon; Lt. De Morambert of Guienne; Lt. Salvignac of Bearn; Lt. La Miltiere of Languedoc; of 183 Colonials under the orders of Captain De la Roche; Lieutenants Cornoyer and Larminac; of 133 Militia and 21 gunners, commanded by Lt. Bonnafoux of Royal corps, in an all 486, and 39 employes—five of whom were women and children; who with two Madames Douville attended the hospital, served up gun cartridges and made earth bags, of whom were hors de services or lost 10 men of La Sarre, 9 of Bearn, 8 of Royal Rousillon, 13 of Guienne, 43 of the Colonials, 26 Militia, in all 109 men killed or wounded and 37 sick. Of 54,000 lbs of powder, 24,000 lbs had been consumed, that the garrison had not lain down for 19 days, that help was not to be expected from any quarter. Thereupon M. Pouchot called in the English officer and negotiations continued the entire night. The entire garrison demanding a capitulation at day break, the following capitulation was drawn up and signed:

Articles of capitulation granted to the garrison of Niagara, inclosed in Sir William

Johnson's letter to Major-General Amherst of the 25th of July, 1759.

Article 1. The garrison shall march out with arms and baggage, drum beating and match lighted at both ends, and a small piece of cannon to embark upon vessels which the commander of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall furnish, to convey them to New York, by the shortest route and in the shortest time. Granted.

A. II. The garrison shall lay down their arms when they embark, but shall keep their baggage. Granted.

A. III. The officers shall keep both their arms and their baggage. Granted.

Art. IV. The French ladies as well as the chaplain, shall be sent back and the commander of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall furnish them with vessels and subsistence necessary for their voyage to the first French post, and this is to be executed as soon as possible; those women who chose to follow their husbands are at liberty to do it. Granted, except with regard to those women who are his Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Art. V. The sick and wounded, who are obliged to remain in the fort, shall have liberty to depart, with everything that belongs to them, and shall be conducted in safety, as soon as they are able to bear the fatigues of a voyage, to the place destined for the rest of the garrison; in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their security. Granted.

Art. VI. The commanding officer, all the other officers, and private men, who are in the service of his most Christian Majesty, shall quit the fort without being subject to any act of reprisals whatsoever. Granted.

Art. VII. An inventory shall be made of all the military stores in the magazine, which, with the artillery, shall be delivered up bona fide, as well as other effects, which are the property of his most Christian Majesty, and which are found in the magazine at the time of the capitulation. The vessels and boat are included in this article.

Art. VIII. The soldiers shall not be plundered, nor separated from their officers. Granted.

Art. IX. The garrison shall be conducted under a proper escort to the place destined for their reception: the general shall expressly recommend to this escort to hinder the savages from approaching and insulting any persons belonging to the garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the same care is to be taken on every part of the route, where savages may be met with. Granted.

Art. X. An exact list shall be made of the names and surnames of the different troops, as well regulars as militia, and all others who are employed in his most Christian Majesty's service; and all those who are so employed shall be treated in the same manner as the rest of the garrison. Granted in the first article.

Art. XI. All the savages, of whatsoever nation they be, who are found in the garrison, shall be protected from insult, and be allowed to go where they pleased. Granted; but it will be advisable for them to depart as privately as possible.

The articles being accepted, the general of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall be put in possession of a gate of the fort, but this cannot be done until to-morrow. To-morrow at seven o'clock in the morning.

Signed by

Pouchot, captain in the regiment of Bearn, commanding officer.

Villar, captain in the regiment of Le Sarre.

Cervier, captain in the regiment Royal Roussillon.

Oliver de la Roche Verney, captain of the marine.

Bonnafoux, officer in the royal artillery. Cournoyer, lieutenant of the marine.

Solignac, officer in the regiment of Bearn.

Le Chevalier de L'Arminac, lieutenant of the marine.

Joncaire, captain of the marine.

Morambert, lieutenant.

Chabert Joncaire, in the regiment of Guienne.

List of ordnance and stores at Niagara, at the time of its surrendering to the English. viz.:

Iron ordnance, 14-pounds 2; 12-pounds 19; 11-pounds 1; 8-pounds 7; 6-

pounds 7; 4-pounds 2; 2-pounds 5; travelling carriages, 14-pounds 2; 12-pounds 12; 8-pounds 8; 6-pounder 5; garrison carriages, 12-pounds 2; 8-pounds 4; 6-pounds 3; 4-pounds 2. ladles with staves, 14-pounds 3; 12-pounds 12; 8-pounds 9; 6-pounds 7; 4-pounds 2; sponges with rammer heads, 12-pounds 16; 8-pounds 9; 6-pounds 10; 4-pounds 4. wadhooks with savers 10; grudox defieu, 12-pounds 12; 8-pounds 6; 6-pounds 7; 4-pounds 3; round shot loose, 12-pounds 150; 8-pounds 200; 6-pounds 2,600; 4-pounds 100; cohorn mortars on beds 2; hand grenades 500; entrenching tools, axes large 100; hand-bills 300; hand-hatchets 500; shovels iron 300; mattocks 250; pick-axes 400; spades 50; whip-saws 12; corned powder 15,000lb.; small lead shot and balls 40,000lb. match, cwt. 2.

(Signed) George Wray, clerk of the stores. Provisions of all kinds enough.

July 26,—Thursday; In the afternoon the garrison marched out of the fort with musket, on the shoulder, drums beating, and two pieces of large cannon at the head of the column. As soon as the troops reached the batteaux they laid down their muskets and immediately pushed off.

On this occasion a tragical event occurred.

—Cadet Moncourt, of the Colonials, had formed an attachment with an Indian in the English army, and when he became prisoner, the latter expressed a great deal of sorrow at his situation, and said to him: "Brother, I am in despair at seeing you dead; but take heart, I'll prevent their torturing you," and killed him with a blow of a tomahawk, thinking thereby to save him from the tortures to which prisoners among themselves are subjected.

The English lost 40 men in the whole, since the landing of troops at Niagara, including Major General Prideaux and Colonel John. son, the second in command. The Indians were allowed all the plunder of the fort. Goods on a neighboring Island were found to the value of £8,000.

The French and Indians who escaped from the field retired to Navy Island, where de Rocheblave, with 150 men, had been left

to guard the batteaux, whence they proceeded to Detroit, under the orders of M. Belestre. It is thought that the two vessels now lying sunk at Burnt Ship Bay, were sunk here at this time. Brig. General Johnson, was rewarded by the King with a Baronetcy, and a sum of £5,000 was voted to him by the House of Commons.

BISHOP GEORGE HENRY LOSKIEL, THE MORAVIAN HISTORIAN.—In a recent number of the *Moravian*, the Rev. S. Reinke says of Bishop G. H. Loskiel:

I frequently saw and conversed with him in my young days. He was a man of medium size, and somewhat corpulent, of a very venerable and respect inspiring aspect. His noble, expansive forehead, surmounted by a neat and well powdered wig, his small dove-like eyes beaming with benevolence, his soft, well rounded cheeks, his handsome nose and mouth, in short, his whole appearance and demeanor, showed him to be not only an intelligent and polite, but also an exceedingly kind hearted man. Hence his surviving colleagues at Bethlehem, described his character by saying that he wept with those that wept, and rejoiced with such as did rejoice. It was his delight to relieve the poor and to do good to all; he always felt grieved when unable to follow this bent of his inclination. We have been told that while in Germany, his native country, he often preached with great acceptance to thousands that flocked to hear him, many of whom became seals to his ministry. There he also published his history of our Missions among the North American Indians, and his excellent devotional manual, entitled, "*Etwas fuers Herz*," which passed through a number of editions in Germany and Switzerland. He likewise published sermons on the Sufferings of our Lord, and quite a number of hymns.

The following is abridged from the records of the Bethlehem Congregation.

He was born on the 7th of November, 1740, at Angermuende, in the Province of Courland, where his father labored as a faithful Pastor of the Lutheran Church, and where himself was, for the space of eleven years, under the careful tuition of Brother John

Hueffel (the father of Bishop C. G. Hueffel), in whose company he traveled to Barby, and, at his urgent request, was received as a member of the Brethren's Church, on the 26th of December, 1759.

While yet in his father's house, he experienced, four different times, hairbreadth escapes of his life. Once he fell into a large kettle full of boiling water; and once into a stream with a strong current. On another occasion, a man, in a great fury, threw a sharp pointed table knife at his uncle, which missed the latter but struck Loskiel, so that he nearly lost his life; and again, when thirteen years old, he was dragged a considerable distance by a vicious horse, and was rescued in a wonderful manner from the very jaws of death.

At Barby he studied divinity and medicine; and after having for a time practised the latter with great success, he resolved to devote himself wholly to the gospel ministry. After serving three years as a Teacher in the *Pædagogium* at Nisky, Prussia, he labored from 1766 to 1769 at Neuwied, on the Rhine, Marienborn, in Central Germany, and Amsterdam in Holland. On June 27th, 1771, he was married to Mary Magdalen Barlach. Then he filled various offices at Zeist, in Holland, and Kleinwelke and Barby, in Germany. The Synod of 1782 appointed him Superintendent in Livonia, where he was constantly traveling about, from one station to another. Subsequently he became the Agent of the Brethren's Church at the Court of St. Petersburg, and preached in the Brethren's Chapel of that metropolis. In 1789 he went to Gnadenfrei, Prussia, where, in 1792, he witnessed the great conflagration, that laid the entire village in ashes, and where he is said to have relieved many of the sufferers from his private funds. In 1794 he was called to Nisky, and in 1798 to Herrnhut, in Saxony.

In 1802 he was sent to America as the Superintendent of the Moravian churches, and Pastor of the church at Bethlehem. He arrived here on the 23d of July, after a prosperous voyage. During the nine years of his abode in our country, he frequently visited the churches in the Northern Province, and, in 1803 had the pleasure of becom-

ing personally acquainted with the Indian Mission at Gothen, in Ohio. Ever since writing the History of that Mission, he had cherished a peculiar affection for it, and always remembered it in his prayers before the Lord.

In 1810 his health began to fail, so that, when in May, 1812, he was appointed a member of the Unity's Elders' Conference, in the place of Bishop J. Risler deceased, he found himself unable to travel to Europe. Hence he resigned his entire charge into the hands of Bishop C. G. Reichel, of Salem, N. C., after having ordained Rev. John Herbst, at Litiz, a bishop of the church. For three entire years he suffered intensely from a great variety of maladies, such as vertigo, compression of the brain, and violent headaches. To add to his afflictions, he received a contusion on his leg, from a projecting limb of a tree which lay across the road, on which he was walking. This contusion became inflamed, and not yielding to the remedies applied, proved the cause of great suffering, which was afterward still more increased by an open sore in his back. Amidst all these trials he manifested the most exemplary patience.

On the 23d of February, 1814, the weary pilgrim fell asleep, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Loskiel was ordained a Deacon, at Zeist, on the 22d of May, 1768; a Presbyter, at Barby, on the 19th of March, 1775; and consecrated a Bishop, at Herrnhut, on the 14th of March, 1802.

IROQUOIS NAMES OF PLACES.

Schoharie—from S the article and *Oquari*, a Bear,

Canajoharie—The village of the Bear; from *Canada*, village, and *Oquari*, a Bear.

Estaragoha. The Big Rock (somewhere near Tribes Hill, Fulton Co., about 24 miles west of Schenectady); from *Ostenra*, a rock, and *Goa*, big.

Little Falls, Herkimer Co. *Astenrogen*; from *Ostenra*, a rock, and *Oge*, in the river or water.

Canajoharie Creek. Tecayonharonwe; from *Te*, sign of the dual number; *Cay-ung-haw*, creek, and *ongwe*, men; i.e. The two men's, or people's creek. It is now called Bowman's creek.

Stone creek, Schoharie Co: *Oneyagine*; from *Oneya*, a stone.

Rochester, Monroe Co. Gasconsage; The perpendicular Falls. [*Bruyas*.]

Cumberland Head, Plattsburgh; Squinanton, from *Oskennonton*, a Deer, which probably resorted that place.

Cookquago, or west branch of the Delaware river; from *Kekoa*, or *Okowa*, an owl, and *goa*, big.

Oghquago, in Broome Co., is another form of the word, and seems to mean, The country of the Big Owl.

Caughnawaga. At the Rapid; from *Onawa*, Rapid, and *Ke*, at; custom permitting the changing the initial *O* into *Ka* [*Dufresne*.] E. B. O. C.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—The 50th Anniversary of the marriage of Judge W. T. Martin and his estimable Lady occurred on the 27th Sept., and was celebrated in an appropriate manner by the parties, their children, grand-children, and a few of their near neighbors.

Judge M. and lady were married in Somerset, State of Pennsylvania, on the 27th day of September, 1814; removed to, and settled in the village of Columbus, in the Spring of 1815, and have resided here ever since. Under their observation the little village on the banks of the Scioto has taken the form of, and grown into a beautiful city of thirty thousand inhabitants. What a change they have witnessed during the past half century!

By a long and well ordered life they have been blessed with a competence of this world's goods, from which they have always given liberally, but without ostentation, to the poor and unfortunate of our city. Upon this occasion, we are informed, that Mrs. M. gave to the poor of her neighborhood in the aggregate, over one hundred dollars. Such a life affords an example worthy of imitation.—*Ohio State Journal*, Oct. 1.

PREDEATH COFFINS AND MONUMENTS.—(VOL. VIII., p. 210.)—The New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*, says in his letter of Oct. 4: "An eccentric o'd gentleman has at length deceased in this city, after a most practical preparation for death. Upwards of a dozen years ago, a little lot in Greenwood was fenced, and in its centre was planted a marble shaft bearing aloft the effigy of this strange old gentleman. There it stood, quadrant in hand, braving all sorts of weather, and almost daily came to the lot this quiet old gentlenran, mounted with a ladder to the foot of the effigy, and was lost in contemplation of the marble Self. Now the marble has outbraved and outlasted the weather-beaten old gentleman, and he is buried under the shaft which he took so much pride in rearing; which he watched and studied with so much reverence." He was some time since nearly entombed alive in it, the door having fallen while he was making his almost daily inspection. In fact he passed the night there, not being discovered till the next day.

KEARSARGE.—The spelling and definition of this word having been settled, *Galignani's Messenger* enlightens the world as to the geography of Kearsarge. It says "the name Kearsarge is taken from a river in the southern part of North America which falls into the Bay of Vera Cruz."

QUERIES.

M. DE ST. GASPIN.—In Râle's dictionary, p. 493, under the word "Noms," he gives: "Matsibigsadoussek, la rivière cù est M. de S. Gaspin." Who was he, and where did he live? E. B.

PSEUDONYMS.—Who wrote the tracts entitled—*Strictures on the United States Constitution*. By *Massachusettsensis*, United States of America, 1792?

Thoughts on the Increasing Wealth and National Economy of the United States of America, City of Washington. Printed by

Way and Groff, 1801? The Preface is signed *Observer*. a.

FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CÆLUM.—Can this maxim, made famous by Lord Mansfield's use of it in the Somerset case, be found in print or writing earlier than 1647? In that year the *Simple Cobbler of Aggawam* was first published at London, in which the following sentence occurs: "It is less to say, *Stutatur veritus, ruat Regnum*, than *Fiat justitia, ruat Cælum*."

INQUIRER.

VARIORUM; DIVERSORUM.—Editions of the classics have appeared, some, *cum notis variorum*; others, *cum notis diversorum*. Will any of the readers of the Hist. Mag. explain the difference between their editions; who were their publishers, or be so good as to mention some work which treats of these editions and in which the required information can be obtained?

BIBLIOG.

JENNE.—Persons who can furnish names and data respecting members of this family, and the direct descendants of John Jenney, who came to Plymouth in the Little James in 1623, will oblige by sending such information to D. Judson Jenne, State Hall, Albany, who is preparing a genealogy of the family.

THE HENRY PLOT.—Where can an American account of the "Henry Plot" in 1811 be found. A Capt. John Henry, who went from the United States to Canada, was subsequently employed as a secret English agent, in the eastern states, to watch, and probably foster the disunion sentiment. Failing to obtain sufficient remuneration from the English government, he sold his papers to the American government. M.

WAS THIS STEAM?—On the 28th May, 1714, Joseph Morgan presented a petition to the assembly of New York, setting forth

that he had invented a machine, whereby to row a ship or boat with much swiftness against wind and tide, and praying protection. A bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly. o'c.

SAWED CANNON.—In 1690, some cannon were taken from a ship for the defence of New York, and are described as "four old yron guns of twelve pounds calibre & one d'sawed of d' calibre." What are 'sawed' cannon? A.

ENGLISH OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AT QUEBEC.—Does these exist in manuscript or print, a list of the officers and privates who fell on the British side during Wolfe's defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham? P.

REPLIES.

CONTINENTAL MONEY., (Vol. V, page 71).—This article first appeared in the Pennsylvania Magazine, Dec., 1775.

ORIGIN OF MULES IN THE UNITED STATES. [VOL. VIII, p. 342].—The late John Savage Esq., of this city, had in his possession an autograph letter of General Washington respecting the Spanish jack presented to the General by the King of Spain. It is a very humorous letter, but would be considered rather too broad for publication by most persons.

Mr. Savage obtained this letter in a singular manner. Whilst hunting in Maryland he came across a country school-house, outside of which some one was engaged in burning papers. Thrusting his ramrod into the burning pile, he drew out this letter. The owner of the ground on which the school-house was erected claimed the letter, on hearing of Mr. Savage's good fortune, but Mr. Savage told him that he thought he had forfeited any right which he might have had in the paper, by allowing the papers to be consigned to the flames without examination.

Philadelphia,

A. E.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—COMMEMORATION OF THE CONQUEST OF NEW NETHERLAND.—*New York, Oct. 12.* The bicentennial celebration by the New York Historical Society of the Conquest of New Netherland, was greatly marred by the inclemency of the weather, the torrents of rain which fell during the whole of the evening doubtless compelling the absence of many who would otherwise have been present on so interesting an occasion. Notwithstanding all disadvantages, a fair audience was collected at the Cooper Institute to listen to an oration on the Conquest of New-Netherland by J. R. Brodhead, LL. D., and precisely at a quarter past 7 the President of the Society, Fred. De Peyster, Esq., made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, among whom were Peter Cooper, G. C. Verplanck, Judge Daly, John Cochrane, Gen. Sandford, Mr. Whitehead, S. Alossen, Alfred B. Street, James N. Beekman, Senor Romero, — Montgomery, J. B. Walker, Esqs., and Drs. DeWitt, Osgood, Storrs, Askew, Bouton, Bishop Lee of Delaware, and Dr. Usher Parsons, the last surviving officer who was on the flag ship Perry of Lake Erie renown, in that memorable action. Most of the Historical Societies of the New England States, and what was once New-Netherland, were also represented.

The President, Fred. De Peyster, Esq., called the meeting to order, and said: Ladies and gentlemen, we have met to night to celebrate the conquest of the New Netherland, a tract of country embracing a vast territory, and this conquest was the most momentous in the early history of New York. A century later New York was one of the first, if not the first, among the foremost to take measures to overthrow the British rule, and subsequently combined with the other colonies to take measures leading to the national independence. In 1788 that event took place, and thus by a sort of retributive justice, was the event of 1664 consummated by that memorable circumstance. A century later, reckoning from 1664, we find New York—the great and powerful State of New York—taking, with a determined will, gigantic measures to sustain and maintain our National Union, by the overthrow of domestic treason, and also, if necessary, protect it from foreign affirmations against that unity and its perpetuity.

Dr. DE WITT then offered up a prayer, after which the President introduced the orator of the day, JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, Esq., who said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Two hundred years ago, an English squadron came up our bay and

anchored near what is now the Battery, and its presence produced most momentous results. In the summer of 1664 the Eastern coast was occupied by colonies of different nations,—England, France, and Holland. France had pushed her colonies along the St. Lawrence and Mississippi. England had kept closer to the coast and had settled the New England States, and further south midway between New England and Virginia were the settlements of the Batavian Republic, the New Netherland. He then gave an account of the early discoveries of this continent and referred to the establishment of the principle under Queen Elizabeth that the rights of European powers over their discoveries of savage lands must be sustained by actual occupation or they were void. He then recounted the early discoveries of Gosnold and Pring, and of English settlements in Virginia prior to the discovery by Hendrick Hudson of the river which now bears his name, in 1609. In 1613, the first Dutch trading establishments were founded at Manhattan, and the present city of Albany and the islands, coasts and rivers along the shore were soon explored. In 1614 the General Government of the Dutch Republic granted a charter to the owners of the vessels authorizing them exclusively to visit the region they had discovered, which was soon named "New Netherland," and in 1621 a West India Company was formed to govern "the fruitful and unsettled regions" in Africa and America it might occupy. Under this charter the new colony grew apace and Fort Amsterdam was built on the southern point of New York Island. In 1620 James the First of England sealed a patent for the colonization of "New England in America," but the terms of that charter clearly excepted New France and New Netherland. In the same year, a part of New England was colonized, but before the patent was sealed, and was soon succeeded by other English in Massachusetts Bay, Fresh and Connecticut River and at New Haven and Rhode Island, all made under the general authority of the New England patent. In the meantime the Colony of New Netherland flourished, and its young metropolis was named New Amsterdam. Its government was vested in a Director and Council, and a Fiscal and Attorney General; and in 1647 Peter Stuyvesant began his service as Director-General which lasted until the conquest of the colony, and under his administration the colony prospered greatly, attracting numbers of emigrants from Europe and the adjoining colonies.

After sketching the character of Peter Stuyvesant, Mr. Brodhead read the following prophecy, contained in a letter written to Stuyvesant by the East India Company in 1652:

"Promote commerce, whereby Manhattan must prosper, her population increase, her trade and navigation flourish. For when these once become permanently established; when the

ships of New Netherland ride on every part of the ocean, then numbers, now looking to that coast with eager eyes, will be allowed to embark for your island." Mr. Brodhead continued:

The prophecy was splendidly fulfilled. New Amsterdam rapidly grew in importance, and her foreign commerce soon began to rival her domestic trade. The first vessel ever built by Europeans in North America, after the 'Virginia of Sagadahoc,' in 1607, was Block's significantly styled 'Restless of Manhattan,' in 1614. One of the largest merchantmen in Christendom was constructed by her shipwrights in 1631. Strangers sought burghership in the rising metropolis, and the tongues of many nations resounded through her ancient winding streets. Like her prototype, New Amsterdam was always a city of the world.

The province of New Netherland was, indeed, the most advantageously situated region in North America. Its original limits included all the Atlantic coast between Delaware Bay and Montauk Point, and even farther east and north, and all the inland territory bounded by the Connecticut valley on the east, the St. Lawrence and Ontario on the north, and the affluents of the Ohio, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware on the west and south. Within those bounds is the only spot on the continent whence issue divergent streams which find their outlets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Across the surface of the province runs a chain of the Alleghanies, through which, in two remarkable chasms, the waters of the Delaware and Hudson flow southward to the sea. At the head of its tides, the Hudson, which its explorers appropriately called 'the Great River of the Mountains,' receives the current of the Mohawk, rushing in from the west. Through the valleys of these rivers, and across the neighboring lakes, the savage natives of the country tracked those pathways of travel and commerce which civilized science only adopted and improved. Along their banks soon grew up flourishing villages, contributing to the prosperity of the chief town, which, with unerring judgment, had been planted on the ocean-washed island of Manhattan. In addition to those superb geographical peculiarities, every variety of soil, abundant mineral wealth, nature teeming with vegetable and animal life, and a climate as healthful as it is delicious, made New Netherland the most attractive of all the European colonies in America. From the first it was always the chosen seat of empire.

"It was the wise decree Providence that of this magnificent region should first be occupied by the Batavian race. There was expanded the germ of a mighty cosmopolitan state, destined to exert a moral influence as happy as the physical peculiarities of its temperate territory were alluring. Yet the growth and prosperity of the Dutch province were fatal to its political life.

The envy of its neighbors was aroused. Covetousness produced an irrepressible desire of possession, which could only be appeased by its violent seizure by unscrupulous foes.

"If at this time Englishmen had any one national characteristic more strongly developed than another, it was jealousy of the Dutch. Strangely, too, this sentiment seemed to have grown with the growth of Puritanism. It was enough for the British islander that the continental Hollander spoke a language different from his own. It mattered not that Costar of Haarlem invented the art of arts; or that Grotius, Erasmus, Gronovius and Plancius among scholars, and Boerhave and Huygens among philosophers, and Rembrandt and Cuyper and Wouvermans among painters, were illustrious sons of the liberal republic. Even William the Silent and Barneveldt were of little account among insular Britons—'divided from all the rest of the world.' Coarse wit and flippant ridicule were continually employed in educating the Englishman to undervalue and dislike the Hollander.

"On the other hand, Holland, at the zenith of her power, was not jealous of England. The Dutch maxim was 'Live and let live.'

The speaker here gave a graphic account of the general features of the colony and its prosperity, and which drew on it the covetous eyes of England and of the jealousy existing in the minds of Englishmen of the Dutch. This jealousy was reproduced and exaggerated in the breasts of the colonists of the New-Englanders especially. From the time of the first intercourse between Manhattan and New-Plymouth, the latter always pertinaciously insisted that the Dutch Colonists were "intruders." Gradually they crowded on westward at the Connecticut river until, in 1650, it was agreed between Stuyvesant and the New-England authorities that the Eastern boundary of New-Netherland should be Oyster Bay, on Long Island, and a line running northerly from Greenwich on the continent. Cromwell attempted to seize these territories, but, by the treaty of 1664, he recognized the right of Holland to the New-Netherland, and in 1666 the States General ratified the colonial boundary agreed on in 1650, but the British government evaded all engagement on the subject. Mr. Brodhead then recounted the subjugation of parts of Long Island by the Connecticut settlers, and the steps taken by the Director to guard against the dangers threatening the province by calling an assembly of deputies from the different towns at New-Amsterdam, in the Spring of 1664. Urgent appeals were addressed to the West India Company, but without avail, the Company thinking more of their commercial interests than those of the nation. In 1664 the States-General, however, desired the British Government to order the

restitution of the places seized by the English colonists; but the Ambassador, Sir George Donning, startled the Grand Pensionary by declaring that the New-Netherlanders were "the encroachers" upon New-England. A council for Foreign Plantations was formed by the English Government, stringent navigation laws passed, and Lord Stirling complained that the Dutch had intruded into Long Island, which had been granted to his grandfather. On March 12, 1664, Charles II. granted a patent to James the Duke of York, giving him exclusive right over large portions of New-Netherland, and authorizing him to expel all persons settled there without his licences. The Duke of York commissioned Col. Robert Nichols to act as his Deputy, and commissioned four vessels of war and embarked in them about 450 veterans commanded by officers in the English army. The expedition set sail from Portsmouth in the middle of May for Gardiner's Bay, Long Island. The States-General were informed of these movements, but replied to Stuyvesant that they were intended to instal some bishops in New-England. The ships arrived at Boston and there the squadron was strongly re-enforced by a number of Massachusetts and Connecticut settlers, and Indians held in reserve. Long Island peaceably submitted to the government of the Duke of York and sent auxiliaries to the English forces. Stuyvesant was absent when the squadron reached New-York, but hurried back to find the harbor blockaded, and that no aid could be got from Long Island. The regular garrison did not exceed 150, and its supply of powder was short. The burghers were more anxious to protect their property than to save the town; nevertheless, Stuyvesant determined to hold out. Nichols summoned the town to surrender, and the people of the town, who had learned the liberal offers he made of protection to their persons, properties, and liberties, became mutinous. The squadron came up from its anchorage at Gravesend to New-Amsterdam, and landed five companies of regular soldiers at Governor's Island, and at last the entreaties of the principal inhabitants prevailed on Stuyvesant to surrender the town, which only had fifteen hundred inhabitants. Six commissioners were appointed to negotiate the terms of surrender; which were, that the inhabitants were to continue free denizens, and were guaranteed their property. These were explained to the people on the following Sunday, at the close of the afternoon service, and it was agreed that the New-England troops should be kept on the Brooklyn side of East River, the burghers being more apprehensive of them than the others. On the 8th of September, 1664, the garrison marched off with flying colors, and the English took possession of the town, and occupied the city gates and the Town Hall, and the name of the city was altered to New-York. Soon

after, Fort Orange, now Albany, surrendered, and the Dutch fort of Newcastle, on the Delaware, was taken by the English thus completing the reduction of the New-Netherland.

The speaker then discussed at considerable length the effects of the conquest of New-Netherland, which he denounced as a most wanton and unjust aggression on the part of England, and which, prompted solely by her greed and lust of power, had been justly punished by the overthrow of her power on the American Continent in the succeeding century, and to which the conquest of New-Netherland had greatly contributed.

The orator proceeded to show the baseness of the conquest of New Netherland, and continued:

"Yet unjustifiable as was the deed, the temptation to commit it was irresistible. Its actual execution was only a question of time. It could not have been prevented, unless the Dutch government were prepared to renounce their previous policy, and hold New Netherland at every hazard against the might of all enemies.

* * * "If England had not seized New Netherland when she did, France would almost certainly have taken and held it, not long afterwards, in the Dutch war of 1672. * * * It was for the true interest of America that New York was founded by Holland. It made her the magnanimous and cosmopolitan state which she now is, and whose national influence has been so happy and healthful. Providence never meant our great country to perpetuate the ideas of only one nationality in the old world, or of but one of its plantations in the new. The arrogant claim—so flattering to British pride, so sycophantic in Americans who would flatter England—that the United States of America are of wholly Anglo-Saxon origin, is as fallacious as it is vulgar. 'Time's noblest offspring' was not the child of England alone. There was a fatherland as fruitful as the motherland. There were many parents of our multigeneous people. The great modern republic sprung from a union of races as various and contrasted as the climates to which they emigrated. Sweden, Holland, Germany, Savoy, Spain, France, Scotland, and Ireland, all co-operated, no less mightily than England, in peopling our territory, moulding our institutions, and creating our vast and diversified country 'one and indivisible.' To its heterogeneousness, and not to its supposed homogeneousness—to its collisions and its comminglings of races—to its compromises and its concessions—does that country owe its grandest moral, social and political characteristics."

Mr. Brodhead then sketched the character of the Dutch emigrants, and of the other colonists who settled in New Netherland, showing the changes which followed the English conquest, through which all the old Dutch influence survived. After alluding to the injustice done to

New York in many American school books and histories, he concluded his oration as follows:

"The retirement of Holland from the unequal strife left France and Spain to contend with England for colonial supremacy in North America. Mistress of all the Atlantic coast between Nova Scotia and Florida, the power which had conquered New York soon aspired to uncontrolled dominion from sea to sea. The acquisition of New Netherland, which had formerly kept Virginia apart from New England, gave to the British crown the mastery of the most advantageous positions on the continent, whence it could at pleasure, direct movements against any colony that might attempt a premature independence. With short-sighted triumph England rejoiced that her authority was dotted on a new spot in the map of the world. But her pride went before her destruction, and her haughty spirit prepared the way for her terrible humiliation. The American republic was fashioned in the first Congress of 1765, which met at New York. It was a most significant but only a just decree of Providence, that the retribution of England should begin with the very province which she had so iniquitously ravished from Holland, to set, as her most splendid jewel, in the diadem of her colonial sovereignty.

"Yet for a long time the plantations, which had thus become geographically united, were neither homogeneous nor sympathetic, and they never were actually consolidated. While New England, Maryland and Virginia were radically Anglo-Saxon colonies, the mass of the population of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which had formed the later territory of New Netherland, was, as we have seen, made up of Hollanders, Huguenots, Waldenses, Germans, Frenchmen, Swedes, Scotchmen and Irishmen. A similar want of homogeneousness characterized some of the more southern colonies. Among these manifold nationalities, ideas and motives of action were as various and discordant as the different dialects which were uttered. In the progress of years a common allegiance and common dangers produced a greater sympathy among the English plantations in America.

"Nevertheless, while she formed a part of the British colonial empire, New York never lost her original social identity, nor her peculiar political influence. Her moral power lasted throughout the whole succession of events which culminated in the American Revolution. Nor has her salutary influence ever ceased. The history of her fatherland, besides the idea of toleration of opinion, furnished the example of the confederation of free and independent states, and made familiar the most instructive lessons of constitutional administration. While that history taught the sacred right of revolt against the tyranny of an hereditary king, it enforced the no less sacred duty of faithfulness to deliberate obligations and

loyalty to the general government, founded by the solemn compact of sovereign but united states.

"The patriots who deposed Philip the Second were the great originals of those who in the next century dethroned Charles the First, and in the century following rejected George the Third. From Holland came William, the deliverer of England from the tyrant James. The declaration of the independence of the United Provinces of the Netherlands was the glorious model of the English declaration of right, and of the grander declaration of the independence of United Colonies of North America. The Union of Utrecht was the nobler exemplar of the Philadelphia articles of confederation. The Dutch motto: '*Eendragt macht Magt*' — *Unity makes Might* — suggested our own '*E Pluribus Unum*.'

"All these teachings of Dutch history are the peculiar heritage of our own Empire state. It was the proud destiny of New York to temper the narrow and sometimes fanatical characteristics of her English sister plantations with the larger and more conservative principles which she had herself derived from Holland. It was her lot to sustain more severe trials and gain a more varied experience than any other American colony.

'Midway between the St. Lawrence and the Chesapeake she stood for almost a century, guarding her long frontier against the enmity and might of New France. And when at last the conquest of Canada filled the measure of British aggression and pampered still more the British lust of power, the augury of two hundred years ago was fulfilled; and New York — worthy to be distinguished as the Netherlands of America — became the pivot province, on which hinged the most important movements of that sublime revolt against the oppression of England, the only parallel to which was the triumphant struggle that the forefathers of her first settlers maintained against the gigantic despotism of Spain."

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brodhead for his address, and to request a copy of it for publication.

The Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, in a few appropriate remarks, seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Brodhead, which on being put from the chair, was unanimously adopted.

The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. DeWitt, the proceedings having been necessarily curtailed owing to the length of time occupied by the address, and the meeting adjourned to the rooms of the Historical Society, in 2d-av. Here a reception was given by the members of the New York Historical Society to their friends, and after a pleasant interval spent in an inspection of the pictures and curiosities in the Society's Museum, the guests descended to the refectory in the basement, where an elegant repast was provided, to which ample justice was done.

Several speeches were made during the course of the evening by the President, A. B. Street of Albany, P. Dawson of Buffalo, and Gen. John Cochrane. Gen. Cochrane was very warmly received, and expressed his pleasure at the meeting, which he hoped would do something to promote that national unity of race of which the orator of the day had spoken. He concluded by expressing his devotion to the National Union, and his confidence of its ultimate preservation.

The assembly shortly after dispersed, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Brooklyn, Oct. 6.*—An extremely interesting meeting of this Society was held at their rooms on the corner of Court and Joralemon streets; the Hon. Judge Greenwood presiding. The attendance was large, and included some of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Storrs submitted the annual report of the Executive Committee, which showed that the Society was in a most flourishing condition. Three new portraits of Adams, Franklin, and Red Jacket, purchased out of the Sheldon fund, were received, and ordered to be placed on exhibition. The society received as a contribution from Col. Barton the battle flag of the 48th regiment, for which the thanks of the society were tendered. Dr. Stiles, the librarian, submitted an extremely interesting report, from which it appeared that during the past four months the resources of the society have been augmented by the addition of 782 bound volumes, 1200 pamphlets, and several hundred interesting curiosities, all of which are on exhibition. The principal contributors were Alex. McCue, Esq., E. O. Kellogg, Esq., Gabriel Harrison, and E. S. Mills. An interesting paper, entitled "Hints on Working the side mines of history," was read by Mr. John W. Cannington, and greatly enjoyed by the audience.

On the visit of the society to the country towns on the island, the town of Sutherland, through the board of town officers, presented the society with the original charter of the town, which was granted by Gov. Andros in 1676. This interesting relic with some 1,600 others, not less interesting, are on exhibition at the rooms of the society, which are well worth a visit.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, Oct. 10th.*—The regular stated meeting of this Society was held at the Athenæum Building, Sixth and Adelphi streets. Owing to the near approach of the election, the attendance was small. At the appointed hour JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq., took the chair. The minutes

of the previous meeting were then read and adopted. A number of valuable works were presented to the Society, among which were the following: Memorial of JOHN ALLAN, presented by the Bradford Club. History of West Point and Military Academy; Industrial and Financial Resources of the United States; Story of the Constitution; ELLIOTT'S Debates; Discourses on the Family as an Element of Society; JOOHN'S Novum Belgium, 1648-4, and several other valuable works.

After the transaction of a few items of business of no public interest, the meeting adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, *Boston, Wednesday, October 5*—A quarterly meeting of this society was held this afternoon, the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting resident membership from Andrew H. Ward of Newtonville, and Charles Colburn of Boston.

The librarian reported as donations since the last meeting, three volumes, twenty pamphlets, and six manuscripts.

Mr. Towne read an official notice of the bequest to the society by the late Hon. Henry W. Cushman, from his executor. It was voted to accept the legacy with the conditions of the will.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee read on elaborate paper on the late Rev. T. Starr King, being a truthful and feeling tribute to that eloquent and devoted patriot and divine.

The Historiographer read biographical sketches of the following members of the society, who have recently deceased, viz: John Barstow, of Providence, R. I., a life member, Vice President of the society for Rhode Island, who died March 31, 1864, aged 73 years; Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, an honorary member, who died at Quincy, July 2, 1864, aged 92 years, 5 months; and Sebastian Ferris Streeter, a corresponding member, Honorary Vice President of the society for Maryland, who died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28, aged 64.

One Vice President and two Honorary Vice Presidents of the society have deceased during the present year in the space of less than five months.

John W. Dean, Rev. Washington Gilbert, Rev. Dorus Clark, D. D., Rev. John T. Sargent and David Pulsifer, were chosen a committee to nominate officers for the next annual election.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF SEBASTIAN F. STREETER, Esq. of Baltimore. He died at his residence on the

23d inst., of typhoid fever, undoubtedly contracted by his great exposures and labors among the Maryland soldiers in the army in front of Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Streeter was the son of Rev. Sebastian and Ruth (Richardson) Streeter, and was born in Weare, N. H., 7th July, 1810. On the removal of his father to Boston he entered the public schools, from which he graduated with honor, being fitted for college at the Latin School under the late Benj. A. Gould, Esq.

After graduating at Harvard College in 1831, he for a time devoted himself to literary pursuits in this city, being for several years, from October, 1831, to September, 1836, sub-master of the Boston Latin School. He subsequently removed to Baltimore, where he established a high school for young ladies which proved eminently successful.

When the present rebellion broke out, he was found a firm friend of the Union cause and unremitting in his efforts to uphold the government in Maryland, and few men in civil capacity have rendered more efficient service to their country. By his exertions the Union Relief Association was organized early in the war, and proved a great blessing to the Union soldiers passing to and from the field.

To Mr. Streeter and his helping wife the country is also indebted for the establishment of various institutions in Maryland for the relief of the wounded in the hospitals and the sustenance of the soldiers' families. He did much as a member of the First Branch of the City Government of Baltimore, in shaping measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war and sustaining the Government.

At the time of contracting his last sickness, he was acting as a commissioner under the appointment of the Governor of Maryland, to visit the sick and wounded soldiers in the field hospitals and furnish them with such assistance as they, helpless condition required.

On the 7th of July, 1833, Mr. Streeter married, at Plymouth, Elizabeth Morton Jackson, daughter of Daniel Jackson, Esq., of that town, by whom he had a daughter, who with her mother live to mourn this great bereavement.

On the establishment of the Maryland Historical Society, Mr. Streeter became the Recording Secretary, an office which he filled with great acceptance; and at the seventh anniversary celebration of the society he delivered a discourse entitled "Maryland Two Hundred Years Ago," which was replete with learning and highly interesting and instructive.

In his adopted state and city he held many important offices in various literary societies, and was an honorary Vice President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society which holds its meetings in this city. As a teacher he was most instructive, as a historian most accurate, and as a Christian firm and consistent. Irreproachable in his private character, pleasing and

affable in his personal relations, and energetic in his devotion to philanthropic and public interests, he commanded the love and respect of all who knew or had dealings with him.

His loss will be deeply felt and much regretted; and the void caused by his decease will be filled with much difficulty. N. B. S.

Notes on Books.

The Burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, By Rev. B. S. Schenck, D. D., an eye witness and a sufferer, with corroborative statements, &c. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1864, pp. 72.

This little memoir is a sad addition to the history of Chambersburg. With all the wars waged in this country since its settlement, there has never been such wholesale destruction and pillage as that of Chambersburg. The property amounted, it is clear, to at least a million and a half of dollars, and this was wantonly destroyed on ten minutes notice. With the peace will doubtless come such compensation as was made to the Connecticut men who settled the Fire Lands.

Mr. Schenck's account is full, clear and explicit. It gives the details of the scene, and closes with a list of the houses destroyed.

The Annals of Iowa. A Quarterly Publication by the State Historical Society of Iowa, October, 1864. Edited by Theodore S. Parvin, Corresponding Sect., Davenport, 1864.

The Annals come regularly from the far West. The present number opens with a sketch of Capt. Hosea B. Horn. This is followed by the continuation of his history of Davis County. The conclusion of Hon. Charles Mason's Address before the Hawkeye Pioneer Association of Des Moines Co. and of the History of the Congregational Church of Dubuque. The Constitutions of the Society of First Settlers of Muscatine Co. and of the Hawkeye Pioneer Association of Des Moines Co. and the History of the Presbyterian Church of Muscatine, are then given.

The Cavalier Dismounted, An Essay on the origin of the founders of the Thirteen Colonies. By William H. Whitmore, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, &c. Salem, Whipple & Smith: 1864.

We are glad to see Mr. Whitmore thus enlarging his article in the Continental. The subject is an interesting one, and the facts seem to send the boasted higher blood of the South to the winds. New England can show more families

belonging to the recognized gentry of England, that untitled class so superior to the mass of Continental nobles, than all the Southern States. Mr. Whitmore shows the homogeneity of the New England settlers, and by copious extracts from Southern Historians the mongrel character of the settlers in the Southern States.

In the question of the number of present inhabitants who are either foreign or descended from foreigners who came after 1760, we are met by great difficulties. Different returns are so discordant that after long and tedious endeavors to approximate the truth we abandoned the task. In the present paper we find on page 4, the whole body of emigrants after 1760 with their descendants put down at 6,729,663, but we are inclined to believe this far below the real number.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, June 1864.

This vigorous Historical repository contains an account of Houses and other buildings in Salem in 1793, by Col. Benjamin Pickman; Hale Memoranda; Gleanings from the Church records at Ipswich Hamlet; from the Burying Ground at Hamilton; Ipswich Town Records; Frost Family; Letter by Jonathan Archer; Rowley Marriages; Ship building in Salem &c.

The Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York, D. T. Valentine, 12°. 856 pp

This noble annual comes this year in a most attractive form. The Historical articles are—Sketches of Principal men in New York during the Colonial Era; History of the Fort in New York; Cornelius Steenwyck, with a portrait and illustrations; Caleb Heathcote, with a portrait; City of New York 1780–1786, being a series of very interesting extracts from papers of that day; Operations of the British Army in 1776, with a map copied by one published in 1777 by J. F. W. Des Barres, and an illustration of the engagement between the Phenix and Rose and the American Fire Ships and Galleys, Aug 16. 1776; Trinity Church Yard by F. R. Tillou; Belvedere Club House, with an illustration; Description of the New York House of Refuge, illustrated; Comparative Wealth of the Citizens of New York, being a list of the chief persons taxed in 1815 and 1820; a continuation of the valuable List of Baptisms in the Dutch Church; An article on the house where Tom Paine died, illustrated with diagrams; a notice of New York north of Canal Street in 1808. This valuable matter occupies nearly two hundred pages of closely printed type.

The lithographic views embrace a number of old buildings and some facsimiles; the wood cuts give a fine series of our public institutions, embracing Columbia College, the Free Academy, the Astor and Historical Libraries, the various

Dispensaries, several Orphan Asylums, St. Vincent's and St. Luke's Hospitals, Seventh Regiment Armory, &c.

The History of the War for the Union, Civil, Military and Naval. By E. A. DUYCKINCK, illustrated by Alonzo Chappel. New York. Johnson, Fry & Co. Parts 49-52.

These numbers are illustrated with portraits of Meade and Gillmore, and the battles of Gettysburg and Chicamauga, carrying down to the close of 1862 and resume the situation of affairs at the beginning of the ensuing year. Mr. Duyckinek conducts his history with his usual ability; but as the matter grows on him condenses and gives less room to documentary evidence, which we deem wise, as no historian can give even the cream of the seven volumes of the Rebellion Record in his pages. There is a certain attraction in finding documents in full, but when they increase too rapidly we tire and look rather for a narrative embracing results.

The Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen, an American in England from 1775 to 1788 with an appendix of Biographical Sketches. By George Atkinson Ward, Boston; Little, Brown & Co. 1864, 8° 678 pp.

The Journal of an American so strong in his adherence to the British government as to become a voluntary exile, covering the whole period of the war, could not fail to be an interesting and valuable record. The appearance of the work some years since drew attention to the Americans who at the revolution avowed their attachment to the existing government. The elaborate work of Mr. Sabine, which has just appeared in a new and much enlarged edition, covered the whole field, and brought to the students of Revolutionary history a vast material. Mr. Sabine acknowledges the value of Curwen's Journal, and all students will be thankful to Mr. Ward, for this new and much improved edition of a work of real value.

Indiana's Roll of Honor. By DAVID STEVENSON, Librarian of Indiana. Indianapolis, Published by the Author, 1864: 654 pages.

Indiana is here clearly a pioneer. A creditable volume like this is surely a good commencement of Indiana's history of her part in the great war for the preservation of the Union, and the establishment of the principle that the party defeated at a fair election shall seek a reversal of the result, not by revolution but by the ballot box at the next election. The legislature in the session of 1862-3 directed the collection of matter relative to the Indiana soldiery and its preservation in the State library under the title of "Indiana's Roll of Honor."

The author from this has derived the idea of the present volume, which with its successors will for years give Indiana's sons a work worthy of their pride. To make it such he has well divided the work into campaigns, and after a brief but graphic sketch of each gives a history of Indiana regiments concerned in it. The present volume, after a chapter on the executive department and the organization of the troops and the various departments connected with the service, gives the history of the Western Virginia, first Potomac, Kanawha, Cheat Mountain campaigns; the operations of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, Pope, Meade, Burnside; the early operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Missouri, Kentucky and concludes with the career of Grant from Belmont to Shiloh.

The Regimental history embraces the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 18th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 88d, 85th, and, the 8d, cavalry and 16th, battery.

The biographical sketches of deceased officers are numerous and like the work generally well written. It is illustrated with portraits of Gov. Morton and of Indiana's Fallen Braves, Commander Gwin, Gen. Hackleman, Colonels Hendricks, Bass, Brown, Hathaway, Majors Tanner, Abbott and Adjutant Mullen. The authentic nature of his material and the care given to the work make Mr. Stevenson's work one of complete authority, the more necessary amid the conflicting newspaper accounts of the day.

General Orders of the War Department, embracing the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, adopted especially for the use of the Army and Navy of the United States. Chronologically arranged in two volumes, with a full alphabetical Index. By THOS. M. O'Brien and Oliver Diefendorf, Military Attorneys, Leavenworth, Kansas. New York, Derby & Miller No. 5 Spruce St. Vols. I, II, pp xxiv, 472, xxi, 711.

No collection on the History of the War is complete without this important work, which are rendered doubly valuable to students by the valuable index prefixed to each volume. Some of these orders are of course of a temporary character and relate to individuals who are personally insignificant, but much has a direct bearing on the great struggle, and furnishes the key to great events.

How suggestive that only one order under the last administration bears direct reference to the war. This is the General Order No. 5 (March 1, 1861), dismissing Brig.-Gen. David E. Twiggs from the army of the United States "for his treachery to the flag of his country." It is countersigned by "S. Cooper," who forthwith imitated the treachery. The order of Mar. 20 announces 82 resignations, Cooper, Hardee, Van Dorn, McLaws, Beauregard, Gardner, A. P. Hill, and others of less note who then, when things

were seen in a kind of mist, were allowed to go forth and join the enemy.

In the mere matter of Departments this work is worth its price, for if there is one thing perplexing it is the constitution, extension, alteration, and combination of departments rendered necessary from time to time. To Staff Officers of Departments and Division Headquarters, Paymasters, Provost Marshals, and in fact all officers, these volumes must be an incalculable service. State officers will find it no less useful.

- *The War with the South, A History of the Great American Rebellion* By Robert Tomes, M. D., Illustrated with many original Designs, Plans, Portraits, &c. New York, Virtue, Yorston & Co., Nos. 35 & 40. Portraits of Everett, Meade, and Beauregard. Maps of the Southern and Southwestern States, Vicksburg and its defences.

This History has brought us down through McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula and Pope's disastrous career to Lee's entrance into Maryland in Sept. 1862, where he was soon to be signally checked and be shattered by McClellan. It is marked with the known ability of the writer, and describes with skill the various movements of the armies, and the intricate diplomatic and political movements of the government and the revolutionary confederacy. Dr. Tomes still gives documents largely, in his notes, supporting and explaining his position.

The Complete Works of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York. Comprising his Sermons, Letters, Lectures, Speeches, &c. Carefully compiled and edited from the best sources by Laurence Kehoe. New York: American News Co., 1864. Vol. I, 8°, 674 pp.

This is a collection of the works of the late Archbishop of New York, who in his day and time filled no small share of public attention and was the first of the Catholic bishops of the Country who ever came prominently before the public. He was the representative man of his Church, a man of superior ability, a keen appreciator of the American people and public opinion, eloquent, ready, and fearless. His writings are almost entirely of the desultory character consequent on his position, and they are scattered through newspapers, or in pamphlets. To give students of American history these in a compact form is a service which we are glad to see done as well as Mr. Kehoe has here succeeded. His debate on the School Question, more frequently alluded to than read, is here given in full, with his various addresses and speeches on the same subject. His letters to Mayor Harper and Col. Stone, in 1844, his controversy with Kirwan, together with several Sermons and Lectures, are also in this volume, which is, as our readers perceive, of good size and is well printed and got up.

National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans from original Paintings by Alonzo Chappel, with biography by E. A. Duyckinck. Nos. 55-60. Johnson, Fry & Co.

This new American Portrait Gallery is now completed, and is a creditable monument to the patriotic zeal of the publishers, who could carry it through in the face of such a war as now desolates the land.

The Gallery embraces one hundred and nineteen portraits, embracing all the Presidents, the heroes of the Revolutionary era, the patriot leaders, the great generals: then the men of the next age, circling around the War of 1812 and embracing its gallant men, Perry, McDonough, Brown, Porter, Lawrence, with men of science like Fulton, sages like Story, artists like Allston, writers like Irving, Everett, Bancroft, Bryant. The great Politicians, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, with Choate, Benton, Chittenden, come next. Kent, Wilkes, and Fremont are our explorers; Scott, Worth, Quitman, and Wool, give us the War with Mexico; and Grant, McClellan, Foote, Farragut and others our modern group of heroes.

The biographies are beautiful pictures of the life and character of these representative men. It is no easy task to give in so short a space an outline so graceful and yet so full of detail; but Mr. Duyckinck has surpassed himself in this task.

Miscellany.

SALE OF THE LIBRARY of the REV. J. D. SHANE, AT CINCINNATI, SEPTEMBER 27-29.—This sale excited considerable interest and drew many buyers. The Cincinnati Gazette of Oct 6 says, in substance, of the collector and the sale:

Mr. Shane was a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, and a bachelor of eccentric habits. His zeal for the acquisition of books, pamphlets, and newspapers was intense. Nothing was too trifling for his notice. He seemed to have no specialty, or more strictly, everything was a specialty with him. If he exhibited a preference for anything, it was for books relating to early American, particularly Western history, and volumes and more ephemeral publications throwing light upon the rise and progress of the different religious denominations. Though settled over no church, he frequently preached for country congregations, and seldom returned without a bundle or box of books or pamphlets bought or begged from his rural friends. He slept in a room in the fifth story of a store in Cincinnati, surrounded by boxes of his treasures, and other packages were placed in warehouses in various parts of this city. As may be inferred, his discrimination and taste in selection were not

equal to his ambition of possessing. Hence, while he had many valuable works, he had accumulated much mere trash. Few of the hundreds of bundles of unbound periodicals contained complete sets, and in three large boxes of scraps, cut from newspapers and tied in little rolls, there were hardly any that competent judges thought worth preserving. Still the clippings were bid off at \$6.25. The assortment of books was decidedly miscellaneous, and, setting aside a few hundred volumes, comparatively valueless. Mr. Shane died last spring, and his administrators put his collection into the hands of Mr. Hubbard for sale. So great was its disorder that it seemed almost impossible to catalogue it, and the task was finally accomplished only by numbering a considerable part in lots. The catalogue thus arranged comprised 1,657 titles. The bidding was often very spirited, and the total amount realized was \$2,404.69. The principal purchasers were L. C. Draper, for the Wisconsin Historical Society, Samuel Agnew, for the Presbyterian Historical Society at Philadelphia, S. G. Drake, of Boston, and E. T. Carson, of this city. We append a list of the prices of some of the more important works: Doddridge's *Notes on the Indian War of West Virginia and Pennsylvania*, \$6.75; Drake's *Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country, 1815*, \$5.25; *Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. I*, containing Heckwelder's *Indian History, etc.*, \$7.75. The *American Magazine and Historical Chronicle, Vol. II*, Boston, 1745, sold for \$4.10; *Cist's Cincinnati Miscellany, 2 vols.*, sold for \$2.60; *Littell's Family Record of the First Settlers of the Passaic, N. J., Valley*, for \$3.50. Twelve volumes of manuscript historical collections, relating principally to the State of Kentucky, brought \$69. Another collection of letters and manuscripts, relating to the early history of Cincinnati and vicinity, \$39; the assessment lists of the town of Lexington, Kentucky, for several succeeding years, \$4.25, Tanner's *Societas Jesu Militans, and Apostolorum Imitatrix*, realized \$7.75 each. A small quarto, printed in London in 1648, and entitled *A Survey of the Sum of Church Discipline, wherein the way of the Congregational Churches in New England is warranted*, brought \$15.75. Rutherford's *Divine Right of Church Government*, London, 1646, brought \$3.10. *A Vindication of the Covenant and Church Estate of Children of Church Members*, by Thomas Cobbet, Teacher of the Church of Lynn, in New England, sold for \$7. Rich's three volumes of catalogues of books relating to America, sold for \$32.40. The atrocious Democratic caricature representing Gen. Harrison in a cage, published by the Democrats in 1840, brought 50 cents. A Jackson Coffin Handbill, in English, was sold for 60, and one in German for 80 cents. A large number of

unassorted pamphlets, embracing sermons, addresses, school and college catalogues, lectures, etc., brought in the aggregate about \$500.

HUBBARD'S INDIAN WARS. We are glad to announce that Mr. Drake will soon republish this valuable and interesting work, which has been so long out of print. Nothing can ever take the place of Mr. Hubbard's work on the early Indian Wars of New England; of this important fact no student in its history needs to be informed, and as to the competency of the editor for such a labor, his numerous works of a kindred character are the best and all the guaranty which can be required.

—At a late fire in New York, the manuscript of Mr. Charles G. Leland's work on "The origin of American Popular Phrases" was destroyed, and unfortunately the author kept no copy. The disaster to Mr. Leland is a real loss to our philological and humorous literature.

Mr. W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, is about to issue in two volumes, uniform with Munsell's Historical Series, and from his press, the *Original Documents of the Salem Witch Trials*. It will form 2 vols., the number limited to 200, price \$3.50 per volume, and 15 large paper copies, all the latter and many of the former being already taken up.

At the recent sale of the collection of Mr. W. E. Woodward, the following prices were reached:
Cents.—1793, \$27; 1798, \$22; 1796, \$25; 1796, \$7; 1799, \$82.50; 1804, \$26; 1822, \$9; 1842, \$9.25; 1844, \$8.75.

Half Cents.—1796, \$92.50; 1840, \$14; 1841, \$12; 1842, \$10; 1843, \$12.50; 1844, \$12; 1845 \$1.260, 1846, \$15; 1847, \$60; 1848, \$13.50; 1854, \$4.75.

All these were in a fine state of preservation.

A small medal of Jackson sold at \$16, and one of Clay \$21.

The prices realized for some of the Colonial pieces are as follows:

New-England shilling, \$17; Granby copper, \$60; do., do., \$62.50; Virginia penny, \$12; Virginia shilling, \$255; Continental currency 1776, in brass, \$40; Annapolis, three pence, \$16; do. sixpence, \$12.50; New-York doubloon, 1787, \$400; New-York cent, 1787, \$21; New-York cent, 1787, \$47.50; New-York cent, 1787, \$73; Gold Eagle, 1797, \$40; do. 1804, \$40.50; Half Eagle, 1825, \$41; do. 1826, \$25; do. 1827, \$39; do. 1831, \$40; Quarter-Eagle, 1806, \$35; one of 1826, \$29; Silver Dollar (flying eagle) of 1836, \$60; one of 1838, \$34.50; one of 1839, \$38; Half Dollar of 1838, one of 1839, \$55; one of 1861, \$25, Quarter-Dollar of 1838, \$26.

Order of Lieut. Gov. Leisler, with Autographs and Seal.

By The Lieut Governr &c.



THESSE are in his Majties name to Will & Require you to forwarne & forbid all persons in yor Bayliwick to go on board y^e Ship Jacob W^m Mañon Comand^r & that you forthwth Cause good & true Watch to be kept that no person goes aboard of him w^{ch} may pilote him through helgate & if any person refuse to obey you that him or them you seize & bring before me to answer for their Contempt. Given under my hand & seale this 30 8ber in y^e Second Year of their Majties Reigne 1690.

To y^e Constables of harlem & bouwery

Past y^e Office

Jacob Leisler &c.

Frank Gouverneur
LLane

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. VIII.]

DECEMBER, 1864.

[No. 18.]

General Department.

LEISLER'S SEAL.

The accompanying document is copied from the original, in the New York Colonial Documents, vol. 36, p. 124, in the office of the secretary of state at Albany.

It has affixed to it, in the margin, the seal in red wax, a copy of which we now reproduce.

As this seal occupies the place usual with those of the privy seals of the provincial governors before the Revolution, it is supposed to be that used by Lieut. Gov. Leisler, to his official papers, of which we have not till now seen an impression.

ADDRESS OF COL. J. ROSS SNOWDEN AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

The high rank and value of history is obvious to every reflecting mind. Its main object is to preserve the memorials of the past; not merely to amuse but to instruct.

My colleagues and myself have come here, on your invitation, to witness an event of the highest interest and importance, namely, the organization of an Historical Society for the State of Delaware; the object of which is "to elucidate the Natural, Civil, and Literary History of this State." These words I quote from the Constitution of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which we represent; and it is interesting to note that this Society, at an early meeting after its organization, resolved that though the

History of Pennsylvania be the principal object of the labors of the Society, it does not exclude other branches of History.

The history of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, whose shores are watered by the Delaware, are so intimately connected, that they cannot well be separately considered. These States are all comparatively of modern date. It is only a little more than a century and a half ago that a writer, who was one of the early pioneers in the settlement of the Delaware, designated the city from whence my colleagues and myself come, as "a clever little town." He was one of that race of honest, faithful, industrious and pious men who first settled on the western shores of the Delaware, then the home of the redman and of the beasts of the forest. But what a change since the excellent Mr. Rudman wrote those words! The clever little town has grown into a great metropolis with more than 600,000 inhabitants; and the village of Christinaham has become the beautiful and populous city of Wilmington. Such a progress is perhaps unparalleled in the history of any country.

Authors generally divide History into three great periods. 1. Ancient History, embracing the lapse of time from the first records of mankind to the destruction of the Roman Empire, A. D. 476. 2. The history of the Middle Ages, namely, from the last mentioned event to the discovery of America, A. D. 1492. 3. Modern History, from 1492 to the present time. Whilst this long line of investigation and inquiry is open to our historical investigation, our chief duty is to preserve our own history from the time when this Continent was discovered by the European Nations, and especially from the time when our ancestors and predecessors

first made settlements upon the banks of the Delaware.

Our history as Pennsylvanians and Delawarians may with some propriety be divided into three periods.

I. From the discovery of America to the time when the first actual settlements were made upon this river. If we take the Dutch Fort Nassau on the Jersey side as the first settlement, the date may be put at A. D. 1624. It seems quite as appropriate for us to fix upon the time when the Swedish Colony planted itself permanently on the banks of the Christina in 1638. It is here interesting to note that in 1624 or 1626, authorities do not agree upon the date, confirmed however by the Diet of 1627, Gustavus Adolphus, the lion-hearted King of Sweden, and "bulwark of the Protestant faith," adopted measures for the settlement of the west side of the Delaware. The charter granted to the company is dated Jan. 14, 1626. But they failed to be carried into effect in consequence of the wars in Europe, in which the King was engaged; and his subsequent death in the battle of Lutzen in 1632. The enterprise was, however, accomplished under the auspices of his infant daughter, Queen Christina, a few years later, namely, in 1638, as already stated.

II. The second term may properly include the period from the first settlement of the Delaware to the year 1776, when the Colonies were declared free and independent States.

Connected with this Colonial period in our history there are some points involved in doubt; one of which is, whether at the time the Swedes arrived here the Dutch had actual *pedis possessio* of the Delaware or its shores. The Dutch Commander, Cornelius Mey, was the first European that sailed up the Delaware; and he continued his progress as far as Gloucester Point on the east side of the river, a few miles below the site of Philadelphia. He landed near the mouth of Timber Creek, called Sassackon by the Indians, and built a log fort which he named Nassau, with a view to establish a fortified place to open trade with the Indians. The date of this transaction is

differently stated by writers on the subject. Mr. Hazard, in his *Annals of Penn.*, puts it in the year 1623; but he cites authorities, some of whom state that the Fort in question was built in 1624, and others that possession of the Delaware was taken in 1626, by the erection of two strong-holds on the river, the largest about sixteen miles (Dutch) up the river on the eastern shore called Nassau. He cites the testimony of an Indian Chief, "that a skipper named Cornelis, with one eye, or having a film on the eye, was the first who established himself on the Delaware, or South River."

How long this Fort was occupied, and when it was abandoned, does not appear in the authorities I have consulted. It therefore seems to be a mooted question whether the Dutch had not abandoned the Delaware or South River, and fixed their settlements upon the Hudson or North River, before the arrival of the Swedes.

I pass over the purchase made at the Island of Manhattan by the Heer Samuel Godyn in 1630 from the natives, of lands on the west side of the South River, because no possession appears to have been taken under the alleged grant, except, perhaps, the expedition of De Vries, in 1631, of which it is said that before the next year "he found the house destroyed."

The purchase of Arent Corssen in 1663 of "the Schuylkill and adjoining lands," had a convenient vagueness about it, but it resulted only in establishing a Beaver trade with the wild Indians. These Indians seemed not only willing to sell the lands over which they roamed, but would sell the same territory again whenever they found purchasers. The Iroquois, or the six Nations, whose council fire was at Onondaga, denied the right of the Delaware Indians, to sell any land. They claimed that the latter were tributary and subordinate to them. It is probable that the disputes as to the title or right to sell rendered it not difficult to procure a grant from the Indians.

The unfortunate settlement already referred to, appears to have been made by Captain De Vries, under the authority of the Dutch West India Company, near Cape Henlopen, called Hoornkill, now the site

of Lewes, in 1631. But it was subsequently cut off, and entirely destroyed by the Indians. An event, no doubt, the result of unprovoked injuries to them by the settlers. On this subject the Dutch Governor, Wilhelm Kieft, who was no friend to the Indians, admits that, "they will do no harm if no harm is done to them." I think the better opinion is that no settlements of white people were in existence on the banks of the Delaware when the Swedish Colony arrived at Christina in 1638. There were certainly none on the west side of the Delaware. If you will allow me the privilege, I beg to suggest that your Historical Society designate some one of its members to investigate this subject fully, and prepare a paper in relation to it for publication among your earliest proceedings.

Another doubtful point in the history of the Swedish Colony already alluded to, is, whether during the reign of the illustrious Gustavus Adolphus ships were sent with colonists from Sweden to the Delaware. Campanius, a well known, though not always reliable author, says that several ships were fitted out and sailed from Sweden towards America in the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, but were captured by the Spaniards. The date for this transaction is put about the year 1627. Professor Reynolds, of Pennsylvania College, in a discourse before the Historical Society of the American Lutheran Church, in 1848, referring to this subject says, "before this disaster could be remedied, Gustavus Adolphus had put himself at the head of the Protestant States of Germany, for the purpose of defending the rights of conscience, preventing the utter extermination of Protestantism in the land of its birth, and setting limits to the ambition and tyranny of the united houses of Austria and Spain. Still, he never lost sight of this favorite plan; and a few days before the battle of Lutzen, where his glorious though brief career was terminated, he recommended the enterprise to the people of Germany."

However this may be, it was reserved for his child and successor, Queen Christina, under the direction of Chancellor Oxenstierna, the able and conscientious Minister

of both these Sovereigns, to carry into effect the enterprise in question; an enterprise which an old Swedish writer states, "Gustavus considered the jewel of his Kingdom."

The ships conveying the Swedish Colonists sailed from Gottenburg in the autumn of 1637; and arrived in the Delaware in the Spring of 1638. They first landed at a place they named "Paradise Point," now marked on the map of Delaware, Mispillion creek. They seemed to have remained there only a few days for refreshment after their long and tedious voyage. Passing up the river, they landed at the mouth of Mingquas Creek, which they named Christina, in honor of their youthful Queen. Here they immediately built a fort, within the walls of which they erected a church, and laid the foundation of a permanent settlement.

And thus at Christina, nearly fifty years before William Penn founded Philadelphia and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was first planted on the Delaware a substantial colony, founded on the principles of civil liberty, and an enlightened Christianity; granting also to settlers of all nations, who might choose to unite with them, that inestimable boon, freedom of conscience.

I cannot on an occasion of this kind dwell upon the events which subsequently occurred. A brief notice of a few prominent historical facts must suffice.

In September, 1655, the Dutch conquered the country from the Swedes. In September, 1664, the English seized New Amsterdam, which they named New York, and immediately afterwards took forcible possession of the country on both sides of the Delaware. In 1673, the country again came under the government of the Dutch, but only for a brief period. The next year (1674) the English regained possession of New Amsterdam and the Delaware, under the terms of the treaty of Westminster, and retained their dominion over it until the memorable year 1776, when our fathers for themselves and their posterity threw off their allegiance to any foreign power or authority.

During these changes of colonial authority and the century of English dominion, the

people were in general undisturbed in their pursuits and possessions; and they greatly increased in population and wealth. These results were induced not only by the industry and natural increase of the early settlers—which was remarkable and extraordinary—but by continued emigration from different parts of Europe, among whom the Welsh emigrants formed an important part. Emigrants from England, Ireland, and Germany were then, as now, landing upon our shores seeking for freedom and a home in these new regions of the world. During this period, the inhabitants enjoyed liberty of conscience, and their tenures were unmolested. The laws and usages of the Swedes and the Dutch were respected. The magistrates and other officers of the former were continued even when the latter were in the ascendancy. This conciliatory policy was continued by the English. When “the laws” prescribed by the Duke of York, in 1688, were announced on the Delaware, the agents of his government were directed not to offend or alienate the people by any sudden change; and it is remarkable, says Mr. Campbell, in his interesting “Record of Upland,” quoting from “Hazard’s Annals,” that they recommended “the laws” to be merely shown to the law officers, to the end that being therewith acquainted the practice of them may also in convenient time be established.

The courts of justice were continued by the former judges; and the Judicial Districts remained as before established. We learn from the “Record of Upland,” that in 1673, when the Dutch temporarily regained their possession of Delaware, the deputies from the Swedes and other inhabitants stipulated not only for freedom of conscience and public worship, but for the recognition and continuance of three Judicial Districts then established. These districts were as follows: “One Court of Justice for the inhabitants of the Hoerkill, dwelling between Cape Henlopen and Boomtjes (Bombay) Hook. One for New Amstel (New Castle) for inhabitants between Boomtjes Hook and Christina-Kill. One for Upland (Chester) for inhabitants between Christina-Kill and upward unto the head of the river.” The

falls at Trenton, called by the Indians Sankhikans, was the place designated as “the head of the river,” and this was the northern boundary of the District. The nomination of the judges was in the hands of the people, who elected eight judges from each District, from which list four were selected and appointed by the Governor. The power of these magistrates was legislative as well as judicial.

The founder of Pennsylvania fully appreciated the industrious and worthy pioneers who commenced the cultivation and settlement of his after-acquired possessions. One especial reason is given by several authorities for his commendation of them, namely, the inflexible opposition of the Swedes and Dutch to all intruders, particularly to the people of New England, who at different times attempted to obtain a footing upon the soil. Mr. Campbell, referring to Hazard’s Annals and quoting from Penn’s letter to Harrison, says, “the enterprising spirit of our eastern neighbors either had not been developed at that day, or was tired out by the pertinacious resistance which it encountered; for, after many fruitless endeavors, their attempts to effect a settlement upon the western side of the river were abandoned. Had success attended these efforts, it is more than probable that the territory would not have offered to the future founder of Pennsylvania room for such an holy experiment.”—*Upland Record*, 33

As to the character and pursuits of the Swedes—the pioneers of the Delaware—I beg to recall to your recollection the testimony of William Penn. In 1683, writing from Philadelphia, then just founded by him “on deed of peace,” he says, “they apply themselves to husbandry; have three churches, one at Christina, one at Tinicum, and one at Wicaco, within a half a mile of this town. They are a plain, strong and industrious people. They received me well; and I commend their respect for authority and their kind behavior to the English. As they are a people proper and strong, so have they fine children, and almost every house is full of them; it is rare to find one of them without three or four boys, and as many girls; some with six, seven, or eight sons;

and I must do them the justice to say I see few young men more sober and industrious." The Rev. Dr. Clay of the Wicaco, or "old Swedes' Church," in his *Annals* says: "As a religious people, the Swedes are presented to us in a most favorable light, and may well be held up as an example for imitation of their descendants still occupying the soil so long ago inhabited by their ancestors."

At an early period, these pioneers were happily blended together by intermarriages with the Dutch, the English, the Welsh, and the Germans, and subsequently with the Irish, too, that universal nation; and formed a comparatively homogeneous population, when the bell rang at the old State House in Philadelphia, proclaiming "liberty to this land and all the inhabitants thereof." They were ready not only to assert their independence by words, but accomplish it with deeds.

III. The third period in our history, namely, from 1776 to the present time, I cannot on this occasion even touch upon. The peace of 1783 with England gave us an acknowledged Independence, and the Constitution of 1787 gave us a united and happy country.

With freedom thus established, the study of our history will teach us to maintain and preserve it. History shows us how the present is connected with the past, and what we owe to our ancestors and predecessors. Let us not fail to profit by their sacrifices and example. One good effect in the study of their history, is to keep down that supercilious feeling of self-complacency which is engendered by a contemplation of the present merely. If we are really superior in some respects to our fathers, we should remember that they excelled us in other things. We can improve our knowledge of the arts and sciences from the experience and acquirements of other nations. In matters of civil government; too, let us remember that the Republics of Greece and Rome existed for centuries. It required many ages for our English ancestors to establish on a firm and solid basis the well ordered government which that nation now possesses. We are but of yesterday; and should guard with jealous care the boon of freedom and unit-

ed government, which has so recently descended to us from our fathers. Let us not affect to be wise above what is written. History should make us modest.

A free people, being left to govern themselves, should be careful students of history. They will then be able to understand the object of existing laws and institutions; and present a firm barrier to the ignorant or the tyrannical who may be disposed to tear down the edifice which has required many years to erect. It should also make us watchful and vigilant; remembering that

"The greatest glory of a free people
Is to transmit that freedom to their posterity."

THE TORY CONTINGENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN AMERICA IN 1781.

(Continued from page 359.)

SOUTH CAROLINA ROYALISTS.¹

Alexander Innis,² Esq, *colonel*
 — Robertson, *lieutenant colonel*
 — M'Lairn, *major*
 Charles Lindsay,³ *adjutant*
 Edward Cooper,⁴ *quartermaster*
 — — — *surgeon*

FLORIDA RANGERS.

— Brown,⁵ *lieutenant colonel commandant*

¹Sabine mentions John Jenkins as chaplain of this regiment in 1782.

²Defeated and wounded on the Enoree, Musgrove's Mills, in 1780. In 1782 inspector-general of the loyalist forces.

³Was apparently captain.

⁴Geo. Dawkins is mentioned as a captain in this regiment in 1782.

⁵The famous Thomas Browne of Augusta, Ga., maltreated shamefully in 1775. Raised a corps in 1776. In 1778 marched to Augusta, which, though defeated and wounded, he took. In 1780 he repulsed Col. Clarke, and held Augusta till June, 1781, when he surrendered to Pickens and Lee. His life was threatened, but as retaliation was menaced, he was exchanged; served in Savannah. Routed in May, 1782, by Wayne. In October his corps was sent to St. Augustine. Browne retired to the Bahamas, and in 1786 wrote a reply to Ramsay. Government granted him lands in St. Vincent and £30,000. He died in St. Vincent in 1825.

Two captains, Johnson and Johnston, were killed at the siege of Augusta in 1780.

GOVERNOR WENTWORTH'S VOLUNTEERS.

Daniel Murray,¹ *captain*
Elijah Williams,² *lieutenant*

BUCK'S COUNTY LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Thomas Sandford Watson, *captain*
Walter Willet, *lieutenant*
George Gerau, *cornet*

GARRISON BATTALION.

Robert Donkin,³ *lieutenant colonel commandant*
William Anstruther, *major*

<i>Captains</i>	
John Grant	James Darcus
Waldron Kelly	Alexander Chisholm
John Terrell	David Davies
Lawrence Delahanty	William Sutherland ⁵
	Archibald Blundell

<i>Lieutenants</i>	<i>Ensigns</i>
Thomas Baddely ⁴	William Clarkson
Hugh Stewart	Thomas St. John
R M'Ginnis	— Molloy
James Hunt	— Dunn
Charles Blundell	— Shadwell
Alexander Rio	

Charles Inglis,⁶ *Chaplain*
Thomas Baddely, *Adjutant*

¹ A Daniel Murray, of Brookfield, Mass., was major of the king's American dragoons.

² Attorney of Deerfield, Mass., joined the army after battle of Lexington; was proscribed, but died in Mass. in 1793.

³ Donkin is known as the author of "Military Collections and Remarks," published by Hugh Gaine in 1777, a creditably printed 12mo of 264 pp, with a frontispiece on copper. He had served under the Earl of Granard. His list of subscribers, which embraces a long array of officers, foots up, sterling £290. 8. 7., opposite which is "Distributed in charity."

⁴ Captain in 1782.

⁵ Went to Nova Scotia—died in England in 1818.

⁶ Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, New York, from 1764 to 1777, when he became rector. He resigned in 1788. Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1787. Member of the council in 1809. He died in 1816 aged 82.

William Sutherland, *Quartermaster*
— Bell, *Surgeon*

KING'S RANGERS.

Robert Rogers,¹ *lieutenant colonel commandant*
James Rogers, *major*

<i>Captains</i>	<i>Lieutenants</i>
John Longstreet	Thomas Oackerson
Samuel Hayden	Christopher Insley ⁵
John Hatfield ²	John Throckmorton ⁶
Daniel Bissonet	Michael Smith
Arthur Maddox	Joseph Waller
Charles Babbington	Samuel Fletcher
Patrick Welsh	John Dean Whitworth ⁷
John Stinson ³	
Azer Betts ⁴	{ <i>capt.</i> Richard Lippencot ⁸ <i>lieuts.</i> Roger Wetherell
J Rider Mowatt	

¹ Rogers was a native of New Hampshire, son of James Rogers of Dunbarton. During the French war he raised the celebrated corps known as Roger's Rangers, of which he published an account. He was nevertheless in 1766 arrested on a charge of plotting to plunder Fort Michilimackinac and join the French. At the beginning of the revolution, he was arrested by congress and put on his parole. He probably wanted a bid from congress, and at last openly joined the royal army. He was made Colonel of the Queen's Rangers, but soon after went to England. When he was appointed to the King's Rangers, is not known. He died in England at the beginning of the present century.

² Hatfield is perhaps John Smith Hatfield, of Elizabeth, N. J., who in retaliation hanged one Ball. He returned to New Jersey in 1788, and was arrested and tried in Bergen Co., but no witness appearing he was released on bail and fled. The matter was brought up by Hammond the British minister in 1792.

³ One of the name settled at St. John, N. B., in 1783.

⁴ Azor Betts, of New York, physician, ordered to close confinement in Ulster Co. jail in 1776 by the committee of safety. He died in Nova Scotia in 1809.

⁵ Of New Jersey, probably the one killed in the attack on Tom's River, N. J., in 1781.

⁶ Retired to St. John's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1782.

⁷ Taken prisoner in 1776, examined and put in jail by order of state government.

⁸ Born in New Jersey in 1745. In 1782, when captain, sent with captain Joshua Huddy and

Ensigns

John Robins ¹	Charles Stockton
Peter Anderson ²	Eliezer Taylor
Joseph Beers ¹	John Hutton

NORTH CAROLINIANS.

John Hamilton,³ *lieutenant colonel commandant*

GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS.

— Wright,⁴ *major commandant*

HUSSARS.

Frederick D'Diemar, *captain*
 Sebastian de Mollitore, George Albus,
lieutenants
 Benjamin Thompson,⁵ *cornet*

others to Middletown point to exchange them, but hung Huddy. Washington demanded his surrender, and on the refusal of Sir Henry Clinton determined to retaliate and compelled his English prisoners to draw lots. Captain Asgill of the guards drew the lot, but was saved by the intervention of the French. Lippencott died at Toronto in 1826 aged 81.

¹ Retired to St. John's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1782.

² A Peter Anderson died at Fredericton, N. B. 1828 aged 95; and a Joseph Anderson, lieutenant in the King's regt. N. Y., died at Cornwall, C. W., in 1853 aged 90.

³ Of Halifax, N. J., or Norfolk, Va. "The very crest of the Tory organization in the South." Stedman says the British nation owed more to him than to any other individual loyalist in the British service. He was engaged in nearly every action in the three southern colonies, wounded and taken prisoner. He was subsequently in command at St. Augustine. After the peace British consul at Norfolk, died in England in 1817.

⁴ Sir James Wright, Bart. of Ga., son of the first Sir James. The Georgia royalists were raised in 1779, and distinguished at Savannah, which his father claimed the honor of saving. The second Sir James went to England; succeeded his father in the title in 1786, and died in 1816.

⁵ Evidently the celebrated Count Rumford, born in Massachusetts in 1753. At first inclined to the whigs, but distrusted. Went to England in 1775, under secretary to Lord Geo. Germain; came to New York toward close of war and finally commanded the King's American dragoons. On his return to England he was knighted, and going to Bavaria was made a count. He died in France in 1814. Eminent for his philosophical labors.

GUIDES AND PIONEERS.

Beverley Robinson, Esq., *colonel*

Captains

John Aldington	Ebenezer Brown
Charles Blaskowitz	Angus M'Donald ¹
Peter M'Pherson	John Stark
William M'Alpine	Jonathan Williams
Francis Frazer	John Hunt ²
George Blair	
John Sobrisky	

Second lieutenant³

Alexander M'Donald³

Andrew Husband

Abraham Closs

Eli Benedict⁴

First lieutenants

Colin Kier

John Stark, *Adjutant*.

Colin Kier, *Quartermaster*

SECONDED OFFICERS.

Edward Cole,⁵ *colonel*

*Lieutenants colonels**Majors*

Andreas Emmerich	Thomas Leonard ⁸
Elisha Lawrence ⁶	Daniel Isaac Brown ⁹
Rudolphus Ritzma ⁷	Robert Timpany ¹⁰

¹ Perhaps the one who died in New Brunswick in 1842, aged 106.

² Apparently of Philadelphia; in 1777 sent to Virginia for disaffection to the whig cause.

³ Perhaps the one who died in New Brunswick in 1835 aged 72.

⁴ Of Danbury, Conn., guided British to it. Returned to it after peace, but on threats of violence fled. He seems to have died in N. B. in 1799.

⁵ Of R. I. Commanded a regiment at Quebec in 1759, and after in Havana.

⁶ Sabine says Elisha Lawrence, of Monmouth Co., N. J., born in 1740, and at the revolution sheriff of the county, raised the first battalion N. J. volunteers. Was taken prisoner in 1777 on Staten Island; retired to Nova Scotia, but died at Cardigan, Wales, in 1811.

⁷ Probably the son of Rev. Joannes Ritzema, of Sleepy Hollow, N. Y.

⁸ Perhaps the Thomas Leonard of Freehold, N. J.

⁹ Perhaps the Scotch settler at Castine; who died in S. Stephen's, N. B., in 1835 aged 91.

¹⁰ Robert Timpany of N. Y., major in the 3d Batt. N. J. V., born in Ireland, educated at Glasgow, emigrated to America in 1760. A teacher at Hackensack. Was at the battle of Long Island, and soon after commissioned. He took the Parker House, N. J. Was distinguished at Guilford, Cowpens, Eutaw, and Charleston. Was on

Richard Stockton¹
William Stark²
John Lynch
John Vandyke³

Captains

David Alstone
John Vought
James Stewart¹
James Raymond
Matthias Hanley
Nicholas Wiergan
Thomas Yelverton
John Hopton⁵

Daniel Bowen
Zebedee Terry⁶
Samuel Wilson
William Clarke⁷
Michael Houseal⁸
William Price
Samuel Lindsay⁹
Thomas Rutherford¹⁰
Alexander M'Leod
Alexander M'Donald¹¹
Neil M'Arthur¹²
John Leggett¹³
Alexander Mackey

the way to join Ferguson at the battle of King's Mountain, but was ordered back. Died at Yarmouth in 1844.

¹Richard Stockton, major of N. J. V known as Stockton the famous land pilot. Surprised Feb. 18, 1777, by Col. Neilson, and sent to Philadelphia in irons by Gen. Putnam, which Washington disapproved. He died in New Brunswick.

²Perhaps the brother of Gen. John Stark, if so he was accidentally killed on Long Island.

³One of the name commissioned in 1777 or 8, and raised a corps of 306 men in New Jersey.

⁴A loyalist officer of the name died at Nashua, N. B., in 1837 aged 82.

⁵Of Charleston, S. C., banished and property confiscated in 1782. Died in 1831.

⁶A Zebedee Terree, of Freetown, Mass., went to Halifax in 1776, was proscribed in 1778. After the peace went to New Brunswick, but died at Freetown.

⁷Wm. Clarke of New Jersey was very active in stealing horses for British army. Lured to Woodbridge N. J. in 1782 and shot.

⁸In 1782 captain of infantry in the American legion under Arnold; son perhaps of Rev. Bernard M. Houseall, Lutheran, of N. Y.

⁹Of Pennsylvania, refused the commission of major in the continental army. Sir William Howe appointed him captain in De Lancey's corps and inspector of the guards. Died at Montreal in 1818 aged 86.

¹⁰Member of assembly from Cumberland co., N. C. In 1774 member of the provincial congress, and in 1775 of the convention which sustained the continental congress, and Col. of the Cumberland Co. regiment; joined the English side in 1776. Taken prisoner at Cross Creek, and confined in Halifax jail. In 1781 he sheltered the wife and family of Hooper, the signer.

¹¹Sabine mentions an officer of the name who died in New Brunswick in 1835 aged 72.

¹²A Captain of a N. C. regiment bore this name.

¹³Captain in the loyal militia of N. C. in 1776 and of volunteers in 1782. Taken prisoner at Cross Creek in 1776 and confined in Halifax jail.

John M'Leod
Alexander M'Leod
jun.

James M'Donald¹
Matthias Sappone-
field²

Maurice Nowland

Lieutenants

John Munro
Patrick Henry
Francis Frazer
John Barclay
John Peter Eck
Luther Hathaway¹
Francis Corey

Levi Chase

James Hume
Edward M'Michael¹
Caleb Wheaton⁵
William Frazer
John Knight
John Craig
John Bittle

H. Chalmers, Adjut.

J. Nowland, J. Cloud, H. Simm, Quartermasters.

H. Dongan, Ab. Bambridge, Surgeons.

Ensigns

Jonathan Robinson
Abraham Pistoras
Curtis Lewis⁶
Nathan Vernon⁷
Abraham Airdell
Jonathan Jones⁸
— Tupper⁹
John Murchison
Roderick M'Kennon
Norman M'Leod¹⁰
Archibald M'Eachran
John M'Leod
Donald Stewart
John M'Leod jun
Laughlan M'Kennon

Richard Finnemore
Samuel Stretch
Shadrack Chase¹¹
Donald Morrison
James Munro
Francis Phinney¹²

¹A dragoon officer of the name died in St. John, N. B., in 1804.

²Of N. C., authorized by Gov. Martin in 1776 to raise loyal troops in Rowan co.

³Of Freetown, Mass., banished in 1778; died at Cornwallis, N. S., in 1833; Sabine says a lieutenant in the loyal N. Englanders.

⁴A lieutenant of the name deserted to the English from Fort Schuyler in August, 1776.

⁵Perhaps of Sandwich, Mass.

⁶A loyalist captain named Lewis was killed while in a hand to hand fight with Col. Horry of Marion's corps near the close of the war; but a Curtis Lewis had his property confiscated in Pennsylvania in 1779.

⁷Nathaniel Vernon, sheriff of Chester co., Pa., entered the service of the crown, was captain of cavalry in the British Legion in 1782.

⁸Brother of Jane McCrea's lover; raised a company in Canada.

⁹Eldad Tupper was a guide to the British in the invasion of Bristol co., Mass., in 1778.

¹⁰Capt. N. J. Vols.

¹¹Of Mass., banished 1778. Sabine says ensign in De Lancey's 3d Bat. Died in N. Brunswick in 1829.

¹²Of Sandwich, Mass. Joined British army in B. I. in 1777.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE OLD PROVINCE HOUSE, BOSTON.—At half-past five o'clock, on Tuesday evening last, 25th October, the noted building on Washington street, long known as the Province House, was destroyed by fire, leaving the walls standing, but all else consumed, except a portion of the wood work, which in its scorched and smoked condition is of little value. The fire originated in an upper story of the building, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. For some time past, the building has been used as a place of entertainment by the Morris Brothers, Pell and Trowbridge, minstrels.

The loss of this old landmark of the olden time will be much regretted by the lovers of antiquity, as it was almost the last link of any great importance, that carried them back through the Revolutionary period of our history, and through the provincial days of Massachusetts, to colonial times.

It has been generally supposed that this edifice was erected in early times by the existing government of Massachusetts, for governmental purposes. But such is not the case. It was built by private enterprise, by one of the most opulent merchants of good old colony times, Peter Sargeant, Esq. He had purchased the land, on the 21st of October, 1676, of Col. Samuel Shrimpton, one of the largest landholders of the town, for the small sum of £350. In the Book of Possessions, which dates back more than two hundred and twenty years, it appears that Thomas Millard, who was a planter, as styled in those days, had for one portion of his possession, an estate on the High Street, or great highway to Roxbury, described as "one house and Garden bounded with Francis Lyle north, Thomas Grubb south, Arthur Perry west, and the Street east."

It may be interesting to some to know of whom this little coterie, the immediate neighbors of Mr. Millard, the planter, consisted. His nearest neighbor on the north was

Mr. Lyle (or Lysle), a noted surgeon barber, who could undoubtedly "breathe a vein" or clip the hair to pure puritanic measure, as the case might be. Lyle separated him from Samuel Hough, a disgusted and retired clergyman, who dwelt at the corner of the street that led to the Beacon, and which is now known as the corner of School street. On the south side was the residence of Mr. Grubb, the leather dresser; and on the rear, in a house fronting on the present School street, was Mr. Perry, the tailor.

In the course of events, Mr. Millard died, and his estate, which was encumbered, passed into the hands of Col. Samuel Shrimpton, a noted landholder, in 1672, the title not being perfected until 1674. Col. Shrimpton, as said before, sold the estate to Mr. Sargeant in 1676, at which time it measured 86 feet on the street, 266 feet southerly on Paul Butt, the village glazier, 77 feet westerly on the estate of the heirs of John Blowers, deceased, and 266 feet northerly on land of the heirs of Thomas Robinson, also deceased.

After Mr. Sargeant had acquired his title to his liking, he commenced building his house in the most substantial manner: and he completed it in the year 1679, and affixed upon the famous iron balustrade his initials and date, thus 16 P S 79. Mr. Sargeant was a Londoner, and came to Boston in 1667. He was as remarkable in his marriages, as in his wealth; for he had three wives, his second having been a widow twice before her third venture; and his third also a widow, and even his widow, and lastly the widow of her third husband. Mr. Sargeant died on the 8th of February, 1713-14, and his widow took her third husband on the 12th of May, 1715, Simeon Stoddard, Esq.; and here was a fair race,—for she was his third as well as he was her third; and although he lived till the 15th of October, 1730, and then died in his 80th year, she kept along until the 23rd of September, 1738, eight years later, but died ten years younger.

When the widow married Mr. Stoddard, she had no further use of the palace, for her new husband had one about as desirable; and therefore the estate was offered for sale. In 1716, the Provincial legislature voted to purchase it, and some of the ornamental

hangings; and the heirs of Mr. Sargeant, passed the deeds on the 11th and 12th of April, 1716, to Jeremiah Allen, the treasurer of the province, to Jeremiah Dummer the treasurer of the county of Suffolk, and to Joseph Prout, the treasurer of the town of Boston.

When the Mansion House became public property it was a magnificent building; no pains had been spared to make it not only elegant, but also, spacious and convenient. It stood somewhat back in its ample lot, and had the most pleasant and agreeable surroundings of any mansion house in the town. It was of brick, three stories in height, with a high roof and lofty cupola, the whole surmounted by an Indian chief, with a drawn bow and arrow, the handiwork of Deacon Shem Drown,—he who made the grasshopper on Faneuil Hall. The house was approached over a stone pavement and a high flight of massive stone steps, and through a magnificent doorway, which might have rivalled those of the palaces of Europe. Trees of very large size and magnificent proportions, shaded this princely mansion, and added much to its elegance and imposing appearance.

During the time of the provincial government it seems to have been used by the governors: but, after the expulsion of Gen. Gage in 1776, it was converted into accommodations for our own officers, for the transaction of the public business. In 1796, after the building of the new State House on Beacon street, the Province House was sold to John Peck: but the bargain fell through, on account of inability of the purchaser to make payments, and, in 1799, the whole estate was reconveyed to the state; and subsequently, was granted by the state to the Massachusetts General Hospital, whose trustees, in 1817, leased it to David Greenough, Esq., for the term of ninety-nine years.

Subsequent to the last date (1817), this aristocratic mansion has been put to almost all sorts of purposes; and soon after Mr. Greenough's lease, the stately trees were taken down, and a row of brick houses and stores built upon the street, excluding it from view until approached through a narrow archway, leading to its front door and the

houses which had been erected in the rear of the estate.

In 1851, the whole building was changed in appearance, its interior having been remodeled for the purpose of accommodating a company of Eolian vocalists under John P. Ordway, Esq., in 1852; and it was at this time that the outside was covered with a coat of yellowish mastic. The old Indian chief, the wonder of the small children of by gone days, has been removed to the town of Brookline, where, perhaps, he will shoot the arrow, as rumor says he formerly used to do, on hearing the clock strike one.

When the great change came over the old building, there was a great exertion in procuring relics of the "old Governor's house;" and parts of it were eagerly sought for and obtained by savers of memorials of the past. The old iron fence, which formed a balcony over the principal entrance to the mansion, and which was pronounced by competent judges—as well by amateurs as by connoisseurs—to be the most beautiful specimen of wrought iron work in the country, was removed. A large part of the wainscoting was purchased by B. Perley Poore, Esq., and removed to Indian Hill, in Newbury, where it will be used for the finish of one or more rooms of the famous antiquarian palace, which he is constructing there from the noted building which the ruthless hand of "improvement" is so fast removing; so that what the late eminent scholar Hawthorne has preserved in legend, an antiquarian with a fervid interest in the past, will strive to reproduce in reality.

It is undoubtedly the desire of very many persons, that this old relic of the days of our fathers may be allowed to remain; and that the walls, with a rejuvenated interior, may pass down to many successive generations, as a memorial of the days that tried men's souls. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that it can be stated, that the Greenough family, so favorably known by its gifted sons, who have given such good evidence of their extraordinary taste in the fine arts, intend to preserve what remains of the old building, and restore what has been destroyed, and even replace the old Indian chief as he was in days of yore.

"HISTORY OF GOV. ANDREWS'S SCHOOL-HOUSE."—The following is copied from the *Portland Transcript*.

Editor Transcript:—A fire broke out in the shoe shop of James Smith, in Windham, on Sunday night last, destroying the building and all its contents. No insurance—loss \$700. The building was put up by Jonathan Andrews, of this town, for a study room, in which his two sons, under the care of a private teacher, were fitted for the academy, one of whom now holds the office of Governor of Massachusetts.

Since that time the old school-room has been moved to thirteen different places—first used as a school-room, then a confectionery store, then a grog-shop, then a place for storing apples, then a store room for the sack business, and so on, being used at each place for a different purpose. Twice it has been out of town and twice returned.

S. L. COONLEY.

Windham, Sept. 19, 1864.

FOLK LORE—The Bible and Key.—I find in the Dutch records of the year 1662 in the state office, Albany, N. Y., a case mentioned where parties had recourse to the Bible and Key in order to discover a thief, for which superstitious act they were presented by the Fiscal. The complaint which I condense from the original Dutch MS. sets forth that a certain Englishman named William Britton living at Mespeth Kill, on Long Island, near New York, had been robbed of 100lbs of tobacco, whereupon George Huwel, Doctor James Clarke, and Daniel East came together and resolved to turn the Bible, which George Huwel said he had repeatedly done, or seen done, whereby the thief would be discovered. Thereupon Dr. Clarke, and Huwel began, and East read the text and one Jacob Elderse was declared to be the thief. Jacob immediately complained of this slander to the Fiscal, who denounced the proceeding "not only as a species of witchcraft, but even a horrible profanation of the Holy Scriptures, which are here made use of to invoke the aid of the Devil, thereby perverting the word of God to the Devil's service, in direct contravention to the canon and civil laws, as may be seen by Leviticus 19: 31;

20: 6; Deut. 18: 10, 11, 12 *et seq*; Exod. 22: 18, in which all learned Doctors agree;" and demanded that the accused be punished by the rope until death ensue. The prisoners Clarke and Huwel said they had only held the key and that East read the text.

On 22 June, 1662, judgment was pronounced setting forth, that the prisoners had dared, in the presence of several bystanders, to turn the Bible on a key, and moreover to read some verses from the 50th Psalm up to the time the Bible fell from their hands, impiously presuming that the thief could be discovered. These being Devil's tricks &c., the prisoners were sentenced to be conducted to the place of public justice in New Amsterdam (now New York) and there fastened, to the stake or post, with a placard fixed to their breasts having inscribed thereon these words: BIBLE TURNERS and PROFANERS of God's HOLY WORD, and to pay costs.

E. B. O'C.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.—In looking through my Library I chanced upon a curious little book, beautifully illustrated with portraits of reigning sovereigns, and effigies, printed at London, by *Benj. Motte* in (?) 1704 (the date is somewhat indistinct but concurrent circumstances prove that was about the year). It is entitled "*The Present State of the Universe &c.*," and is very much on the principle of the Almanack of Gotha. The volume referred to is the 4th edition.

In it the United Provinces of Holland are styled the United States, the title our confederation or nation has since assumed.

The close of the book is devoted to effigies of the flags of different nations, and presents two flags the writer has never before seen referred to, as connected with our own government.

It has been always taken for granted that the 13 stripes were first suggested by the union of the American thirteen provinces. But it appears that there was already a flag in existence having just the same number, and arranged and colored exactly the same, 13 stripes, red and white, like our own, namely, the flag of the *East India Company*; and the stripes are disposed as our own are,

red top and bottom, and alternate with white.

Had the existence of this flag any connection with the idea of our own? Why had it thirteen stripes, and those stripes red and white? This question is interesting.

In place of the union of our flag there is a red cross, the red cross of St. George, on a white ground.

This brings us to the next flag shown in the book. The "New England Ensign," field red with the same red cross on a white ground in place of our union, and in the upper square of white next the staff formed by the red cross, common to this and the flag of the East India Company, there is what appears to be a tree, color *green*. Was this the Pine Tree of Massachusetts?

If there is anything new in these facts, it is to be hoped that some one having better access to books and documents will try and explain the coincidence of the thirteen red and white stripes in the East India Company's flag, and our own, and discover the date, origin and signification (for all flags in those days had meanings,) of the New England flag of that early date.

It may be an oversight, but there seems to be no mention of, or allusion to, this flag in Gen. Schuyler Hamilton's "History of the American Flag," 1853, and the facts herein referred to are claimed as something new in connection with that glorious ensign, traitors and rebels and their sympathisers have in vain sought to humiliate, but which will, eventually, in the Providence of God, float the emblem of *purified* liberty over a continent, the signal of welcome and protection to the oppressed and homeless of the world.

Yes, yet victorious,
"Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

ANCHOR.

Tivoli, Oct. 4, 1864.

NEW UTRECHT.—On 16 July 1692, Jacques Cortelyou, J. P., and Rev. Rudolphus Varick, of Kings Co. presented a petition to the commander in chief of the Province of New York, praying that Joost de Baane be restored to

the office of reader and schoolmaster to the town of New Utrecht, he having been turned out of the place by the followers of Jacob Leisler, whom he refused to join, "although the land out of which the schoolmaster and Reader of ye Towne is maintained, was given to the Town, by the said Justice (Cortelyou) out of his proper Estate." It appears by N. Y. *Counc. Min.* 6: 111, that De Baane was licensed accordingly and it was ordered that he receive the Salary of Schoolmaster and Reader of said Town, and that none other officiate in the quality of a schoolmaster in the sd Town without a lycense from the Gouvernement, nor in the quality of Reader but by the appointment of the Minister. Is the land thus given in trust for educational purposes, still devoted to that object, or what has the Town done with it? E. B. O'C.

THE JOHN ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH NEW YORK.—This church approaches the term of its first century of existence. On Sunday Oct. 30, 1864, it celebrated its ninety-sixth anniversary with interesting services. The original deed which gave to Methodism the ground on which they were worshiping was produced by Mr. Wakeley. It was picked up by William Norris in a garret in that city. The paper stated that the ground was bought from Mary Barclay, the widow of Henry Barclay, who was pastor of Trinity Church, and bore the names of Philip Embury, Charles White, and others.

The minds of the audience naturally went back to the founders of John street Methodist Episcopal Church, and they seemed to see Philip Embury wending his way up the hill on that very day, (the 31st of October, 1768,) and dedicating the church that he had erected, with his own hand. It was a singular fact that three British officers who were in New York at that time were the three main financial and spiritual pillars upon which the John street church was built. Their names were Capt. Thomas Webb, Philip Lobdiel, and John Shay.

CAPTAIN ISAAO DAVIS.—As many inquiries have been made, and hitherto unsuc-

cessfully, to ascertain the lineage of Capt. Isaac Davis, who fell at Concord Bridge in 1775, the writer, one of the descendants, would copy from a family record just completed an authentic account. He was the son of Ezekiel, son of Dr. John Davis of Acton, son of Dr. Simon Davis of Carlisle, son of Lieut. Simon Davis, so called, a representative, and otherwise distinguished in Concord in 1660, son of Dolon, or Dollar Davis of Cambridge, Groton, Concord and Barnstable. In the latter place he died.

c. w.

PUNISHMENT FOR BLASPHEMY.—By the Rules and Articles of War “for the Government of the Militia and other Forces in the Province of New York” in 1691, it was enacted as follows:

“§ 2. If any Officer or Souldier shall presume to Blaspheme the Holy and undivided Trinity or the Person of God the Father, God the Son, or God the Holy Ghost or shall presume to speak against any known Article of the Christian faith, he shall have his Tongue bored thro’ with a Red hot Iron.”

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY AND HIS STEP-FATHER PETER PELHAM. It is entirely improbable that Smibert, who died in 1751, could have been the instructor of Copley, who was at that date only a trifle over twelve years old. But it is highly probable that Copley’s stepfather, Peter Pelham, was fully competent to give him all necessary instruction in the rudiments of the art. Pelham was an engraver, and at the Boston Athenæum will be found ranged round the wall, near the entrance, some six or more engravings by him of the prominent clergymen of the day. More than this, there will be found one engraving dated 1753, made by Copley himself, then only fifteen years old, showing clearly that he was brought up to exercise the same art as his stepfather. Pelham engraved one or two plates from Smibert’s pictures; hence, presumably, he was a friend of the latter, and this intimacy may account for the story that Copley was the pupil of Smibert.

The only point now to consider is this:

was Pelham a painter as well as an engraver? I think he was, and that the proof is at the Athenæum. The visitor will find there an old engraving of Cotton Mather thus inscribed: *P. Pelham ad vivum pinxit ab origi fecit et excud.* Over the entrance door will be seen a portrait in oil, kindly loaned by the American Antiquarian Society, which came from the Mather family. It is precisely the same portrait, except that everything is reversed; as if the artist having painted the sketch had copied it exactly as it stood. Now since we have Pelham’s statement that he painted just such a picture, and there is no other artist suggested for this, is it not fair to claim this for Pelham as his original? I believe I am right in adding, that this portrait is the work of a better artist than Smibert.

As to the time of Pelham’s decease nothing is known, though it seems probable that it was in 1752. This would account for Copley’s name being placed on the engraving before cited. It seems incredible that he should have done the work at so youthful an age. One of his earliest pictures, no doubt, is the portrait of Rev. Arthur Browne, of Portsmouth, N. H., dated 1757, and now, by the kindness of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., in the exhibition at the Athenæum.

Though the widow Copley before and after her second marriage, undoubtedly was a tobaccoist, Pelham did *not* interfere in the business. Pelham kept school, but left the other matters to his wife at home. Instead of “spining pigtail,” John Singleton Copley no doubt, was very soon found serviceable at his stepfather’s studio, and there passed busy and useful hours in learning the rudiments of painting and engraving.

WASHINGTON CENTS.—The following extract in relation to the Coins which have brought such enormous prices, at the late sales in this city will be read with interest at this time. The prices at which these pieces were sold when they were first coined in England was from a six pence to a shilling. One of English origin was lately sold here for \$450!

“I have in my possession fifty-five different American pieces, some minted there,

and others in Great Britain; several of which, circulated in this country, were improperly included in the lists that have been published; as the Medalet of "Washington," "United States," "New York Tokens." They may be collected as American pieces, but can never be regarded as British.

JAMES CONDOR.

Ipswich, August 1, 1778.

*Arrangement of Provincial Coins, &c.
Ipswich, 1798.*

VENERABLE VOTERS. The number of aged citizens on the island of Nantucket who voted the Union ticket at the Presidential election is somewhat remarkable. Not less than fifty-five men, the age of each one of whom was more than three score years and ten, went to the polls and cast their ballots for Abraham Lincoln. Among them was the venerable Capt. Peter Russell, who has not walked a step for many years, but who in spite of the inclement weather, insisted upon being carried to the ballot-box.

Their ages are as follows:—

Fourteen	-	-	-	aged	75	years.
Seven	-	-	-	"	76	"
Six	-	-	-	"	77	"
Two	-	-	-	"	78	"
Thirteen	-	-	-	"	79	"
Eight	-	-	-	"	80	"
One	-	-	-	"	81	"
Two	-	-	-	"	83	"
One	-	-	-	"	85	"
One	-	-	-	"	89	"

AN ANCIENT NEW-ENGLAND NOM DE PLUME.—The reverend and very eccentric Nathaniel Ward, of Ipswich, in an amusing tract printed in 1647, and styled the "Simple Cöbler of Aggawam," converts his own name into "Theodore de la Garde." Nathaniel and *Theodore* anciently had the same interpretation, "the gift of God;" and Ward and *de la garde* have the same signification in the English and French.

OLD SHEEP PASTURES.—In some parts of Britain, particularly Wales and Scotland, land has been constantly grazed by sheep

for more than a thousand years, with no diminution of fertility or production, as is known from the number of sheep kept from year to year. Of course, the newness of our country does not admit of its furnishing any such example as this; but we have lands on which sheep have been pastured ever since the forest was cut off, embracing in some instances a period of nearly two hundred years.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE NEGRO.—Sweet Teunissen's negro Jacob, of Schenectady, ran away in 1679, and a hue and cry was sent forth for his arrest. He is described as of a very dark complexion, wearing a half worn gray hat, "buttoned of on one side." "He speakes good English and Dutch, and can read Dutch; he speakes good Maguase and Mahikanders, Indian Langadge."

QUERIES.

FUNERAL SERMONS OF GOV. BURNET, AND HIS WIFE.—I have before me an old MS. copy of two sermons, namely "A Sermon Preached at the Interment of Mrs Anna Maria Burnet, Wife to his Ex^cy William Burnet, Esq^r in the Chapple in his Majestie's Fort in New York the day of _____ in the year _____ by the Revd Mr Orum," and "A Sermon Preached at the Interment of his Ex^cy William Burnet, Esq^r in the King's Chapple in Boston in New England the 12th day of September, in the year 1729, by the Rev^d Mr Price."

I should be pleased to have, 1, the date of the first sermon; 2, what was Mrs Burnet's ancestry; 3, did Governor Burnet leave any children; and 4, are these sermons in print.

T. H. M.

COTTON MILL.—Mr. Beck, vice-director of Curaçao, writing in 1657, to the chamber at Amsterdam, advises them of his efforts to encourage the cultivation in that island of the Cotton plant, having sent to the island for good and fresh seed. When the crop is ready, we shall, he goes on to say, "exert our best knowledge and ability to clean it,

having brought with me here from Barbadoes, one of the same sort of little Mill (*meulentic*) as is made use of in Siara, and by that can have made as many as will be needed." Mr. Beck had served previously in Brazil, where, it is supposed, he had seen the above cotton mill in operation. It will be observed that one of the properties of this mill was to clean the cotton, it is supposed, of the seed. The question then naturally suggests itself, whether it had any affinity to Whitney's celebrated Cotton Gin.

o'c.

WHO WAS JOHN CAREY, THE EDITOR OF WASHINGTON'S LETTERS IN 1795?—Mr Sparks, while giving his name, makes no allusion to his history. In his preface the editor says the letters were copied from the originals in the state department, Philadelphia, and that their authenticity would be vouched for by the then minister to Great Britain, Thomas Pinckney. I have searched vainly in works on Washington to ascertain who this John Carey was; none of the biographers of Washington seem to know who he was. Any particulars as to him will be interesting, not only to the inquirer, but to many others. The edition is highly prized, and now so scarce that it readily commands from seven to ten dollars.

INQUIRER.

NEW YORK PAPER MONEY.—Was any paper money issued by the city of New York, between the years 1784 and 1810?

P.

WHAT WAS THIS BOOK?—A gentleman residing in Paris in 1791 writes in his journal "I am informed by Mr. Short, American charge des affaires that there is a book now in Paris that one may with propriety assert was manufactured wholly in America—that is to say, the types were founded there, the paper made, the treatise composed and printed, and the material of the binding produced and fabricated there—and the nobleman who now has it in possession says the impression is equal to that of the types made by the famous Baskerville."

Can any of your readers inform us of the title of this then celebrated book? B.

Boston, Oct., 1864.

In what year was Mendham, Morris co., New Jersey, founded, and in what year was the first church built there? P. W. S.

REPLIES.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS, VOL. VIII, p. 148.—Of the twelve Revolutionary Pensioners mentioned in vol. viii, p. 148, as then living, Amaziah Goodwin, born Feb. 16, 1763, not 1759, and William Hutchings, born in York, Me. 1764, were both on the pension roll of Maine. Goodwin received his last pension in March 1863, and died in June, of that year, which would make his age 100 at the time of his death. Hutchings is still alive at the age of 100 years, residing in the town of Penobscot, Maine.

The great age attained by some of the Revolutionary pensioners may be seen by the following list of those living in Maine, in 1859, viz:

Job Allen, Cumberland County, aged in 1859, 96, dead. Nathan Doughty, Cumberland county, aged in 1859, 95, dead. Wm. Tukey, Cumberland County, died in 1858, aged 93. Isaac Abbott, Oxford County, aged in 1859, 97, died 1861. Samuel Ackley, Oxford County, aged in 1859, 94, died 1861. Benjamin Berry, Somerset County, aged in 1859, 97, dead. Josiah Parker, Somerset County, aged in 1859, 95, dead. Ralph Farnham, York County, aged in 1859, 103, died 1860. Amaziah Goodwin, York County, aged in 1859, 96, died 1863. John Hamilton, York County, aged in 1859, 99, dead. Jacob Rhodes, York County, aged in 1859, 95, dead. Wm. Hutchings, Hancock County, aged in 1859, 95, living. James W. Head, Lincoln County, aged in 1859, 93, died Aug. 1861. John C. Mink, Lincoln County, aged in 1859, 96, dead. Foster Wentworth, Lincoln Co., aged in 1859, 95, dead. Wm. Wyman, Lincoln County, aged in 1859, 97, dead.

The Rev. John Sawyer, a clergyman of the congregational order, of great worth, died in Bangor, Oct. 14, 1858, at the age of

103 years. He was born in Hebron, Conn. Oct. 4, 1755, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1785, after having served in the army of the revolution. He was settled in the ministry first in Oxford N. H., next in Garland, Me. He was many years a revolutionary pensioner, and retained his faculties to his last days. So also did Ralph Farnham, who was born in Lebanon, Me., July, 7, 1756, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and having served with honor through the war, he returned to his peaceful agricultural pursuits. At the age of 104, he was able to make a journey to Boston, and was there received with much honor as the last survivor of that brilliant battle. The excitement was too much for him, and lost him his life, which closed in December, 1860. He retained his intellect and memory to his latest day.

w. w.

Portland, Nov., 1864.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FENWICK (VOL. VIII. p. 210).—Your correspondent (who, by the way, does not answer my query) says that there appears to be a close connexion between the families of Lorraine of Northumberland, and Fenwick. I can state exactly what that connexion was. Grace, daughter of — Lorrain, Esq., was the second wife of Sir John Fenwick, Bart. He was born in 1579, made baronet 9th of June 1628. Their children were William, Alan, and Grace.

P.

THOMAS MARIA WINGFIELD.—Camden mentions Wingfield, known in early Virginian history as one of the two private men in England who in his time had two Christian names. The other instance was Sir Thomas Posthumous Hobby, (see *Remaines concerning Britaine*, p. 44). King Charles and his son Henry are the royal examples given.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN NEW ENGLAND.—That Negro Slavery was never of much

account in the New England colonies is very manifest from various sources. To one of these sources it is the business of this paper to call attention, viz.: to "An Abridgement of the Laws in Force and Use in Her Majesty's Plantations; namely of VIRGINIA, JAMAICA, BARBADOES, MARYLAND, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, CAROLINA, &c., digested under proper heads in the method of Mr. Wingate, and Mr. Washington's Abridgements."—This volume is an octavo about 500 pages, printed in London, 1704. The name of the Compiler does not appear in it. His preface is dated, "London, March 1, 1704." Whoever he was, he tells the reader "he had been considerable time in preparing and perfecting it," which gave opportunity for procuring from the colonies, "several laws in manuscript, and some very lately made."

Of this curious collection of colonial laws, Virginia occupied ninety-two pages; Jamaica, eighty-eight; Barbadoes, ninety-seven; Maryland, eighty-eight; New England, one-hundred; New York and South Carolina are thrown into an appendix of nineteen pages.

In the collection of laws here brought together, slavery is specially noticed, with the remarkable exception of New England. That there should be no notice of any law or laws regulating the institution in the New England colonies, is evidence quite conclusive that "Negro slavery was never of much account" in them. But as slavery was not illegal anywhere, and as the country grew populous, slaves were from time to time brought in. Yet there was always a part of the community who took a very decided stand against it. In 1701 the representatives to the general court of Massachusetts from Boston, were instructed "to promote the encouraging the bringing in of white servants, and to put a period to negroes being slaves." Slavery, however, continued in Massachusetts to the time of the Revolution of 1775; about which period it virtually ceased.

In Virginia there was a law made in 1669 providing that, "if any slave resist his master, or others by his master's order correcting him, and by the extremity of

correction should chance to die, it shall not be accounted felony, but the master and other person appointed by him shall be acquitted from molestation."

The next year the following curious enactment relative to slaves appears:—"All Servants, not being Christians, imported into this Country [Virginia] by shipping, shall be slaves for their life time, but such as come by land shall serve, if boys and girls till 30 years of age, if men and women, twelve years and no longer." There is nothing further in this volume of laws bearing upon the subject of slavery in Virginia, while it contains several pages on the subject in Maryland; but as my object in this paper was merely to revert to slavery in New England, and to show from an authentic source, that it was not regarded at the beginning of the last century as having anything like permanency here, the subject will now be dismissed. G.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn Nov. 3, 1864.* A regular meeting of the Society was held at their rooms, in the evening of November the 3rd, which was attended by a large and fashionable audience. Judge Greenwood presided. Dr. H. R. Stiles, Librarian, announced that during the past month there had been received by donation 55 bound and 77 unbound volumes, and by purchase and exchange 26 bound and 9 unbound volumes; total, 81 bound and 86 unbound works. Also 130 Mss. and 97 articles of a miscellaneous nature, such as coins, pictures, &c.

Special mention was made of a valuable donation of autograph letters of distinguished men, presented by Mr. Gabriel Harrison; and, also, of an exceedingly curious and interesting collection of 10 Ms. volumes, in the handwriting of Rev. N. Huntington, of Easthampton, L. I., covering the period from 1700 to 1748; also, a package of 78 autograph letters, of nearly all the pastors of Easthampton, the gift—together with many rare and valuable Long Island pamphlets, of the sons of Jonathan Huntington, of Southold, L. I. Also, an original copy (in form) of the "Boston News Letter," of July 3, 1710, printed sixty-six years before the Declaration of Independence, presented by T. W. Valentine, Principal of Public School No. 19; a fine water-color

sketch of the house in Philadelphia, in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, printed and presented by Mr. Gabriel Harrison; a rebel soldier's cap, with the Pelican buttons and a piece of Perry's flag ship, the Laurence, presented by the Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D.

The second set of colors of the First Long Island Regiment, have been deposited with the society, and are now festooned over the folding doors which open into the lecture room. The national flag, perforated with bullets, bears the scar of the ball which killed its gallant bearer in the battle of Spotsylvania, in May last. His portrait hangs in the Society's Trophy and Relic Room, under the first set of colors, which after having been carried through 17 battles, were given last year to the keeping of this Society.

The Committee on the Natural History of Long Island reported, that considerable progress had been made with the collections, during the past month. Several jars of crustacea and reptiles, with a few species of shells, have been received from Mr. W. S. Pelletrean of Southampton. A fine bald eagle, shot near Flatbush, has been secured, and several other birds are promised and are nearly ready for the cases. A large woodchuck, (a species of marmot), has been received from Elias Hopkins, of Westbury, L. I.; the skin of a raccoon had also been procured and would be prepared. Henry G. Reeve, Esq., of Brooklyn, has kindly placed at the disposal of the committee \$100 towards a collection of the aquatic or swimming birds of Long Island. The committee take great pleasure in announcing this liberal donation, and trust they may be aided and encouraged by similar contributions to other branches of this department. A like sum would secure a good collection of the larger land-birds, and another hundred dollars would go far towards procuring specimens of the warblers, thrushes and finches. As the Committee have reason to anticipate contributions of birds *already prepared* for exhibition, it is probable that the sums named would nearly complete the collection of Long Island birds. In addition to Mr. Reeve's gift, five life-memberships to the Society have been taken on account of the organization of this department, showing the interest felt in its success. The Committee, with its sub-committees have arranged to meet at the Library on the last Thursday evening of each month, for the exhibition of interesting specimens, and the discussion of matters connected with their work. A paper will be read at the next meeting by Mr. John Hooper, on "The Algae of Long Island." As soon as the collections are sufficiently advanced, cases will be prepared and specimens placed on exhibition.

Fifteen new members were elected. The Society then listened to a very interesting paper by A. J. Spooner, Esq., on "Montauk Point, its Indian History and Traditions." As the essential portion of this paper will be published in.

this magazine, we need attempt no criticism of it. At its close, the usual vote of thanks was passed and the meeting adjourned.

DELAWARE

DELAWARE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Wilmington, May 31.* At a meeting of the citizens of Delaware held at the Institute Hall, Wilmington, Tuesday, May 31st, 1864, for the purpose of organizing an Historical Society for the State, pursuant to a public call made by Wm. D. Bowe, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on the Historical Department of the Wilmington Institute.

On motion of Rev. George Foote, the Hon. Willard Hall was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Willard D. Dowe was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman declared the meeting fully organized, and ready for the transaction of business.

Henry F. Askew, M. D., then offered the following resolution viz:

Resolved, That this meeting deem it expedient to organize an Historical Society for the State of Delaware.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. George Foot, and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Wm. R. Bullock, M. D., it was resolved that a committee of three, consisting of Wm. D. Dowe, Esq., Dr. H. F. Askew, and Wm. T. Read, Esq., be appointed to draft a Constitution for an Historical Society.

Mr. Dowe then stated that information had previously been given to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by the Committee on Historical Department in the Wilmington Institute, of an effort being made to organize an Historical Society of Delaware, and that it was our desire that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania should send to us a delegation to assist at the organization of an Historical Society in Delaware. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania had responded by appointing the Hon. John M. Read, LL. D., Hon. Oswald Thompson, LL. D., Col. J. Ross Snowden, and Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., a delegation to visit and aid us upon this occasion. All the members of the delegation were present except the Hon. Oswald Thompson, whose health prevented his being with us.

On motion of Daniel M. Bates, Esq., it was

Resolved, That this meeting acknowledges with great satisfaction the interest manifested by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the formation of a similar Society in Delaware, and the aid afforded towards such an organization by the appointment of delegates to attend this meeting.

Resolved, That we cordially welcome the gentlemen who are present representing the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and invite them to share in the deliberations of this meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The Hon. Judge Read, Chairman of the delegation, spoke of his pleasure and gratification in being present to take part in the deliberations. He had always had a strong affection for Delaware—it was the home of his grandfather. He wished for the Society success and prosperity.

Col. Snowden then delivered the inaugural address.

At the close of Col. Snowden's address, on motion of Rev. Charles Breck, it was

Resolved, That Col. Snowden be requested to place at the disposal of the Society, the able and interesting paper read by him at this meeting.

The Committee on drafting a Constitution stated that they were prepared to report a constitution for the Society. The report was received, and the Constitution adopted, with the accompanying By-Laws.

Horatio G. Jones, Esq., then addressed the meeting, expressing his great satisfaction at the successful organization of the Historical Society of Delaware, which he had just witnessed. His only regret was, that the Society had not been established many years ago. He felt, in common with those present, a lively interest in all which belongs to Delaware. He himself was descended from a Delaware family. He felt himself almost a Delawarean. He was glad to see the day when the Historical Society of Delaware and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania strike hands in a noble effort of social, civil, and moral improvement. Delaware is a rich field for historic inquiry and research. Here Penn effected his first landing on the American shore; and here, too, was the first permanent settlement on the Delaware River.

On motion of Rev. William Aikman, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen composing the delegation from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for their able and interesting addresses delivered this day; and that the Hon Judge Read and Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., be requested to reduce their remarks to writing, and, with the address of Col. J. Ross Snowden, to deposit them for preservation in the archives of this Society.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Foot, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, consisting of Daniel M. Bates, Esq., Rev. George Foot, and Wm. R. Bullock, M. D., to nominate officers for the Society, under their Constitution, to serve until the next annual meeting, on the second Thursday of next October.

Major John Jones, through Dr. Askew, proposed certain queries of interest in reference to money sent from New Castle County by Nicholas Vandyke and George Read, Esq., to alleviate the wants of the citizens of Boston, while suffering under the Port Bill, and the return of the same by the Council of Boston, with interest, at the time of the great fire at New Castle.

On motion of the Rev. Charles Breck, they were

referred to Wm. T. Read, Esq., of New Castle, for consideration, and to report to the Society.

The committee on the nomination of officers for the Society, having prepared their report presented the same.

Wilmington, Oct. 13. The First Annual Meeting of the Historical Society of Delaware, was held at the Wilmington Institute. There was a large attendance present.

At 11 o'clock, the Society was called to order, the President, Hon. Willard Hall, in the chair. After roll call, and reading of the minutes, the various committees reported.

Mr. Wm. T. Read, from the committee appointed at the Inaugural meeting on the subject of the fire in New Castle, April 26th, 1824, and the correspondence between the citizens of that town and Boston, Mass., presented a complete report with accompanying documents. Report accepted, ordered to be filed, and the thanks of the Society tendered Mr. Read.

From this report it seems that there were twenty-three houses destroyed by the fire, and some twenty-three families left entirely destitute, and the loss estimated at \$10000. The fire was arrested by the aid of citizens of Wilmington. That measures were adopted to make the calamity known, and solicit relief, and that Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke wrote to the Mayor of Boston relating to the relief afforded by New Castle County, Delaware, to the sufferers, from the Boston Port-Bill, with the expectation that gratitude for this act of benevolence to their forefathers might move the people of Boston to return it by aid to the then afflicted citizens of New Castle. That the councils of Boston recommended that collections should be taken up in the churches of that city for the relief of the destitute people in New Castle. The public meetings were held in Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and committees appointed to solicit donations for the sufferers by the fire in New Castle, April 26, 1824. That the whole amount received and distributed was seven thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and nine cents, of which eleven hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-three cents was from Boston. That the city of Boston was not destroyed by fire when it was evacuated by the British army, March 27, 1776, nor at any time during the revolution, and therefore there could have been no sufferers from such calamity, nor money ever raised in New Castle county for their relief.

That the citizens of New Castle county in 1774 subscribed and remitted, by their committee, George Read and Nicholas Van Dyke, in 1775, one thousand dollars, estimating the dollar at seven shillings and sixpence, Pennsylvania currency, for the relief of the sufferers from the Boston Port-Bill. Attached to this report is an interesting correspondence between George Read and Samuel Adams in 1775.

Other committees reported.

Major John Jones presented to the Society a copy of the history of Drawyer's Presbyterian church.

H. Robert Penington, Esq., in behalf of Mr. Albert O. Newton, presented to the Society with the original muster roll of a company of Infantry under the command of Capt. Henry Grindage of St. Georges, in the 14th Regiment U. S. A., in the year 1812.

Also a letter from Brig. Gen. Joseph Bloomfield to Capt. Grindage, dated Headquarters Trenton, April 29, 1812, containing a list of officers appointed in the 4th Department, from the State of Delaware.

The thanks of the Society were tendered Mr. Newton for his valuable gifts.

The Committee on Room and Cabinet, reported favorably, and were continued to make suitable arrangements.

The Rev. Mr. Breck called up various amendments, already proposed to the Constitution, and on his motion were severally adopted, viz:

In article II, insert after the word "ballot," "or otherwise as the Society may determine."

In article V, strike out the words "from the members of the Executive Committee."

In article VII, strike out the words "11 o'clock, A. M., and 10 o'clock, A. M."

Also adding an article that every active member shall be required to sign the Constitution, upon the first convenient opportunity after his election.

A resolution referred to the annual meeting relating to the appointment of committees to visit various portions of the State, was called up, and passed,

On motion of Mr. H. Robt. Penington, it was

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. J. T. Headly, requesting whatever information he may be disposed to give concerning the Rev. Messrs. Magoon, Alexander McWhorter, and such other persons connected with the state to whom he refers in his recent work entitled "The Chaplains of the Revolution."

On motion it was resolved, that the Society proceed to the election of officers. Wm. T. Read, Esq., Rev. Charles Breck, Major John Jones, Dr. L. P. Bush, and Dr. William Cummins were appointed a committee to nominate officers. The committee reported the following as the nomination for officers, which was accepted, and the gentlemen declared elected for the ensuing year.

President—Hon. Willard Hall, Wilmington.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. T. Read, Esq., New Castle; Hon. S. M. Harrington, Dover; Gov. Wm. Cannon, Bridgeville.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Leighton Coleman, Wilmington.

Recording Secretary—William D. Dowe, Esq., Wilmington.

Librarian—Dr. J. Frank Vaughan, Wilmington.
Treasurer—Wm. S. Hilles, Esq., Wilmington.
Directors—Dr. Henry F. Askew, Wilmington;
 Rev. George Foot, Glasgow.
 Major John Jones, Middletown.
 Dr. William Cummins, Smyrna.
 Mr. James Ponder, Milton.

A number of gentlemen were nominated and elected members of the Society.

General Wm. H. French offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the President to investigate, and furnish for the archives of this Society, the Constitution and laws furnished for the governance of the colonists of Delaware, and who was the author of said Constitution.

General French and Mr. Read, appointed the committee.

On motion of Dr. Bush it was

Resolved, That Jacob B. Vandever, Esq., be requested to prepare a geographical map of the east front of Wilmington as it existed at the time of the original occupation by the Swedes, together with the names of the original settlers.

The Rev. Chas. Breck moved the following:

Resolved, That for the present the stated meetings of the Society be held on the second Thursday in each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., excepting February and June, when the Society shall meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. Adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Leighton Coleman it was

Resolved, That the question by whom, where, and when was the first settlement of Europeans made on the Delaware River be left to a committee of one to be appointed at this meeting; and that such committee be requested to prepare a discourse upon this subject to be read at the next annual meeting. Rev. George Foot was appointed.

On motion Rev. Chas. Breck, William T. Read, Esq., was elected Historiographer of the Society.

Major John Jones having stated some interesting facts in regard to the conduct of the Delaware troops at the battle of Long Island, Major Jones was requested to prepare a written statement of the same for the use of the Society.

On motion the Society adjourned until 7½ o'clock in the evening.

EVENING MEETING.

At 7½ o'clock the Society was called to order, Hon. Willard Hall in the chair. The minutes of the morning session were read and adopted.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

On motion of Rev. Chas. Breck it was

Resolved, That the financial year shall begin and end in May.

The members of the Society then in a body went unto the large Hall of the Wilmington In-

stitute, when before a large audience and the Society, Gen. John M. Read, Jr., of Albany, New York, being introduced by Hon. Willard Hall, delivered an oration on "The Life and Services of Sir Henry Hudson." Immediately after the oration,

Dr. H. F. Askew moved the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Delaware Historical Society are eminently due, and are hereby presented to Gen. John M. Read, Jr., for the eloquent and highly interesting oration before the Society this evening.

Resolved, That Gen. Read be requested to furnish a copy of his address, to be preserved in our archives, and that the same be published by the Society.

Wm. D. Dowe, Esq., then read the following letter:

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25, 1864.

My Dear Sir:

I have but just received your favor of the 19th, which has been forwarded to me at this place. The purpose of bringing more into light the too much neglected history of Delaware is a noble one, and a hearty co-operation of your wise and intelligent citizens, united in a society, seems the fittest mode of promoting that end.— I should be very glad to join with you in the meeting you propose, but I am so much occupied that it will not be in my power to do so.

Wishing you the most perfect success,

I am, my dear sir,

Very faithfully yours,

GEO. BANCROFT.

The public exercises being over, the members of the Society returned to their meeting room, when, upon the Society being called to order,

Mr. Dowe and Dr. Askew made an informal report of the delegation to attend the exercises upon the occasion of the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the conquest of New Netherland, held in the Cooper Institute, New York, Wednesday evening, October 12th, 1864. The Chairman of the delegation, Right Rev. A. Lee, being absent, no formal report was made at this meeting, but will be made at the stated meeting in November next.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Coleman, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of giving a course of historical lectures during the coming winter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Oct. 5.* The regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M.

After the transaction of various matters of private business, Mr. Davenport read two letters from J. J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, concerning

a curious medal of which a rubbing was enclosed. The obverse bears a head of Washington, and the reverse resembles one of the types of the well-known "Confederatio" pieces. Various opinions have been expressed as to its genuineness, and the letters were on that subject. Mr. Fowle presented a parcel of the New York coppers of 1863, and exhibited some antique cameos and Greek and Roman coins. Among them were some good specimens of gold of the Lower Empire. Mr. Seavey exhibited a few American coins, including some beautiful cents of early dates and a remarkable half-dime of 1805. The Secretary showed a number of fine and very perfect silver medals, among which were seventeen of the Emperor Napoleon, familiar in bronze, but not so often seen in the more costly metal. He also showed the large bronze prize-medal of the International Exhibition of 1862, with the elaborate design by Maclise of the Royal Academy. It was much admired. The Society adjourned at about a quarter past 5.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, — Worcester, Oct. 21st. The annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society was held on the 21st inst., being the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. In the absence of the President. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the chair was occupied by Hon. Levi Lincoln, one of the Vice Presidents. The attendance was quite large, and among those present were noticed, Gov. Lincoln, Judge Barton, Judge Mellen, Judge Bacon, Rev. Dr. Hill, Rev. Dr. Sweetser, Hon. Rejoice Newton, Hon. Dwight Foster, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., Hon. George F. Hoar, Frederic W. Paine, Esq., and Nathaniel Paine, Esq., of Worcester, Rev. Dr. Ellis, of Charlestown, Charles Deane, Esq. George Livermore, Esq., and Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge, and Dr. Shurtleff and Rev. Mr. Hale, of Boston. The report of the council was read by George Livermore, Esq., and was exceedingly interesting. It treated of the duties of antiquaries in the present crisis of the country, and paid deserved tributes to the memory of Isaiah Thomas and Josiah Quincy, two deceased members, who had been distinguished as antiquarians and patriots. The Librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., presented his report, representing the library in good condition. Nathaniel Paine, Esq., Treasurer, submitted his report, exhibiting a fund of \$45,364.44 on hand. These reports, on motion of Charles Deane, Esq., were accepted and referred to the publishing committee.

Gov. Lincoln (Dr. Shurtleff in chair,) then made extended remarks on the life and character of the late Josiah Quincy, and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the records.

The society then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester.

Vice Presidents, Rev. William Jenks, D.D., LL.D., of Boston; Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL.D., of Worcester. *Council*, Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., of Worcester; George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston; Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge; Hon. Ira M. Barton, of Worcester; Hon. W. Herrick, LL.D., of Boston; Hon. John P. Bigelow, of Boston, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester; Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; Joseph Sargent, M.D., of Worcester. *Secretary of Foreign Correspondence*, Jared Sparks, LL.D., of Cambridge. *Secretary of Domestic Correspondence*, Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL.D., of Boston. *Recording Secretary*, Hon. Edward Mellen, LL.D., of Worcester. *Treasurer*, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., of Worcester. *Committee of Publication*, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester; Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge.

A committee, consisting of Charles Deane, Esq., Hon. George F. Hoar, and Judge Barton, was appointed to prepare a list of members.

Interesting remarks were made by Messrs. Deane, Hill, Ellis, Hale, Folsom, and others.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY — October 18, 1864. The regular monthly meeting was held. W. H. Brown, Esq., in the chair, in the absence of the President.

The Secretary reported the total contributions to the library for the month to be 3,409, of which 2,611 were manuscripts deposited with the Society by the family of the late John Russell, LL.D., forming a body of interesting material relative to the history of Illinois, for over thirty years. Col. J. G. Wilson, of the staff of Major General Banks, contributed extensive files of newspapers of Louisiana, with documents and publications relating to the war, including the State Convention journals of 1862 and 1864. Mr. George P. Upton presented a numerous collection of specimens of army newspapers, printed by our soldiers in the field, carefully preserved by him from the commencement of the war.

Col. J. W. Shafer, U. S. A., forwarded a copy of the "Book of Common Prayer," printed and revised under the authority of the Confederate States.

Mr. F. Munson, of Chicago, contributed to the cabinet a bottle of medicine taken from the Arctic ship *Resolute*, and an ancient mining tool exhumed near Lake Superior.

Perhaps the most valuable individual contribution for the month, was a bound manuscript volume, containing records of deeds and grants of land at Mackinaw and the surrounding country — some more than a century ago — together with various notarial registries, presented to the society by Mr. Ronald McLeod, of Mackinaw.

The correspondence for the month as reported, comprised twenty-seven letters received, and forty-nine letters written. Letters accepting membership were read from Prof. Goldwin Smith, of England, Col. J. W. Shaffer, U. S. A., Charles L. Wilson, Esq., and Mr. Geo. P. Upton of Chicago.

A communication was received from Col. J. G. Wilson, U. S. A., presenting interesting historical memoranda, collected by him at Brownsville, Texas, in 1868, relative to the first bridge on the Chicago River (South Branch), and the Taylor family of Chicago.

Letters were read from Rev. R. Babcock, D. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the subject of the "Peck MSS;" from J. D. Caldwell, Esq., of Cincinnati, respecting an early editor at Chicago, yet living; also from Messrs. R. McLeod, G. P. Upton and Col. J. W. Shaffer, accompanying donations.

The Secretary produced a recent correspondence between himself and various individuals, relating to a loan, for removal out of the city, of the regimental flags placed in the Society's custody. He stated that on advising with members of the Society, it was judged improper to allow them to be removed, unless by the express authorization of the Society, regularly given. The Society then voted their approval of the action of the Secretary, and also the following:

Resolved, That the regimental flags deposited with this Society, being regarded by them as deposited for the benefit of future generations, are in no case to be removed out of the Society's custody, except such removal be authorized by a vote of the Society in the particular case.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — November 15, 1864. The annual meeting for the choice of officers was held in the evening, at the office of Messrs. Scammon, McCagg and Fuller. In the absence of the President, (on a voyage to Europe) J. Y. Scammon Esq., Vice President, took the chair.

The Librarian reported the following, showing the contributions to the Library for the past month and the past year, as also, the grand total received since the foundation of the Society in April, 1856.

Class.	Mo.	Year.	Total.
Books.....	2	555	13,379
Books unbound & pamph'ts.	266	5,932	57,874
Newspapers, old and rare...	2	36	356
Newspaper files.....	3	149	1,169
Files of Serials.....	2	271	1,844
Maps and Charts.....	..	25	1,122
Manuscripts.....	4	3,485	4,729
Prints, &c.....	4	22	181
Cabinet receipts.....	..	24	97
Miscellaneous.....	..	38	120

Totals.....238 10,505 80,871
The receipts of the month have been fur-

nished by 34 contributors; those of the year by 550.

Letters received during the month, 16; written, 33; received during the year, 254; written 584.

The contributions for the month included official publications from the Governor of Arizona Territory; extensive publications on the war, including political documents of the late Presidential campaign, from Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, etc.; publications from the astronomical observatory of Harvard College; numerous public documents from the state of Rhode Island, and British publications relating to the American rebellion, from C. L. Wilson, Esq.

The correspondence of the month embraced fifteen letters received, and thirty-three written. Letters of acknowledgement were received from the Maine Historical Society; accompanying donations from Hon. I. N. Arnold; Prof. A. S. Packard, Maine; Francis Burnass, Rockford, Ill.; James Barnet, Chicago, and Hon. J. R. Bartlett, R. I. A communication was received from the Librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society asking information respecting the finances of the Society; a letter was read, written in behalf of Hon. James Hall, formerly of Illinois, now of Cincinnati, obligingly offering helpful service to the objects of the Society; a letter was received from Z. Eastman, Esq., U. S. Consul at Bristol, England, communicating some reminiscences of the late Mr. Hooper Warren; also, naming the late Benjamin Lundy as one, in his judgement, worthy of particular honor in Illinois, not having yet received due and complete justice in the compilation of his journal and writings, published some twenty years ago.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

The officers and committees of the preceeding year were reelected, with slight variation, as follows, viz:

EXECUTIVE.

President—Walter L. Newbury.

Vice Presidents—W. B. Ogden, J. Y. Scammon.

Treasurer—George F. Rumsey.

Rec. Secretary and Librarian—W. Barry.

Corresponding Secretary—E. B. McCagg.

COMMITTEES OF BUSINESS.

Constitution and Bye-Laws—I. N. Arnold, Van H. Higgins, J. Y. Scammon, Thomas Hoyne.

Publication—S. W. Fuller, W. Barry, E. B. McCagg.

Finance—W. L. Newberry, W. H. Brown, C. H. McCormick.

Library—E. B. McCagg, S. C. Griggs, E. W. Jones.

Nominations—H. G. Loomis, Wm. Blair, B. W. Raymond.

Investments—J. Y. Scammon, H. T. Dickey, E. B. McCagg.

COMMITTEES OF RESEARCH AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Aboriginal History, &c.—W. B. Ogden, H. T. Dickey, E. B. McCagg, J. H. Kinzie.

European Discovery—W. Barry, M. D. Ogden, S. W. Fuller, B. F. Culver.

Civil History—W. H. Brown, J. Y. Scammon, J. L. Stark, H. H. Magie, W. H. Osborn.

Ecclesiastical History—W. Barry, Rt. Rev. James Duggan, D. D., Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D.

Science, Art and Industry—H. A. Johnson, M. D., J. H. Foster, James Carter.

Literature—Cyrus Bentley, E. B. Talcott, H. G. Miller, William Bross.

City of Chicago—Henry Farnam, G. F. Rumsey, William Blair, J. H. Dunham, John H. Kinzie.

Fine Arts—E. B. McCagg, Mark Skinner, W. Barry, I. N. Arnold, G. F. Rumsey, E. H. Sheldon, W. S. Gurnee, W. L. Newberry, D. J. Ely.

The Society's thanks were directed to be returned to the editors or publishers of numerous serials obligingly forwarded for its collections for the past year.

A committee was appointed, in pursuance of the by-laws, to revise the list of members.

W. H. Brown, Esq., ex-President of the Society, accepted an invitation to address the Society at its adjournment, on the history of the Anti-Slavery movement in the State of Illinois. Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, was admitted a corresponding member of the Society; the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Governor-elect of Illinois, an Honorary member, and E. S. Isham, Esq., and Col. F. A. Eastman, resident Members.

At the close of the meeting, the Society accepted a proposed plan for a lot and building for the uses of the Association; and appointed a committee to complete the subscription to secure the same.

The meeting was then adjourned to such time as might be found convenient for hearing the annual addresses.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA—*Philadelphia*, Oct. 22d, 1861. At a meeting of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, held on Thursday Evening, September 1st, it having been announced that Frederic Graff Vaux, the youngest member of the Society, had deceased on the 4th of August last. A feeling of deep regret pervaded the Society, and on motion of A. B. Taylor, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Society has heard with deep pain the intelligence of the loss which it has experienced in the demise of our late junior member.

That while yielding a dutiful submission to the Divine decree which has thus early snatched

from our midst one who, by his rare social and intellectual qualities, extraordinary amenity of disposition and refined taste: by the warm zeal and untiring perseverance with which he entered upon the investigation of subjects connected with Numismatic Science, as well as most other scientific and literary pursuits, and which so well fitted him to adorn a career of usefulness and success;—we cannot refrain from giving expression to the feelings of unfeigned regret occasioned by the sad event, and offering this poor testimonial to the memory of one so greatly endeared to all his friends and associates.

Resolved, that we deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents, in this their deep affliction, and that the corresponding Secretary be hereby directed to furnish them with a copy of these proceedings, and cause the same to be published in the Historical Magazine.—*Extracted from the Minutes of the Society.*

EMIL CAUFFMAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Notes on Books.

History of the Anti Slavery Measures of the Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth United States Congresses. 1801-4. By HENRY WILSON. Boston, Walker Wise & Co. 12^o, 384 pp.

This work is a marvel of condensation, and done by one to whom the whole subject was thoroughly familiar. The great revolution in legislation is here depicted. The Congress, from which the South unwisely withdrew, step by step sweeps away the great Southern constitution.

The measures whose history the book records are indicated in the titles of the chapters, namely: "Slaves used for Insurrectionary Purposes Made Free;" "Fugitive Slaves not to be Returned by Persons in the Army;" "The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia;" "The President's Proposition to Aid States in the Abolition of Slavery;" "The Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories;" "Certain Slaves to be Made Free;" "Hayti and Liberia;" "Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia;" "The African Slave Trade;" "Additional Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia;" "Colored Soldiers;" "Aid to the States to Emancipate their Slaves;" "Amendment of the Constitution;" "Repeal of Fugitive Slave Laws;" "Pay of Colored Soldiers;" "To Make Free the Wives and Children of Colored Soldiers;" "A Bureau of Freeman;" "Reconstruction of Rebel States" "Confinement of Colored Persons in the Washington Jail;" "Negro Testimony;" and "Coastwise Slave Trade."

Miscellany.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, who so well continue the *Atlantic Monthly*, have been allured into another and much needed periodical—a monthly illustrated magazine for young folks. OUR YOUNG FOLKS, an illustrated monthly magazine for boys and girls, edited by J. T. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton, and Lucy Larcom, will include in the staff of contributors many of the most popular writers of juvenile works in America and in England: Capt. Mayne Reid; J. T. Trowbridge, the author of "Father Bright-hopes;" Gail Hamilton and Lucy Larcom, the associate editors, will preside over that portion of the magazine especially designed for girls; Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Carleton," author of "My Days and Nights on the Battle-field;" Dr. Dio Lewis, author of "The New Gymnastics; Edmund Morris, author of "Ten Acres Enough," will write several articles on farming for boys; Edmund Kirke; "Aunt Fanny;" Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Whittier, and Prof. Holmes. In addition to the writers named above, regular contributions will be furnished by Richard H. Stoddard, Horace E. Scudder, Grace Greenwood, the author of the "Little Susy" Books, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Miss Maria S. Cummins, Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, Miss Louisa M. Alcott, and others.

Every number of *Our Young Folks* will contain capital pictures, drawn and engraved by our best artists. A finely engraved steel portrait of some popular author will be given in the first number of each volume.

The publishers of *Our Young Folks* will endeavor to furnish to their young readers a magazine whose monthly visits shall be always welcome, and shall be expected with pleasure. They will cooperate with the editors in procuring for *Our Young Folks* whatever is excellent and original in stories and sketches, biography, history, and poetry, travel and adventure, outdoor and in-door sports, games and puzzles, and every variety of miscellany, entertaining and instructive, serious and comic.

The size of *Our Young Folks* will be more than two-thirds the size of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Each number will contain not less than sixty-four pages. The magazine will be electrotyped from new and beautiful type, and handsomely printed at the University Press, Cambridge.

Single subscriptions, \$2 a year; single Nos., 25 cents.

AN AFFECTING ELECTION INCIDENT took place in Sturbridge, Mass., on Tuesday. Dea. John Phillips, who was one hundred and four years, four months and nine days old on that day, appeared at the town hall and deposited his bal-

lot for presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage and then conveyed into the hall in a chair, supported by a platoon of returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town, rising from their seats with uncovered heads. Mr. Phillips then expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers; after which a Democratic and Union-Republican ballot being presented to him, he chose the latter, stating his choice to all present.

The town then voted that the chairman of the selectmen present the ballot box to the old gentleman, who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for Washington for President, and attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago, when he was sick and unable to attend.

Resolutions embodying the above incidents were passed and entered upon the records of the town. Edward Phillips, a son of the venerable patriot, was present, and made some remarks in which he stated that he was the oldest citizen of the town born within its limits. His age is eighty years.

WALKER, WISE & Co, have in press two works which cannot fail to interest historical readers. The History of France by Martin, a work which has been recognized by the Academy of Inscriptions as the most learned and by the Academy of France as the most eloquent work on the history of France. The American publishers will present as a separate work the Age of Louis XIV in 2 vols. and no part has more connection with American history.

The other work is Miss Martineau's History of the Peace; which with its introduction and conclusion is really a thorough history of England from the commencement of the present century to the present day.

They are both to be supplied to subscribers only, the former at \$3.50 the latter at \$2.25 a volume.

Seventy-five large paper copies of each will be printed.

A NEW PRINTING CLUB, "The Franklin Club" has been formed in Philadelphia and has we think most unwisely began its issues with Melvin's Journal of Arnold's Expedition in 1775, a work already printed here by the gentlemen some of whom subsequently formed the Bradford Club, and not of sufficient importance to justify so speedy a reprint.

The price of the Franklin Club Edition is \$5; large paper copies \$10.

The sale of Autographs in St. Louis has been deferred in consequence of the condition of the state.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,
AND
NOTES AND QUERIES
CONCERNING THE
ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
OF
AMERICA.

VOL. IX.

NEW YORK:
JOHN G. SHEA
83 CENTRE STREET.
1865.

371811

P R E F A C E .

CLOSING the Ninth Volume of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE at a moment when peace once more unites all historical students in the study of our early history, to which the Magazine is especially devoted, it is our hope to see its usefulness increase, and contributions flow in as of old from every section of the country.

The present volume has some fulfilment of the promises held out at its commencement, and ill health must plead our excuse for not more fully realizing our own wishes and the expectations of our friends.

The new volume will be under arrangements to insure increased value and promptness.

• NEW YORK, Dec. 1865.



Vaucher



Cadwallader Colden

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. IX.]

JANUARY, 1865.

[No. 1.

General Department.

AMERICAN HISTORIANS.

Our little gallery of American Historians will not be guided by chronological order or subject of study. The sketches will be taken as convenience or occasion suggests, and we present in this, one of the historical writers of the Colonial Day.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

The historian of the Five Nations, the first and one of the few who has turned his attention to the investigation of the history of an Indian tribe, in order to present their mythology, cosmogony, history, progress and decline to the general reader, was a man fitted for the task by a liberal education, scientific acquirements almost unequalled in the country, great political knowledge and exalted position. We cannot portray his life and character more graphically than it has been done by the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck.

"Cadwallader Colden was born in Scotland, February 17th, 1688, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, which he left in 1705. He then devoted himself to the study of medicine and the cultivation of mathematical science, which he pursued with great ardor and success. In 1710, allured by the flattering accounts of William Penn's colony in America, where mild laws, a benevolent system of policy and a fertile soil, seemed to the young adventurer almost to promise the revival of the golden age, he came over to Pennsylvania, where he practiced physic with great reputation for about five years. He then returned to England, where he formed an acquaintance with most

of the literary and scientific men of the day, particularly with those engaged in the cultivation of natural knowledge. That celebrated natural philosopher, Dr. Halley, with whom he had formed a great intimacy, entertained so high an opinion of an essay on animal secretion, drawn up by Dr. Colden, that he read it before the Royal Society. After some residence in London, Dr. Colden returned to Scotland, where he married a lady of a respectable Scotch family of the name of Christie, and embarked with his bride for America in 1716.

In 1718 he settled in the city of New York, where his mathematical knowledge procured him the appointment of surveyor general of the colony from Governor Hunter, the friend and correspondent of Swift, from whom he soon after received the additional appointment of master in chancery. The state of society in this country, which did not yet allow of the regular subdivision either of labor or of professional study, rendered this last appointment less remarkable than it might otherwise appear to a reader of the present day. Dr. Colden's general knowledge and habits of business soon qualified him for the able discharge of this office.

On the arrival of Governor Burnet, in 1720, he was appointed one of the council, in which station he bore a very important part in all the public affairs of the province. About this time he obtained a patent for a large tract of land about nine miles from Newburgh, in the State of New York, which was designated in the patent by the name of Coldingham, and is still in the possession of his lineal descendants. Hither he retired in 1755, and devoted himself for several years to scientific and agricultural pursuits. In 1761 he was appointed lieutenant governor, which office he held until

his death, and was frequently, for considerable periods, at the head of the provincial government in consequence of the death or absence of several governors of the colony, and his administration is memorable for many charters of incorporation of institutions of public utility in the city of New York.

During those commotions which preceded the revolution, he supported the government of the mother country with great firmness; and in the tumults which took place in the city of New York, in consequence of the stamp act, although then in his seventy-eighth year, he manifested all the vigor and decision of youth, and finally prevailed in defeating for the time the efforts of the whig party. Upon the return of Governor Tryon, in 1775, he gladly retired from the cares of government to a seat on Long Island, where he spent the short remainder of his life. He died in the eighty-ninth year of his age, September 28th, 1776, with great composure and resignation.

Governor Colden was a scholar of various and extensive attainments, and of a very great and unremitted ardour and application in the acquisition of knowledge. When it is considered how large a portion of his life was spent in the labors or the routine of public office, and that, however great might have been his original stock of learning, he had, in this country, no reading public to excite him by their applauses, and few literary friends to assist or to stimulate his inquiries, his zeal and success in his scientific pursuits will appear deserving of the highest admiration.

His attention was early directed to the vegetable productions of this country, and a description of several hundred American plants was drawn up by him according to the Linnaean system and communicated to Linnaeus, who published it in the *Acta Upsalensia*. Under his instruction his daughter became very distinguished for her proficiency in this study, and a plant of the tetandrous class, first described by this lady, was called by Linnaeus, in honor of her, *Coldenia*. He also wrote a history of the prevalent diseases of this climate, which is still in manuscript, and left a long series of

observations on the state of the thermometer, barometer, and winds. Nor was he inattentive to the improvement of the healing art, after he had relinquished the practice of that profession. "If," say the editors of the *American Medical and Philosophical Register*, "he was not the first to recommend the cooling regimen in cure of fevers, he was certainly one of its earliest and warmest advocates, and opposed with great earnestness the then prevailing mode of treatment in the small pox." In the autumn of 1741 and 1742 a malignant fever, similar in its aspect to that since denominated *yellow fever*, desolated the city of New York. Dr. Colden communicated his thoughts to the city corporation on the causes and most efficient means of guarding against this distemper, in which tract he seems to have inclined to the opinions since held by the champions of domestic origin. He also published a treatise, "on the cure of cancers;" an essay "on the virtues of the Bortanice or Great Water Dock," and some "observations upon an epide-mical sore throat," which spread over our continent in 1735, and the succeeding years. All these tracts, originally published in different fugitive forms, have been republished by Mr. Carey in his valuable repository of early American scientific and political tracts, the "American Museum." He also published the "History of the Five Indian Nations," of which there have been two editions; the first 8vo London, 1747 and a second in 2vols 12° London. This work is still of the highest authority in everything that relates to our North American Indian history and antiquity.

But the work to which he had devoted the greatest labor, and which occupied several years of his life was his treatise on "the cause of gravitation," which was printed in this country in a small 12mo and afterwards much enlarged by the author, and republished in London in 4° in 1751, under the title of "the principles of action on matter."

In this work, far from aiming, as has been supposed, at the overthrow of the Newtonian system, he proceeds the very same path with the father of the mathematical philosophy, and endeavors merely to advance a few steps beyond those conclusions where

Newton had paused. Newton had himself expressly denied that he thought gravity a power innate, inherent, and essential to matter; and in a letter to Dr. Bently had said, that "gravity must be caused by an agent acting constantly according to certain laws, but whether this agent be material or immaterial, I leave to the consideration of my readers." This agent and its mode of action, it is the object of Colden's essay to point out, and he brings a great body of ingenious argument, grounded upon the various phenomena of planetary motion, to show that light is that great moving power, and that it acts through the medium of an elastic ether investing the planetary bodies, and alone possessing the power of causing reaction, a property which he denies to exist in inert matter. It is worthy of observation, that Colden seems from philosophical speculation and observation to have arrived at nearly the same conclusions to which the philosophers of the Hutchinsonian school was held by their interpretations of the Hebrew scriptures, and what they have termed the Mosaic philosophy. To the last edition of this tract is appended "an introduction to the doctrine of Fluxions," in the course of which he removes the objections raised against that doctrine by Bishop Berkeley, and shows that the principles of that branch of mathematics are strictly geometrical. During the whole of his life he kept up a frequent correspondence with the philosophers and scholars of Europe, particularly with Sir Isaac Newton, with Linnaeus, with the younger Gronovius, Drs. Potterfield and Whytte of Edinburgh, Dr. Fothergill, and the celebrated Earl of Maclesfield, who was equally distinguished as a lawyer and a mathematician, the whole of which valuable correspondence is still in the possession of his family.

He also maintained an uninterrupted correspondence with Dr. Franklin, while the latter was engaged in his electrical experiments; and in this series of letters the whole train of thought by which he was led to those discoveries is from time to time communicated to Dr. Colden. A great body of manuscripts in the possession of his grandson, on various points of mathematical, bot-

anical, metaphysical and theological learning, in addition to the works published during his life, afford ample proof of the extent and variety of his knowledge, and the strength, the acuteness, and the versatility of his intellect.

With all this propensity to abstract speculation, he was remarkable for his habits of dexterity in business, and attention to the affairs of ordinary life.

A mind thus powerful and active could not have failed to produce great effect on the character of that society in which he moved; and we doubtless now enjoy many beneficial, although remote, effects of his labors, without being always able to trace them to their true source."

Of his History of the Five Nations, it may only be said that, written for a special purpose, to draw attention to the then important fur trade, and the necessity of excluding the French from it, it is not as philosophical nor as extended a work as it would have proved, had the large and sagacious mind of Colden approached the task impelled by a higher and more scientific view, and our disappointment is the greater from the consciousness that he might have given us a work of the most inestimable value; this almost leads to underrate the real merit of his work. Of the first edition, a probably unique copy is in the possession of Hon. Henry C. Murphy. It is a small volume of about six inches by three and three-quarters, although worked as an octavo. The title is "The | History | of the | Five Indian Nations, | Depending on the Province of | New York, in America. | Printed and sold by William Bradford, in | New York, 1727. | "

Title, Verso blank. Dedicated to "His Excellency William Burnet, Esq.;" i to vi. Preface, vii. to x. A short Vocabulary, xi. to xiii.; A short view of the Form of Government of the Five Nations, xiv. to xvii. The next page contains Errata and an Advertisement of "a Map of the great Lakes, Rivers and Indian countries mentioned in the ensuing History; Printed and sold by William Bradford, in New York. Then follows the History, Part I, pp. 1 to 119, sigs. A to P.

The edition which appeared in London in 1747 (Osborne, 8°, 283 pp.) contains, as a second part, a reprint of a folio printed at New York, by Bradford, in 1724, entitled "Papers relating to an Act of the Assembly of the Province of New York, for Encouragement of the Indian trade, &c., and for prohibiting the selling of Indian goods to the French, viz. of Canada." Of the six papers contained in it, the last is "A memorial concerning the Furr Trade of New York, by C. Colden, Esq.," a copy of which original edition, with its curious Map, is also in Mr. Murphy's collection.

Osborne, however, took great liberties with the First Part. He changed the dedication to Governor Burnet, to one to Gen. Oglethorp, altering the text to suit his own ideas. The History suffers still more; much is omitted and much new matter introduced, apparently without the author's knowledge or authority. Among points of interest omitted are the fact, in the second line of the work, that they called themselves *Rodinunchsiouni*, a term which the French gave as *Hotinonchiendi* and the modern *Senecas Hodenasaunee*. He also states that the Mohawks, Onondagas and Senecas seemed to be the original parties to the league, the Oneidas regarding the Mohawks and the Cayugas the Senecas as Fathers.

Many of the speeches given by Colden in full are merely given in substance in the English edition, although the author makes this a special point in his preface.

His other historical work was a review of Smith's history of New York in a series of letters, a part of which has appeared in the collections of the New York Historical Society. (Vol. ii, N. S. p. 193). Among his official papers several have great historical value. A list prepared by Dr. O'Callaghan (Doc. Hist. iii, 496) enables us to enumerate these. An account of the climate of New York, (Amer. Med. and Phil. Register vol. I, N. Y. Colonial Doc. v. 690). An account of the Trade of New York in 1723, N. Y. Col. Doc. v. 685). State of the laws in the Province of New York 1732, (Doc. Hist. I. 247). Report on the Boundaries,

Soil, Climate, &c. of New York, 1738. Report on Indian affairs 1751. A Treaty between his Excellency the Governor (Clinton) and the Six Nations, and a narrative of his own conduct (1767) were printed in pamphlet form.

His observations on the Fever which prevailed in New York in 1741 and 1742, communicated to Dr. Hosack, (Am. Med. and Phil. Register vol. I), and his observations on the Throat Distemper or Epidemical Sore Throat in 1735, are valuable contributions for a future Sanitary History of America. His "*Plantæ Coldinghamiæ in Prov. Nov. Eboracensi spontanea crescentes, quas ad methodum Linnæi sexulem, anno 1742 observavit Cadwallader Colden*" (Acta Upsal, 1748 p. 81), redeem Colonial New York from total inattention to Botany, in which Canada and Pennsylvania won honors.

Among his philosophical treatises the most esteemed was, "An Explication of the First Causes of Action on Matter, and of the cause of Gravitation," (New York 1745, London 1746, 8° 75 pp), alluded to in Mr. Verplanck's sketches as highly esteemed. Buffon took steps to have it appear in French. Of the original edition, printed in New York, no copy is known. Of the English reprint, of 1746, there are copies in the collections of Mr. Murphy, Mr. Menzies and Mr. G. H. Moore; of that mentioned by Mr. Verplanck I find no other notice. In spite of the three editions it had become so scarce, as early as 1786, that Buffon, having lost his copy, and sought in vain to replace it at London, applied to Mr. Jefferson, who wrote to Francis Hopkinson to endeavor to find one in America. Among his other philosophical tracts, were an introduction to the study of Philosophy, an Inquiry into the principles of Vital Motion, and an Introduction to the Letters of Cicero, and a scheme of stereotyping.

Mr. Colden is said, on apparently good authority, to have been born in Ireland, while his mother was there on a visit. His father was the Rev. Alexander Colden, minister of Dunsie.

His grandson, Cadwallader D. Colden, was also a man of mark in his day, distinguished as a lawyer, and representing New

York city in both houses of the State Legislature as well as in Congress. Among historical writers, too, he claims a place by his biography of Robert Fulton.

The Colden papers are now fortunately in the possession of the New York Historical Society, which will, we trust, ere long give in a series of volumes his best productions, to enable this generation to appreciate more generally a man who shed such lustre on the colony a century since.

VIRGINIA'S CLAIM TO THE POTOMAC RIVER.

Report of Col. A. W. McDonald to Gov. Letcher, March, 1861.

RICHMOND, Feb'y 2, 1861.

Under the resolution passed by the general assembly of this commonwealth on the 10th day of March, 1860, "authorising and requesting the governor, if he should deem it expedient, to send to England a competent agent, to obtain from thence all record and documentary evidence tending to ascertain and establish the true lines of boundary between Virginia and the states of North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland, your excellency was pleased to commission me as such agent, and by your written instructions, of date the 22d of May, 1860, to indicate the service I was expected to perform.

I now beg leave to report to your excellency the results of my mission.

To make provision for its effectual prosecution, which, in the event of sickness or any serious accident to myself, might have been much interrupted or possibly entirely defeated, I engaged my son, William N. McDonald, to accompany me; and though never entirely disabled by ill health from the prosecution of my work, by his aid I have been enabled to accomplish at least double the amount of examination and research I could *singly* have made—and thus have greatly enhanced the value and increased the volume of record, documentary and historical matter; which I have had copied, and herewith return, neatly and substantially bound up in nine volumes of manuscript; and one book of rare and valuable maps.

We sailed from Boston on the 13th of June, and arrived in London on the 25th of the same month, by rail, from Liverpool.

At the instance of your Excellency, I was furnished, by Mr. Secretary Cass, with a letter to the U. S. minister in London (Mr. Dallas), and by the intervention of the Hon. James M. Mason, one of Virginia's senators, with a very kind letter from Lord Lyons (the British minister at Washington) to Mr. Hammond, under-secretary of state, in charge of the colonial office of Great Britain.

Through the kind interposition of Mr. Dallas and Mr. Hammond, the rigid forms, by which all access to British archives are guarded, were as much relaxed in my behalf as was consistent with the requirements of British laws; but notwithstanding the favor extended to me, it was not until the 14th of July (twenty days after my arrival in London) that I could obtain permission to examine the archives of the "state paper office." I mention this in no spirit of complaint, being well persuaded that the difficulty of access to this extensive and invaluable depository, has been the efficient means by which all that may authenticate the early history of Virginia, is *still* preserved.

So soon as I ascertained that some time would elapse before I could be suffered to enter the "state paper office," I sought and very promptly obtained from the authorities in charge of the "British Museum," permission for my son and myself freely to examine the almost unlimited stores of historical matter there collected, and under admirable conservative regulations made accessible. There, our time and labor, until the 15th of July, were spent, and amply rewarded; and after that date, when by the rules of the "state paper office" our examinations *there* were suspended, we still pursued our work in the Museum.

I was also permitted to examine the records of the "rolls office," in which I was successful in finding the record of the original charter or grant of Maryland to Cecilus (Calvert) Lord Baltimore, engrossed in the Latin language; a certified copy of which I have brought back with me, bound up in vol. 8, page 34.

Of this document (the charter of Maryland), more important in its bearing upon the question of boundary between Virginia and Maryland than any other, I have obtained several copies: The one just mentioned, from the "rolls office," authenticated by the official seal and the certificate of the assistant "keeper of the rolls," *I. Sharpe*. A second copy I obtained from a transcript of said charter, as the same now remains of record in the "state paper office," in a book entitled "Maryland," which in July, 1723, was examined and corrected by the original charter to Lord Baltimore, under the great seal of England, which had been obtained from Lord Baltimore through Mr. Blake, as by the endorsement copied from said book, will be seen.

[Anno 1723 is the same year in which a book containing another copy of said charter, was printed, which I shall refer to again.]

In this copy (the second above named) were preserved in the first entry of it [in the book from which I have had it copied], the abbreviations used in the "rolls office," in recording Latin charters of that and anterior dates; which abbreviations [rendering the text liable to mistranslations] are all written out at length in a different ink, showing the original as at first transcribed, and the emendations made by correcting from the original grant to Lord Baltimore, under the great seal.

These abbreviations also appear in the copy obtained from the "rolls office," above mentioned.

I made every effort to find the original grant itself. I sought out the representative of the Baltimore family, and finally discovered him a prisoner for debt in the "Queen's bench" prison, to which some twelve years since he had been transferred from the "Fleet" prison, after having been there confined for more than eight years.

I obtained an interview with this gentleman: informed him of the object of my visit—which he appeared entirely willing to promote—and learned from him, after most minute enquiry, that the original charter had never come into his hands with the other family papers, which had: that he

had never seen it; never heard of it as being in the hands of any other person; and that he verily believed said original charter to be utterly lost or destroyed.

I instituted other enquiries concerning it, which proved entirely fruitless.

I obtained a (third) copy, not of said original charter, but (as by comparison will be seen) of the record of said charter, as the same was entered in the "rolls office." This I found printed in a book, "printed in London in 1723, by John Baskett, printer to the king's most excellent majesty." This is the same year in which, as it appears by the entry in the "Maryland" book, before referred to, the transcript of the charter, as the same had been entered from a copy from the rolls office, was corrected or amended by the original under the great seal.

This book purports to contain the acts of assembly passed in the province of Maryland from the year 1692 to the year 1715, and the date of its publication was about eight years after the crown had restored to the proprietor the government of that province. By the label on the back of this book, it would appear that it had originally belonged to the office of the "board of trade;" and this indication of ownership is confirmed by the fact, that four copies of it, still preserved in the "state paper office," are shown by the minutes of that office to have been transferred to it from the "board of trade;" from which it is fair to infer that this printed book of "the laws of Maryland" is the same which Thomas Bacon, compiler and publisher of the laws of Maryland in about the year 1764, thus refers to in a note to the preface of his said publication: "I have seen [some time before I left England] in 1745 an edition printed in London, at Lord Baltimore's expense, as I have been informed, for the use of the 'board of trade,' with the Latin charter prefixed, but could never meet with a copy of it in this province, nor can I recollect the date it bears."

A copy of "Bacon's Laws of Maryland" I have procured, and will return with this report. In it will be found, prefixed to the laws, what he assumes [upon the authority he there quotes] to be a copy in Latin of

Lord Baltimore's charter, with a translation of the same into English.

I also obtained from the British Museum a manuscript copy of an old printed pamphlet, entitled "A Relation of Maryland, together with a Map of the Country—the Conditions of Plantation—and his Majestie's charter to Lord Baltimore—translated into English;" which appears from its title page to have been printed in London in the year 1635, and by the contents, to have been written by an inhabitant of Maryland. This manuscript copy will be found bound up in vol. 9, and commences at page 206 of that volume. A facsimile of the map in said pamphlet will be found in the book of maps, and numbered 4.

One of the depositaries of this pamphlet in London, as will be seen by the title page, was one Mr. William Peasely. Whether he is the same Mr. Peasely of whom Lord Baltimore makes mention in a letter written by him to Mr. Secretary Windebank, as his *brother* Peasely, I could not ascertain. The Peasely spoken of in the letter, and mentioned as his lordship's *brother* Peasely, was certainly a Catholic, and probably in that sense *only* designated as *brother*. The letter to Secretary Windebank will be found copied in vol. 2d, page 209.

In this printed pamphlet there is not given any copy of the Latin charter of Lord Baltimore; and the pretended translation of it into English is not at all licensed by the Latin text, as the same is recorded in the "rolls office," or as the same stands recorded in the "state paper office."

Some such version, however, was necessary to give color to the claim of territory, which the map in said pamphlet professed to picture. It will appear from said map, as also from Smith's map of Virginia, published in 1612, that the head spring of the Little Potowmac river (now called Potomac creek) was at that day supposed to rise further west than the head spring of the main river, both being then supposed to head on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge—and by assuming that the Little Potomac was the river Potomac referred to in Lord Baltimore's charter, the amount of territory embraced within the charter calls, as the same

had been rendered in said translation, would be largely increased, and the great river, as far as the same had been then explored and was known to be navigable, would fall entirely within the limits of those calls.

I procured still another copy, or rather alleged copy, of Lord Baltimore's charter, in Latin, and a translation of the same, furnished by said Bacon, and promulgated, under the authority of Lord Baltimore and the provincial legislature of Maryland, about the year 1764, as may be gathered from the contents of said book [the title page to it being without date or indication of the place where it was printed] in which I found it, and which book I have herein before mentioned.

The identity in substance and similarity in language between the English translation, as given by Bacon, and the one given in the pamphlet entitled "A Relation of Maryland," in giving a description of the territory as embraced in the calls of the charter to Lord Baltimore, justifies the conclusion that the latter was predicated upon a Latin version of the charter, similar to the Latin one given in "Bacon's book."

It will be seen, by comparing the two, that the Latin text, as given by Bacon, is a plain and gross departure from the *original*, as found recorded both in the "rolls office" and the "state paper office;" and but for these gross and patent violations of both the letter and spirit of the original grant, no reasonable doubt would ever have existed that the whole Potomac river, from its source, wherever fixed, and whenever ascertained, to its mouth, was wholly without the limits of Maryland, and within the bounds of Virginia.

I have caused to be translated by "Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, attorney at law, and record solicitor of Lincoln's-inn-fields, London," so much of the Latin charter, as the same is found recorded in the "rolls office," as describes the bounds of the territory thereby granted; which translation cannot be so interpreted as to permit the Maryland boundary along the bank of the river Potomac to be upon the Virginia shore—and more, it establishes, beyond all plausible cavil, "*Point Lookout*" as the point from

which the closing line of the descriptive calls is to be drawn *over the bay* to the headland called in the charter "Watkins' Point," and mentioned as the beginning point; fortified too by the fact, that the shortest line from *Point Lookout* to this headland would reach it exactly at the point ascertained [by Lieutenant Michler, under the direction of the joint commissioners upon the boundary between Virginia and Maryland] to be the initial point agreed upon [by Scarborough and Calvert, agents of the crown and Lord Baltimore] in the year 1668—whereas, if the closing line were to be drawn from "Smith's Point" on the south side of the Potomac river, the shortest line to this headland would strike it several miles south of said initial point, as ascertained by Lieut. Michler. Mr. Tomlins was recommended to me as distinguished for his ability as a translator of ancient Latin records, and for his fidelity as a man. I doubt not that his work will justify those recommendations.

We have abundant evidence, in "Smith's" and other histories, to prove the fact that the bank of the Potomac on the Virginia shore, was occupied by "enforced Virginians," *cultivating* the land [probably], but certainly occupying the river itself with their vessels, carrying away the produce, and keeping up, annually, trade and intercourse with the natives living on both banks of the river, for years before the date of the grant to Lord Baltimore. In the face of these facts, the charter would not have been construed to extend to, much less embrace the southern shore of the Potomac, even if its language had been susceptible of such an interpretation.

As bearing upon this point, I have found a copy of a "Report of the Lords Committee of Trade and Plantations," made 13th of November 1685, and the king's order thereupon; by which the now "state of Delaware" was adjudged to belong to William Penn (who had purchased the same from the Duke of York), upon the ground that, "though clearly included within the boundary calls of Lord Baltimore's patent, it did not pass to him, in consequence of the fact that, before the date of said grant, it was not *uninhabited, except by savages*, as Lord Balti-

more had described the territory to be, which was embraced within the bounds set forth in his grant." Said report and order will be found in vol. 8, p. 162.

In vol. 2, page 128, will be found a copy of a paper preserved among the records of the state paper office, headed "Considerations upon the Patent to the Lord Baltimore, and dated June the 20th, 1632," the date of said patent, from which I make brief extracts, to wit:

"1st.—Because the matter of the petition of the patentee, mentioned to be the motive and cause of the grant, is (*viz* :), that the region thereby granted was then uninhabited, and possessed of the barbarous heathen or savages." "It is not so; for in truth part of the said region had been formerly inhabited by his majesty's subjects, which were sent over from the London colony of Virginia."

"5th. By the Lord Baltimore's patent, this election" (referring to a provision in the 4th item, not necessary to quote here) "is taken away, and part granted to him, *viz*: from 'Watkins' Point, south, which is in the 38 degrees of latitude to 'Le Ware's Bay,' which is in the 41 degree of latitude, or thereabout."

In book 8, from page 242 to page 252, will be found copied the answers given by Lord Baltimore, dated the 26th of March, 1678, to questions propounded to him by the lords committee, &c., dated 10th of April, 1676, copied in same book, page 106 to page 110.

In answering the 10th question, Lord Baltimore says, "The boundaries, latitude and longitude of this province are well described and set forth in a late map or chart of this province, lately made and prepared by one Augustine Herman, an inhabitant of said province, and printed and publickly sold in London by his majesty's license, to which I humbly refer for greater certainty," &c.

For the map here referred to, I made myself, and caused others to make, great search in every known depository in London, but could find no map authenticated as "Herman's."

In Ogilby's America, which was published

in London in 1671, I found a map of Maryland, which upon its face is said to be "the atchievement of the right honorable Cecilius Calvert, baron of Baltimore," &c.; having upon it also the Baltimore coat of arms. This is the only map in the book which was taken by Ogilby from "Montanus' history," a German work, from which Ogilby copied—and this may be the map to which Lord Baltimore referred in his said answer. It is, with very slight change, the same as the one which I have above referred to as found in the pamphlet entitled "A Relation of Maryland." A fac simile of each will be found in the book of maps, before mentioned. They both dot Lord Baltimore's southwestern boundary on the south bank of the Potomac river; continue it so dotted up said river [the first in point of time] to the Little Potomac; and thence up it on its south bank as far as said stream is shown on said map: the second, to what is now known as Acquia creek; and thence up it along its southern bank as far as said creek is shown on said map. Both also lay down "Watkins' Point" as in latitude 38 degrees, and run the boundary line across Chesapeake bay from "Smith's Point," the south bank of the Potomac at its mouth.

The grant of the "Northern Neck" by Charles the Second to Ralph, Lord Hopton, Henry, Earl of St. Albans, Lord Culpepper and others, in the first year of that king's reign, included, by expressed words, "the rivers Potowmac and Rappahannock, and all the islands within their banks." This grant will be found referred to in 1st vol. Rev. Code, page 343, chap. 89. It is also referred to in a letter from King Charles Second, of date March 30th, 1663, copied in vol. 4, page 261, and therein mentioned as having been made in the first year of his reign, the commencement of which he was accustomed to date, from the day of his father's death upon the scaffold. In this letter he describes said grant as embracing all the land lying between the rivers Potowmac and Rappahannock and the Chesapeake bay, together with the rivers themselves, "and all the islands *within the banks of said rivers.*" The southern boundary of Maryland, from Watkins' point on the Chesapeake bay

shore, across the peninsula to the Atlantic ocean, was established by agreement between Col. Edmund Scarborough, acting for the crown, and Leonard Calvert for Lord Baltimore, in June, 1668. The grant of Pennsylvania by Charles Second to William Penn, is dated the 4th of March 1680-1. See a letter from Charles Second to Lord Baltimore, dated April 2, 1681, copied in volume 8, page 145.

In another letter from the same to Lord Baltimore, dated the 19th of August, 1682, copied in vol. 8, p. 147, the king says [in referring to an adjustment of the boundary between the grants to Baltimore and Penn], "the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland cannot by any method be so certainly effected as by an admeasurement of the two degrees north from 'Watkins' Point,' the express south bounds of your patent, and already so settled by commissioners between Virginia and Maryland," &c. And further says, "willing and requiring you that with all possible speed, upon the receipt hereof, to proceed to determine the northern bounds of your province as the same borders on Pennsylvania, by an admeasurement of the two degrees granted in your patent, according to the usual computation, of sixty English miles to a degree, from the south bounds of Maryland as the same are already settled by commissioners, as is above mentioned."

So that "Watkins' Point," where the same is crossed by the line between latitude 38 deg. and 39 deg. north of the equator, is the true southern boundary line of Maryland across the peninsula to the Atlantic ocean—and thus settling the southern line of Maryland to be said line of latitude 38 deg., and allowing 60 English miles to be a degree, as intended by the king's charter to Lord Baltimore, "Mason's and Dixon's" line came to be fixed at 39 deg. 43 min. 18 sec. north of the equator, instead of on the 40 deg. of north latitude, as claimed by Lord Baltimore, upon the two maps I have made reference to above.

Beside the records and documents I have specially noticed, because of their direct and authoritative bearing upon the subject of Virginia's boundary lines, many others will be found copied, which fortify and

confirm the former. I will call attention to but one: it is a complete copy of the proceedings of the general assembly, begun at James City, Oct. 1st, 1685, and prorogued to Nov'r, and continued till the 13th of December 1685. Among the proceedings of this assembly will be found a copy of those upon a bill introduced and passed, to establish ports in the four great rivers of Virginia, &c., by which it will be seen that at that time the provincial assembly claimed jurisdiction of the Potomac river. See vol. 7, page 310 to 420.

In addition to the two maps mentioned as promulgated under the auspices of Lord Baltimore, I procured some forty-six others, about of which bear certain and definite testimony to the fact that the Maryland line along the Potomac river was always considered [by those having the matter in their official charge, and therefore most likely to know and regard the truth] to be on the northern bank of said river. Many of these 46 maps were deemed worth preservation, to show how little was known of the interior of the territory of both Virginia and Maryland, above the flow of the tides, prior to the actual survey of the "Northern Neck," under the mandate of the crown, made in 1736, and completed and officially reported in 1747. The testimony taken and preserved during the progress of this survey, establishes the fact that it was not until after the year 1705 that any reliable information was obtained to show that the Potowmack river had its sources west of the Blue Ridge.

I call the attention of your excellency to some of the more important of these maps, upon which the boundary line along the Potowmack river, separating Virginia from Maryland, is dotted along the northern shore of that river, from "Point Lookout" to the head spring of the north branch of Potowmack. The one numbered 24, in the book of maps made by John Mitchell, was commenced in 1750, three years after the official report of the survey of the Northern Neck. Among other evidences of its authenticity, appearing on its face, I quote the following: "This map was undertaken with the approbation and at the request of

the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, and is chiefly composed from drafts, charts and actual surveys of different parts of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America; great part of which have been lately taken by their lordships' orders, and transmitted to this office by the governors of the said colonies and others.

"JOHN POWNAL.

"*Plantation Office, February 13, 1755.*"

Map No. 25, follows Mitchell's, and was published the same year, upon a small scale, for same magazine.

No. 28, by "T. Bowen," dots the boundary of Maryland along the Potowmack on the northern bank.

Nos. 29 and 30 show nothing in relation to the lines between Virginia and Maryland, but is very valuable and worthy of note, as a fac simile of "Mason's and Dixon's line," as the same is preserved in the state paper office in London.

No. 31, "Sayer and Bennett's" map, printed in London in 1776, dots the Maryland boundary on the northern bank of the Potowmack.

No. 33, by "T. Kitchen," follows Mitchell's, No. 24; and Sayer and Bennett's, No. 31.

No. 34, Carver's map, published in 1776, gives the same boundary to Maryland, along the Potomac.

No. 35 follows Mitchell's No. 24, and was published in 1769, and corrected from the original materials of Gov. Pownal, member of parliament.

No. 38, made in 1783, according to the articles of the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain. As to the boundary between Virginia and Maryland, along the Potowmack, it follows Mitchell's, No. 24.

No. 39, "Eman Bowen's" map, dots that line along the northern bank of the Potowmack river.

No. 41, "Faden's" map, published in 1796, does the same, at and near the head.

No. 42, a very neat and apparently accurate map of the United States, the Canadas, &c., made in Paris, under the direction of the French government, lays down the south boundary of Maryland along the Potowmack,

from the district of Columbia to the head of that river, along the northern bank. Below the district the line is not dotted, but the color of Maryland comes down to "Point Lookout." This map was printed in Paris in 1812.

No. 13 is a fac simile of the map returned by the commissioners appointed to run and settle the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina. In the state paper office I found a reference to the field notes taken and returned by the surveyors who ran this line, and other documents relating to the work—all which I directed to be copied and sent to me. I paid in advance for the copies, and have the written undertaking of the clerk who is to do the work, that the manuscript should be forwarded to me, through the hands of Mr. Dallas, the American minister at London. I have not yet received it, but have no doubt I shall.

In confirmation that the charters, documents and maps referred to, establish the bounds of Maryland, as *not including* the Potowmack river, or any part of it, below ordinary high water mark: the acts hereinafter referred to show that Virginia claimed and exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the Potowmack river as far up as the banks of the same were seated, until the compact with Maryland in 1785, by which Virginia granted to that state certain rights in said compact set forth.

It was not until October, 1673, that the attention of the colonial legislature was directed to the subject of establishing ferries; and the first and only step taken was to provide for the appointment of commissioners to fix upon suitable points at which to establish *free* ferries, who were to report to the next assembly. 2 Hen'g St. at L. p. 310.

The next act of which we have any account, was in Augst, 1702, "for the regulation and settlement of ferries," &c. Hen'g, vol. 3. p. 218.

The next act will be found in same vol. page 469—a portion of the preamble to which is in these words; "Whereas a good regulation of ferries in *this her majesty's colony* and dominion will prove," &c. By this act many ferries were established over James, York, and Rappahannock rivers; and

one over Potowmack river, in these words: "In Stafford county, from Col. William Fitzhugh's landing in Potowmack river, *over to Maryland*," &c.—page 473 same, vol. 3. By the 3d section of this act it is enacted, "that where a ferry is appointed by this act on one side of the river, and none on the other to answer the same, it shall and may be lawful for the *county courts* in such a case to appoint an *opposite* ferry, and order and allow the prices directed by this act."

Sec. 8 of same act imposes a penalty upon any "person whatsoever, who shall, for reward (except necessity of a parish require it for going to church), set any person or persons over any of the rivers whereon ferries are or shall be appointed by virtue of this act."

By an act passed in 1720 "for settling new ferries," &c, *within the colony and dominion* of Virginia, one new ferry was established on "Potowmack river, from Col. Rice Hoe's to Cedar Point in Maryland." See 4th Hen. Stat. L. page 93.

By an act passed May, 1732, vol. 4, H. S. L. p. 362-3, another ferry was established "on Potowmack river, just below the mouth of Quantico creek, *over the river to the landing place* at Col. George Mason's in Maryland."

Another, by an act passed in 1734, H. S. vol. 4, p. 438, "on Potowmack river, from Robert Lovell's in the county of Westmoreland, across the river to Maryland," &c.

Another, by an act of the 17th of November, 1738, Hen. St. vol. 5, p. 66, was established over Potowmack river, "from the plantation of Francis Aubrey in the county of Prince William, *over to Maryland*."

Two others were established by an act of May 1840, Hen. vol. 5, p. 104. One "on Potowmack river, from the plantation of John Hereford in Doeg's neck in the county of Prince William, *over the river to the lower side of Pamunky*, in Prince George's county in Maryland."

Another, from Hunting creek warehouse, on the "land of Hugh West, in Prince William county, over the river to Frazier's point in Maryland."

Another was established by an act of May, 1742, Hen. vol. 5, p. 189, "on Potowmack

river, from the land of Ebenezer Floyd, in the county of Fairfax, across the river to Powel's landing in Maryland."

Another, by an act passed in September, 1744, Hen. vol. 5, p. 249, "on Potowmac river, from Evan Watkins' landing opposite the mouth of Canagohego creek, to Edmund Wade's land in Maryland.

Two others were established by an act of February, 1745, Hen. vol. 5, p. 364, to wit: "On Potowmac river, from the land of William Clifton, in Fairfax county, over the said river to the land in the tenure of Thomas Wallis, in Prince George's county in Maryland"—and "from the land of Hugh West, in Fairfax county, over the said river either to Frazier's or Addison's landing."

By an act passed in October, 1748, Hen. vol. 6, page 18, at least two additional ferries over Potowmac river were established, to wit: One "from the land of William Russell on Sherendo cross into the fork or cross the main river." The second, "from the plantation opposite to Rock creek, over to Maryland."

By an act passed in November, 1758, Hen. St. vol. 6, p. 375, another ferry was established "on Potowmac river, from the land now in possession of John Posey in the county of Fairfax, across the said river to the land of Thomas Marshall in Maryland."

By an act of May, 1755, Hen. vol. 6, p. 494, two new ferries were established, to wit: "From the land of Thomas Swearingen in the county of Frederick, over Potowmac river to the land opposite thereto in the province of Maryland"—and "from the land of Laurence Washington in the county of Stafford, over the said river to the land opposite thereto, in the province of Maryland."

By an act of April, 1757, Hen. vol. 7, p. 126, the following new ferries over Potowmac river were established, to wit: 1st, "from the land of George Brett in the county of Prince William, over Potowmac river to the land of Roger Chamberland in the province of Maryland," &c. 2d, "from the land of Josias Clapham, in the county of Fairfax, over Potowmac river to the land on either side of Monochisey creek in the province of Maryland," &c.

In 1759, Hen. vol. 7, p. 299, a new ferry "from the land of William Tyler in the county of Westmoreland, over Potowmac river to Cedar point in Maryland."

In 1761, Hen. vol. 7, p. 401, a new ferry "from the land of Robert Harper, in the county of Frederick, over Potowmac river to his land on the opposite side in the province of Maryland," was established.

In 1764, Hen. vol. 8, p. 44, a new ferry was established "from the land of George Wilson Spooner in Westmoreland county, over Potowmac river to Cedar point in Maryland.

In 1765, Hen. vol. 8, p. 146, an act passed to establish a new ferry from the land of Thomas Shepherd in the town of Mecklenburg (now Shepherdstown) in the county of Frederick, over Potowmac river to his land opposite thereto in the province of Maryland." (This ferry was discontinued at session 1766 as interfering with Swearingen's, vol. 8, p. 263.)

A new ferry was established in 1766, Hen. vol. 8, p. 198, "from the land of Elizabeth Cook, in Stafford, below the mouth of Chapawamsick creek, across the river Potowmac to the land of Clement Kennedy in Maryland.

In November 1769, vol. 8, Hen. p. 368, a new ferry was established "from the land of Benjamin Foreman in the county of Frederick, over Potowmac river to the land of the Right Honorable Lord Baltimore in Maryland." Another—"from the land of Thomas Aubrey in the county of Loudoun, across Potowmac river to the land of James Hook in Maryland."

In February 1772, Hen. vol. 8, p. 554, a new ferry was established "from the land of the Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville in Loudoun county, &c., over Potowmac river to the opposite shore in Maryland."

In 1678, Hen. p. 546 of vol. 8, a new ferry was established "from the land of Abraham Shepherd in the county of Berkeley, over the Potowmac river to the land of Thomas Swearingen in the state of Maryland."

In 1678, 8 vol. Hen. S. page 585, two new ferries were established, to wit: "From the land of the Earl of Tankerville in the county

of Loudoun, across Potowmack river to the opposite shore in the state of Maryland"—and "from the land of Thomas Noland in the county of Loudoun, across Potowmack river to the land of Arthur Nelson in the state of Maryland.

In October 1785, a new ferry was established (Hen. vol. 12, p. 83) "from the land of John Turberville, known by the name of Dial's landing in the county of Fairfax, across Potowmack river to the opposite shore in the state of Maryland.

In 1786, October (Hen vol. 12, p. 403), a new ferry was established "from the land of Tomas Mason dec'd in the county of Loudon across Potowmack river to the land on the opposite shore in the state of Maryland."

All the ferries above named, except the two last, were established by acts passed prior to the compact between the state, of Virginia and Maryland, which was ratified in October 1785. See Hen. St. p. 50-55 of 12th vol.

It will thus be seen, that up to the date of ratification of the compact between Virginia and Maryland, as many as twenty-eight ferries had been established, by acts of the legislature of Virginia, over the Potowmack river to Maryland, most of them below, and many above the flow of the tides.

So far as I can ascertain from the published laws of Maryland, not one ferry across the Potomac river was established by Maryland up to the year 1781.

In November of that year an act was passed by the legislature of Maryland, entitled "an act to regulate publick ferries," which enacted "that the justices of the several county courts be authorized and required, at their respective March courts, during the continuance of this act, to grant their license to any inhabitant of their county to keep a public ferry, at any place within their county now used as such, if said justices shall think that a public ferry ought there to be kept and established, and from such place to any other county or from this to any other state," &c. See Kilty's Laws of Maryland, vol. 1st, Anno 1781, chap. 22.

Whether any ferries have been so established over the Potowmack river since the passage of this act, I am unable to ascer-

tain from any publications to which I have access.

Since 1785 many additional ferries have been established, by acts of the Virginia legislature, over the Potowmack river to Maryland both above and below tide water. In vol. 2 of the Revised Code of 1819, page 243, will be found a list of ferries over Potowmack river and its branches, then recognized and regulated by law. In this list will be found most of those above mentioned; and others *subsequently* established. I have not thought it necessary to trace down, through still later years, the enactments of Virginia in regard to ferries over the Potowmack river, evidencing her exercise of jurisdiction in that form over the said river.

In 1667 the colonial legislature of Virginia passed an act entitled "an act for fortes to be built in each river." By the provisions of this act, among others, one fort was required to be built in "Potowmack river at Yohocomico;" and the act goes on to provide and require, that "within command of which forts all ships trading to those respective places may conveniently and in all probability securely ride and road." Other provisions of said act show that Virginia, through her colonial legislature, then claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the Potowmack river.

Anno 1691 the colonial legislature passed an act entitled "an act of ports," &c.* by which among other things it is enacted, "that from and after the 1st of Oct. 1692, all ships," &c. "arriving into or going out of this country for trade, shall load and unload at some one or other of the places herein after mentioned in this act, under penalty of the forfeiture of the vessel," &c.; and by a subsequent clause, the following places are named as ports for the counties of Stafford, Lancaster Northumberland and Westmoreland.

"For Stafford, on the land where Capt. Moliaih Peale now liveth, called Potowmack Neck.

"For Lancaster, on the land where Mrs. Hannah Ball now liveth, situate on the western side of mouth of Corotoman river.

"For Northumberland, on Chicacone

* By royal mandate, the operation of this act was suspended by act of 1692-3, vol. 8, p. 108-9.

river, being the land of Mr. Spencer Mottsom, formerly laid out for a town according to a former act.

"For Westmoreland, on the land of Capt. William Hardidge, where he now liveth, on the mount of Nomini, a place formerly appointed by law." See Hen. St. vol. 3, p. 53-69.

In October 1705 an act was passed concerning ports, by which Yohocomico, upon the land of Richard Tidwell in Westmoreland, and Potowmac creek at the Townland in Stafford, were established as ports on Potowmac river—the former to be called *Kingsale* and the latter *Marlborough*. See Hen. vol. 3, p. 415—417.

This act provides in effect that the ports therein named should be the only ports from which vessels coming in should enter.

And so stood the law in relation to ports on Potowmac river from 1705 until May 1784, when an act was passed by the Legislature of the state, intitled "an act to restrict foreign vessels to certain ports within this commonwealth." Section 2nd of this act provides, that all vessels from foreign parts, not owned by citizens of this state, should enter, clear out, lade and unlade "at the following places, to wit: Norfolk and Portsmouth as one port, Bermuda Hundred, Tappahannock, York Town and Alexandria, and at no other ports or places therein," &c. See Hen. 11 vol. p. 402, 3, 4.

The act of May 1784 was amended by an act passed in October 1786. Hen. vol. 12, p. 320, by distinguishing between ports of *entry* and *clearance*, and *ports of delivery*. Section 2d, among other things, provides in these words: "For the district of South Potowmac, for all vessels coming from or going to sea, or any part of the Chesapeake bay, or any part of the Maryland shore below 'Point Lookout,' at the port of Yocomico: all vessels coming or going to any part of the Maryland shore above the said Point Lookout, at the said point of *Yocomico* or at port of *Alexandria*."

Section 3d relative to "port of delivery," is [concerning the Potowmac river] in these words: "For the district of Potowmac river, the ports of *Alexandria* and mouth of *Quantico*."

The above act was amended by an act passed the 5th of January 1788 [For which see 12th vol. Hen. St. page 434], in several particulars. Among others, Yocomico was added to the number of "ports of *delivery* for foreign vessels" for the "district of *Potowmac river*," and Yocomico, mouth of *Quantico* and *Alexandria* were made ports of delivery for vessels of the "United States" for the "district of Potowmac river."

Section 7 provides, that "all masters of vessels coming into commonwealth shall be obliged to make a true and just report to the naval officer at the lowest port of entry upon the river they shall be bound to, except the river Potowmac, of all cargo," &c.

In 1788, January 7th, Hen. vol. 12, p. 438-9, &c., an act was passed the Virginia legislature, entitled "An act to amend the collection of duties:" which, among other things, provides by section 1st, that there shall be a naval officer for the "*District of South Potowmac*," who shall reside [by section 3] at Yocomico, or Alexandria.

Section 17 is in these words: "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect or as being intended to affect the right and obligations arising under the act of the general assembly entitled "an act to approve, confirm and ratify the compact made by certain commissioners appointed by the general assembly of the state of Maryland commissioners appointed by this commonwealth."

And thus stood the law of Virginia at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, in regard to ports upon the Potomac river.

Pilots and ports could only relate to the tide water portion of the Potowmac. *Ferries* pertained to the river above as well as below tide water; and in regard to all three of those subjects, it is manifest that Virginia legislated as the sole and only rightful claimant of the river. And consistent with such claim of right in herself, and inconsistent with any just claim or acknowledged right of Maryland, in the year 1772, Hen. vol. 8. p. 570. we find an act of the Virginia legislature, entitled an "act for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potowmac from Fort Cumberland to tide water."

All the provisions of this act show that Virginia was legislating upon the subject as the sole rightful owner of the whole river Potowmac, from its mouth to its source.

I having carefully examined the statute law of Maryland from 1636 to 1781, as the same are to be found in "Bacon's Laws of Maryland," reaching down to 1764—and "Kilty's Laws," reaching down to 1781, and to a later date.

In Bacon's A. D. 1706, chap. 14, the title of an act is given, to wit, an act for the advancement of trade and erecting ports and towns in the province of Maryland, on which the publisher Bacon makes his note: "N. B.—This act, with its supplementary act of 1708, chap. 3, being disallowed by her majesty, are no longer in force: but, as they are referred to by act of 1715, chap. 32, and all property obtained under them confirmed by that act, it is thought expedient to give an extract of such parts of these disallowed laws, as private property may in any wise depend upon."

By the terms of these acts, "*St. Mary's town in Potowmac*" is named as one of the ports which these acts propose to establish; and tho' named as in Potowmac, was in fact, several miles from the shore of the river, being upon St. Mary's river, some two or three miles from its mouth, and of course within the jurisdiction and boundary of Maryland, and a short portage, accessible from the Patuxent river. By the act of 1707 aforesaid, "Nanjemye" [which I shall have occasion to notice again when I come to refer to the pilot laws, by which the Potowmac river is governed] was established as a town on Potowmac river, on the upper side of Nanjemye creek, and made one of the members of the port of St. Mary's, as were all other towns on Potowmac river, "with the rivers, creeks and coves thereunto belonging." These three acts of 1707, and 1704 and 1708, above referred to, were the only legislative attempts made by the province of Maryland to establish ports in the Potowmac river; and they having been dissented from by the crown, such ports were not established. From the time of such dissent, I do not find either in Bacon's book, or in Kilty's laws of Maryland, any

further attempt made by the provincial or state legislature of Maryland, down to the year 1786, to establish ports in the Potowmac river.

I will now call attention to the acts of the colonial and state legislatures of Virginia in reference to pilots and pilotage in the said river Potowmac, in reference to which subjects Virginia alone exercised jurisdiction and authority over the whole river from its mouth to the head of the tides.

The first general law upon the subject which I have found, was passed in May 1755, and will be seen in the 6th vol. of Hening's St. at Large, page 490, and is entitled an act for establishing pilots, and regulating their fees.

I quote a portion of the preamble:

"Whereas it is necessary for the safety and preservation of ships and vessels coming into the bay of Chesapeake, bound up the rivers of this dominion, that able and experienced pilots," &c.

Section 2d provides that the governor should appoint all such pilots.

Section 3d imposes penalties on any and all who shall presume to act as pilots to any of the places named therein after, without a license from the governor of Virginia.

Section 7th fixes the fees or rates to be charged to the several places named—and those of Potowmac river I quote.

"On Potowmac river:

From Cape Henry to Smith's Point on South Potowmac,	-	-	-	500
" Smith's Point to Coan, per foot,	-	0	1	6
" " Yeocomico,	"	-	0	17
" " Nomini,	"	-	0	18
" " Maddox,	"	-	0	20
" " Upper Machodac,	"	-	0	28
" " Nangomy,	"	-	0	36
" " Boyd's Hole,	"	-	0	40
" " Quantico,	"	-	0	46
" " Alexandria,	"	-	0	66

And the same fees back to the capes."

Now, Nangomy is the same place called Nanjemye in the Maryland act to establish ports and towns in 1706, before referred to. In 1762 another act, with a similar preamble, was passed, prescribing the mode in which pilots should be examined and appointed by commissioners from counties named in the act. Among those named are Westmoreland, Lancaster and Northumberland.

And by section 7th of said act the points on the Potomac river are named, and the charges to each fixed; and in this list of places five additional places are named, to those in the first act referred to, to wit:

(See for act, vol. 7, page 584, Hen.)

To Machodax,	-	-	-	0	2	0
Aequia,	-	-	-	0	4	9
Occoquan,	-	-	-	0	5	4
Piscataway,	-	-	-	0	6	4
Eastern branch,	-	-	-	0	8	0

The last named place was and is certainly in the state of Maryland—and so too was *Piscataway*, I presume, as a creek of that name is laid down on the map of the Northern Neck, at a short distance above Occoquan—and on that map no creek or town by that name is laid down on the Virginia shore of Potowmac above Occoquan and below Alexandria.

In May 1778 the commonwealth of Virginia passed an act "vesting powers in the commissioners of the navy for varying the rates of pilotage." See Hen. 9 vol. page 470.

In 1783, Hen. vol. 11, p. 185, will be found another act, with a preamble similar to the one already quoted, and in no material respect changing the provisions of the first act referred to, but leaving out one or two of the points on the river Potowmac, to which fees were regulated, embraced in previous laws, but still retaining the names of *Piscataway*, *Nangomy* and *East Branch*. Other acts may be found in vol. 11, but not worthy of note in this connection.

After the cession of Alexandria as part of the district of Columbia, Virginia permitted the power of appointing pilots for the Potowmac river to escape from her hand; but since its retrocession, she has resumed that power and all others connected with that subject, and now alone exercises it, without deferring to Maryland.

The resolution under which the mission was authorized, required that the expenses of it should not exceed two thousand dollars. Of that amount, the necessary expenditures have been kept within the limits of eleven hundred dollars, including land and sea passage to England and back. The residue of the sum, together with two hun-

dred and seventy-five dollars of private funds, have been expended in the procurement of the books, maps and manuscripts, of which mention has been made.

All which is most respectfully submitted to your Excellency, by

Your obd't serv't,

A. W. McDONALD.

His Excellency JOHN LETCHER,

Governor of Virginia.

JEFFERSON AND COLERIDGE.

Mr. Editor. — I recently chanced to purchase over an odd volume, the 4th of the London edition of 1829, of the "Memoirs, correspondence, &c., of Thomas Jefferson, edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph." As it is by no means a book difficult to procure I regarded it with no particular interest till I discovered a manuscript note written in pencil on the discolored fly leaf in front. Catching the initials s. t. c. at the foot, and knowing the habit of Coleridge, pleasantly described in one of Charles Lamb's Essays, of annotating in this way the books which passed through his hands. I carefully decyphered the writing, and was at once confirmed in my impression by the peculiarities of the style, that it could proceed from no other source. It was Coleridge, his habit of thought and mode of expression, in every word. On looking farther through the volume, I discovered a second and longer note as strongly marked in style as the first to which was attached his signature,—the whole evidently in Coleridge's well known hand writing. As any scrap of this writer is of value to the literary student, and this is of especial interest to your readers from its subject matter, I enclose you copies of both notes.

This is the first, from the fly leaf:—

"If such worthless material deserves a series of comments, the sciolism, self conceit, and uniform *onesidedness* of this T. Jefferson's mind and its utterances would afford an opportunity of conveying many most concerning truths by the detection and exposure of as many counterfeits in currency. T. Jefferson, is a mind of the Genus *Pleuronectes* including the Soles, Plai-

Flounders and other *flat fish*, who have two eyes, but both on one side, and never the *right* side.

S. T. C."

The other note, running along the margin of three pages, is called forth by the perusal of a letter of Jefferson to Thomas Lieper, dated Monticello, January 1, 1814, and commenced at page 237 of the English edition. In this letter Jefferson candidly states his views with regard to England, a country with which we were then at war, and Napoleon, towards whom he had been charged with manifesting an undue attachment. He shows the grounds of hostility to England which had led to the war, and while deprecating that unlimited success to Bonaparte which would make him master of all Europe, expresses his desire to see England sufficiently controlled by him to repress her unjust assertion of authority in the commerce of the rest of the world on the high seas. In one of his closing sentences he says, "No, you and I cannot differ in wishing that Russia, and Sweden, and Denmark, and Germany, and Spain, and Portugal and Italy, and *even England*, may retain their independence." It is to the two words in this last sentence, italicized by himself, that Coleridge has appended his note as follows:

"O monstrous! the offspring of England who had for centuries received good, if not from the 4 or 5 men of a Cabinet, or even the 4 or 500 of a Parliament, yet from England, and whose revolution was preventive and conservative, not emancipative,—or only emancipative *a priori*!—this "Even" expresses and owns a bitterness of unnatural hatred of the Anglo Americans to their mother country, the source of their laws, Religion, Language, Arts—the country of Bacon, Newton, Shakespeare, Milton, that to a rightly tempered mind is truly frightful. I have seen and read enough of vulgar abuse of America by English scribblers, and loathed it and them—but a betrayal of a hatred so fiendish I never have found occasion to accuse an English Man.

S. T. COLERIDGE."

The reader of the letter, who considers the time at which it was written, will hardly think the note justified by the text. It

was probably the overflow of the writer's gall, excited by his general impressions of and particular hostility to what he considered, in his philosophy, the Jeffersonian mind.

E. A. D.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

COLD WEATHER IN LOUISIANA.—In winter the climate is generally mild in Louisiana, yet intensely cold weather has more than once been experienced in this country since its first settlement by the French, under Le Moyne d'Iberville, as will be seen in the following sketch:

1701. To judge from the following passage, taken from one of the dispatches addressed by Sauvolle to his Government, the severity of the winter was great that year. "Water," says he, "when poured into tumblers to rinse them, froze instantaneously, and before it could be used."

1749. The winter of 1748-49, says Monette, was remarkable for its uncommon rigor, both in Upper and Lower Louisiana. Such was the severity of the cold, that the thriving groves of orange trees on the river coast, above and below New Orleans, were entirely killed.

1768. The 17th and 18th of January were the two coldest days that had ever been known in Louisiana. All the orange trees, says Gayarre, perished a second time throughout the colony, as in 1749. In front of New Orleans the river was frozen on both sides to thirty and forty feet from its banks.

1772. The winter was so severe that the orange trees were for the third time destroyed.

1784. The months of July and August of the preceding year had been so cold that the colonists, to their great amazement, had to resort to their winter clothing. White frosts made their appearance in the beginning of September, and continued to be frequent to the 15th of November, (1783) when the cold became intense, says Villars, in a dispatch dated the 25th of February, 1784. There was a constant succession of

squalls, and the wind blew with unheard of violence, from the North and Northeast, and then from the South, going almost through the whole round of the compass. With rapid transition the keen Northern blast froze the ground, and the warm breath of the Southern breeze brought back the genial temperature of the spring. The variations of the weather were such, that several times in six hours Reaumur's thermometer fell from twenty degrees above the freezing point to two and three degrees below it in a closed room where fire was kept up. On the 13th of February, 1784, the whole bed of the river in front of New Orleans, was filled up with fragments of ice, the size of most of which was from twelve to thirty feet, with a thickness of two to three. This mass of ice was so compact that it formed a field of four hundred yards in width, so that all communication was interrupted for five days between the two banks of the Mississippi. On the 19th these lumps of ice were no longer to be seen. "The rapidity of the current being then at the rate of two thousand and four hundred yards an hour," says Villars, "and the drifting of the ice by New Orleans having taken five days, it follows that it must have occupied in length a space of about one hundred and twenty miles. These floating masses of ice were met by ships in the 28th degree of latitude."

1814. "Frost, threatened in his long enjoyed empire over the Northern lakes of America, made an effort in December to establish his empire over the mouth as it has usurped it over the head of the Mississippi. Not far from the tropics the ruthless invader shook his icy bristles; for a few days the mouths of our creeks were sealed by the tyrant;" so spoke Eligius Fromentin, when Senator from Louisiana in the United States Congress, on the resolutions expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and of New Orleans during the military operations before that city in 1814-15. It is a fact, not less true than extraordinary, that, on the 23d of December, 1814, when the St. Lawrence and the Northern lakes were quite free from ice, the

Bayou St. John, behind the city of New Orleans, was frozen over.

1822. On the first of January, there was sleighing in New Orleans, snow having fallen there to a considerable depth.

1823. The winter was very mild until the 16th of February, when a great change in the temperature of the atmosphere suddenly took place. The weather became so severe that, as in 1768, the banks of the river were again covered with ice, and people could skate over the ponds, a thing which had never occurred before. All the orange trees perished. Fishermen in their crafts, negroes in their huts, cattle in the woods, fell victims to the cold.

1826. On the 24th and 25th of January the weather was extremely cold.

1829. The winter was unusually severe, particularly in southwestern Louisiana. The people there suffered for want of provisions. The large herds of cattle with which that section of country then abounded were of no account. The severity of the winter had so impoverished them that those that died daily literally strewed the swamps and the prairies.

1831. On the 8th of February there was a slight fall of snow in New Orleans, the first seen there since the winter of 1822. In his history of Louisiana, Victor Debouchel says that the severity of the winter, which set in early in December with frost and ice, and lasted through February, proved fatal to the orange trees.

1832. On the 24th of January the weather changed suddenly, and was intensely cold on the following day. During the night the cold increased to such a degree that one of Fahrenheit's thermometers, exposed in a close room, was found in the morning to be seventeen degrees below zero. There were no instances in the city of New Orleans of the same thermometer having fallen below fourteen degrees. Wherever water was exposed to the open air, ice one inch thick was found, and it was said that the water near the banks of the Mississippi was frozen in the vicinity of New Orleans. In the counties of Attakapas and Opelousas, in Southwestern Louisiana, the temperature of the air was very low. Extreme as was the cold,

it is not said in the papers of that time, which I have consulted, that the orange trees were destroyed by the frost.

1852. On the night of the 12th to the 13th of January there was a heavy fall of snow in Lower Louisiana. The cold was intense. On the morning of the 13th of January the thermometer marked 25 degrees. The orange trees and cane ratoons escaped uninjured.

1856. The cold was intense on the 3d and 4th of February, killing the stubble cane, but not the orange trees. The sugar crop of that year amounted to only 73,976 hhd.

1859. On the 7th and 8th of December, the severe cold weather of those two nights killed a number of orange trees on the plantations and farms below New Orleans.

1864. The 1st and 2d of January were the coldest days experienced in New Orleans since 1852. Ice to the depth of two inches was formed. On the morning of the 1st the thermometer marked 23 degrees, and on that of the 2d, 24 degrees.

The temperature of the atmosphere was very low on the 6th of January. Says the *Era* of the 7th January: "The rare sight of trees and vines covered with ice was presented the citizens of New-Orleans yesterday morning. The orange and lemon trees, the fir and vine, were all loaded down with thick icicles, and bowed their heads beneath the weight of their cold load, and looked as miserable and pinched as though they possessed the sense of feeling. A fine misty rain fell nearly all night, which froze as it fell, until an accumulation of considerable thickness was presented."

According to Mr. Lapice, of St. James Parish, the thermometer stood in his section of country on the 1st of January at 18 degrees, on the 2d at 21 degrees, on the 6th at 30 degrees, on the 7th at 29 degrees, and on the 8th at 22 degrees. On the 3d, 4th and 5th the country was deluged with torrents of rain, on the 6th the rain was followed by a considerable fall of snow, on the 8th there were still several inches of snow on the ground, which was completely frozen.

In the neighborhood of Baton Rouge the ground was covered with snow to the depth

of six inches, and about a foot deep above Port Hudson.

The extreme cold weather experienced last January did considerable injury to the stubble cane, but did not blight the orange trees. A. T.

REVOLUTIONARY ORDERS.—The following is a copy of a hand-bill in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

GENERAL MILITIA ORDERS.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1779.

The classes of the militia lately called, being designed to co-operate with the fleet of the count D'Estaing; there will be sufficient time (after authentic advice is received of his arrival on the coast) to reach the rendezvous appointed by his excellency general Washington.—The directions of the president, as commander in chief of the militia, in the mean time, are—

That every officer and soldier hold himself in readiness at a day's notice, equipped in the best manner possible, with a due regard to the season. It is expected that tents will be provided for both officers and soldiers, but the insufficiency of the public stores will require their endeavoring to provide themselves with proper clothing.—It is expected that every one will bring his own blanket and haversack, and though the march will not probably be long, shoes will be an important article, which it is hoped each militia-man will not neglect to procure. Blankets or accoutrements lost, *otherwise than by neglect*, will be paid for by the public.

Every soldier will bring his arms bright, clean and in good order; his accoutrements completely fitted; and the officers are expected to be attentive to this order before they march.—The carrying of heavy boxes and trunks has at all times been found so inconvenient and is so unmilitary, that the president hopes it will not be done on this occasion; and to prevent any inconvenience to the officers, a number of portmanteaus are provided, for which they will apply (when marching orders are received) to doctor Jackson, quarter-master of the divi-

sion, who will deliver them in certain settled proportions.

As the great encouragement given in this service does not seem generally known, the president thinks proper to repeat it on this occasion, *viz.*

First, one hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar bounty, of which £20 in hand when the orders for marching are issued; £.20 to the family during the absence of the militia-man; and the remainder on completing the term of service.

Second, The usual pay.

Third, Stores to be issued (when in actual service as to the continental troops), *viz.* rum or spirits at 5s. per gallon, brown sugar, 3s. 9d. per lb., tea 12s. do., hard soap, 1s. 3d. do., tobacco, 9d. do.

The president directed the light horse to be divided into two equal squads, each properly officered, one to march with the division, the other to relieve, as the horses in service may require, at a season when forage is scarce and the duty will be severe.

Col. Eyres, commandant of the artillery, will select three of the lightest brass pieces, and if any repairs are necessary to the carriages or ammunition carts, apply to capt. Stiles, who will see that what is necessary is done as soon as possible.

The president persuades himself that after assuring the troops he shall lead them to the field and partake of their danger and fatigue, it is unnecessary to add that every attention to their comfort and convenience will be paid; both before and in the field, as far as circumstances will admit, and he hopes that all misunderstandings between them as fellow citizens, will now be done away and forgotten; that the common enemy will engross the attention of the whole, and harmony and friendship subsist between officers and men, and between the different corps; so as to make the tour of duty pleasant to themselves and beneficial to their country, such a line of conduct will not only be highly honorable to themselves, but the president will consider it a particular mark of friendship and favor conferred on himself.

Col. Bull will act as adjutant general, on

the expedition.—David Jackson esq., as quarter-master general.—Doctor Hutchinson, surgeon and physician general.—The hon. James Searle esq., mr. Shields* and mr. Ingersol are appointed aids-de-camp.—Major Eustace, an A. D. C. extra.—All orders delivered by col. Bull and the gentleman last named, or either of them, are to be obeyed.

*This gentleman, though a stranger, will, it is presumed, be very acceptable to the troops, as he has left his native country, though possessed of a very handsome fortune, to become a citizen of the free and independent state of Pennsylvania, and is anxious to share in the honor of terminating the war.

Philadelphia. Printed by F. Bailey in Market Street.

KEARSARGE. — The mountain in Merrimack county, N. H., which has given its name to the victorious U. S. Steamer, is marked on Blanchard and Langdon's map of the province of N. H. published in London in 1761, "*Kyasage Mt.*" On Holland's map of N. H. published in London in 1784, "*Kyarsarga Mountain*; by the Indians Cowissewaschook;" on Lewis' map of N. H. published in Philadelphia in 1794, "*Kyar-sarga.*" It is now known by the name of "*Kearsarge.*" Wood, in his "*New England's Prospect*," published in London in 1684, says there is not a letter R in the Indian language. What does the name "*Kyasage*" mean? W. F. GOODWIN, *Librarian N. H. Hist. Soc.*

This geographical name has been rendered famous by one of the most distinguished naval exploits of modern times. In its present form it represents imperfectly the original *Kees-ahki*, meaning "High Land," applied by the natives to indicate two mountains in New Hampshire, the southernmost of which in the Merrimac Co. was earliest known to the whites.

The changes, as documents show, were to *Cusagee*, (Hist. New Ipswich, p. 41.) unless the u, in the old Ms was read for double e, (i. e. *Kus* or *Kees-ah-gee*); then in Holland's Map, (London, 1784) *Kyar-sarga*, in which, if the first word receives its short sound, the change will be but slight; then

in Morse's Universal Geography, (Vol. 1, p. 335) *Kyatsarge*; and about 1812, the orthography began to be *Kearsarge*, as now retained. If the last two letters *ge*, could form a separate syllable, then the original *Kees-ahki* would be approached more nearly.

This mountain is an immense mass of solitary grandeur and unconquerable strength, rising in majestic repose to the height of more than 3000 feet, and detached from other elevations by a deep valley on the side of their nearest approach. Its summit is a large, bare, rounded and polished surface of fibrolite, grooved with a myriad or more diluvial scratches, running from the north-west to the south-east. One of the large granitic boulders, which were the tools for the engraving, has been left near the summit; and many others,—one of them having supplied material enough to build a Church,—are found in a line of march, in a south-easterly direction from the mountain, for twenty or thirty miles. The other *Kearsarge* is in the northerly part of the State, an isolated mountain, called in Farmer's Gazetteer, *Pequawket* mountain.

BRVNOVICVS.

HUDSON RIVER TERMINOLOGY.—The eye of the traveler on the Hudson River Rail Road is occasionally attracted by a new sign board at a station, and his ear by a new call by the conductor. The latest transportation is that of time-honored but unromantic, "Tubby Hook" into "Inwood." Now "Inwood" is much prettier as a name, but there may be "Inwood's" in name as there are in fact in every state in the Union, or as an appropriate name for a country seat in every town for aught we know to the contrary, but it is not likely there ever was or would be another "Tubby Hook." It was evidently a landmark of early Dutch Settlements, and the "Hook" signified a corner or nook, if we recollect rightly, while the signification of "Tubby" is a nut for O'Callaghan, Brodhead, Verplanck, or, if he lived, the great Historian Knickerbocker to crack. It certainly had its origin in some name or circumstance identified with our early history as a State, and we hope, if abandoned by the inhabitants as a name for

their station and neighborhood, it will be adopted and retained as the designation of the country seat of some lover of the olden time of the neighborhood.*

Tubby Hook belonged to the same family with "Red Hook," "Kinderhook," "Sandy hook," and other time honored names. When "Kinderhook Landing" disappeared from the name of River settlements, the inhabitants showed that no disrespect was intended to their progenitors by substituting the name of "Stuyvesant," while the change from Tubby Hook to Inwood may be considered as another landmark of the conquest by the Yankees, which that hard headed old veteran foresaw and deplored. Some years ago a similar attempt was made on "Spuyten Tuyvel" in an effort to get its Post office name changed, if we recollect aright, to "Inwood," (which by the way has been for many years the name of the fine estate of Judge Whiting near that station), but the Post Master General took bold grounds against the innovation. He was a reader of Washington Irving, revered the memory of Anthony the Trumpeter, and wisely refused to obliterate from the record the name of the stream which he swore he would swim in Spuyt der Tuyvel.

MOSHOLA.

FARRAGUT—Attempts have been made to give the derivation of the name of this great naval commander. *Farra*, is made out to be the German *fahren*, to sail; *gut* is, of course, our *good*, and the whole name to mean "good sailor." Farragut is, however, the son of a Minorcan, probably of the colony transferred to Florida by Turnbull; and his name is Catalan, not German. The name is most probably fully as good a one for a great commander, the derivation being evidently, *Ferrum*,—*acutum*, sharp steel.

C. F.

*If a change was desirable, the inhabitants, who are, in a sense, the trustees for the public taste, could have moved over the now unused Indian road of the Harlaem River, and treated their constituents to the original, musical and significant name of "Muscota," thus abolish in, one landmark to restore another still more ancient.

* ANN AS A MAN'S NAME.—Is not the following unusual application of a female name to a gentleman worthy of a place among the *notes* and *queries* of the magazine?

George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

Know ye that of our especial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, We have given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and do by these presents for us our heirs and successors give, grant, ratify and confirm unto Our loving subject, *Ann Gordon, Gentleman*, being a reduced subaltern officer, having served in North America during the late war, and last belonging to our forty-second Regiment of Foot,—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Albany on the east side of Hudson's river, within our Province of New York, &c. &c.

The above tract embraced 2000 acres of land:—Date of patent 23 May, 1772:—See military book of Patents No. 2, page 432, in Secretary of State's office, Albany, N. Y.

J. P.

Schenectady, N. Y., }
Nov. 24, 1864. }

[Anne occurs frequently as a man's name in French, a Jesuit Father Anne de Noüe, was frozen to death in Canada. Its Latin form Annæus, shows its origin to be different from that of the female name Ann or Hannah. Its use in Scotland may have come from France].

FORT NIAGARA (vol. viii, p. 368).—We were quite surprised upon taking up the November number of the Historical Magazine to find a grievous error in an article upon the History of Fort Niagara. The paper closes with the remark—"Brig. Gen. Johnson was rewarded by the King with a Baronetcy, and a sum of £5000 was voted to him by the House of Commons." "The facts thus stated—as every student of American History knows, are true; but every student of history also knows, that these rewards were given to Johnson, not

for his services at the siege of Niagara in 1759, but for his defeat of the French army, under Baron Dieskau, at Lake George, on the 8th September, 1755—four years precisely.

We are led to these remarks from no unfriendly spirit, but when the facts of history are given, we are equally bound to the past and present generation to see that they are given correctly. By doing this, and by each historical scholar constituting himself a special guardian to correct error—only, can the past history of our country be preserved with any degree of purity.

W. L. S.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE—ROBERT FULTON.—The house is still standing near the bank of the Ohio River, at the stone quarries above Cannelton, in this State, in which General LAFAYETTE took refuge after the wreck of the steamer *Fulton*, upon which he was a passenger, near that point, in 1825. It is an old cabin; but it is regarded with patriotic feelings as a sort of landmark in the history of the great ally of America in her Revolutionary struggle, and the friend of WASHINGTON.

At a point a few miles from Cannelton, on the Indiana side, a bold bluff rises up from the river covered with a beautiful grove and carpeted with blue grass. This bluff, we are told, was once owned by ROBERT FULTON. Steamboat men in the West, a long time ago, proposed to erect a monument to FULTON upon this beautiful bluff, which overlooks the Ohio River for miles, both up and down the stream. If the project has been abandoned it should be again revived.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger*.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA AND COLUMBUS.—It may not be generally known that this ancient University endeavored, in 1858, to clear itself from the imputation of having opposed Columbus' theory of the sphericity of the earth. A pamphlet was issued in that year by Domingo Doncel y Ordaz, entitled "*La Universidad de Salamanca en el Tribunal de la Historia*": but it does not seem to have been a successful attempt.

NAMES OF PLACES ON LONG ISLAND, and THEIR DERIVATIONS.—*Jamaica*. *L. I.* This takes its name from the Beaver pond, or ancient Beaver lodges, in the vicinity; its root being, *Amikque*, the Mohegan word for the "Beaver." When aspirated it is pronounced as if written, *Iamikque*. Hence *Yameco* and *Yamecos*, as the Beaver tribe of Indians were called who resided near the pond. The Dutch wrote the word, *Jamico*. the *J.* being by them pronounced as our *Y.*

The English, in retaining the Dutch spelling, have forgotten to retain the Dutch pronunciation of the word, and we have consequently "*Jamaica*," to confound what ought properly be called *Yamico*, or Beaver town, with one of the West India Islands.

Hoppogues, *L. I.*—Thompson states in his *Hist. Long Island*, I. 460, that the meaning of this name is "Sweet Waters." the place abounding in springs of the purest water. The Indian name, as appears by a petition in *N. Y. Col. MSS.* 38:84, was originally written, *Winganhappague*. It is compounded of the Mohegan words *Weegan*, good or sweet, *neep* water, *appoquodt*, taste or flavor, and means, literally, Water of a good or pleasant taste, in contradistinction, it is supposed, to the brackish water remaining in pools after rain or very high tide. In the present instance, it will be perceived that only one half of the original Indian word has been retained as the name of the locality.

Comac, *L. I.*—In the original patent this place is called *Winnecomac*, which signifies "The Beautiful Place." The Indian name is lopped also in this instance, without certainly being improved. E. B. O. C.

THE ARMS OF NEW YORK.—A writer in the *London Notes and Queries* thus puzzles over the arms of the Empire state, which he found on an old China saucer. "A globe, or shield supported by two female figures; one of them Justice, as conventionally represented blindfolded, and with scales in hand; the other has something in her hand like a bulrush in flower, or a slender rod with a thimble on top." (Who can recognize Liberty in this description?) "In the middle of the globe appears the sun emerging from clouds" (The glorious Sun of

York); "above the globe is something like a bird cage (!) upon which an eagle stands with wings spread and a flower in his beak; below the globe is a scroll with the motto, 'Excelsior.'"

EARTHQUAKES IN CANADA—Canada seems disposed to excel Quito or Peru in the frequency of its earthquakes. At ten minutes past 4 o'clock in one day four distinct shocks were felt in the vicinity of the mountain. The vibration seemed to come from the eastward. The first was slight and of brief duration; the second heavy, causing the houses to tremble and stove-pipes and crockery to rattle as if about to fall down. The third shock was faintest of all, and in all they lasted about ten seconds. Men at work in the fields felt the vibration very strongly and were somewhat alarmed, thinking that the ground was about to open. The wind at the time was a light westerly breeze. The above is the narrative of a gentleman who resides at the back of the mountain. We may say that two shocks were also distinctly heard at about the same time by a person in this office, who thought at the moment that it was the noise of a moving barrel; but it is now certain, from the peculiar rumbling noise, that it must have been an earthquake.—[*Montreal Telegraph*, Oct., '64.

THE "OLDEST GENERAL."—A correspondent writes as follows: Lieutenant General Scott committed a *lapsus penne* the other day by writing himself the "oldest General in the world," for there are several Generals living older than he, and I wish to call your attention to one in particular, who really happens to be "the oldest General in the world." I refer to the distinguished soldier, Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, whose designation points to the highest rank in the British army. The rank of Field-Marshal was conferred upon Viscount Combermere for his eminent services both in India and on the continent of Europe, and for which he repeatedly received the thanks of Parliament, having finally been elevated to the British Peerage by the title of Viscount Combermere. He

was born in 1769, and, therefore, is seventeen years the senior of our good old Scott.

VENERABLE VOTERS.—The election last week called out a large number of the aged men of this town. Fifty-five men aged seventy-five years went to the polls and voted for Abraham Lincoln. Among them was the venerable Capt. Peter Russell, who has not walked a step for many years, but who, in spite of the inclement weather insisted upon being carried to the ballot-box. Their ages are as follows:—

Fourteen.....	aged 75 years.
Seven.....	" 76 "
Six.....	" 77 "
Two.....	" 78 "
Thirteen	" 79 "
Eight.....	" 80 "
One.....	" 81 "
Two.....	" 83 "
One.....	" 85 "
One.....	" 89 "

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS (Vol. viii, pp. 148, 899).—Deacon Phillips of Sturbridge, has just received the following letter from President Lincoln:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, }
21st November, 1864. }

My Dear Sir: I have heard of the incident at the polls in your town, in which you acted so honorable a part, and take the liberty of writing to you to express my personal gratitude for the compliment paid me by the suffrage of a citizen so venerable.

The example of such devotion to civic duties in one whose days have already been extended an average lifetime beyond the psalmist's limit can not but be valuable and fruitful. It for myself only. is not but for the country, which you have in your sphere served so long and well, that I thank you.

Your friend and servant,

A. LINCOLN.

DEACON JOHN PHILLIPS.

—Samuel Downing, a Revolutionary hero 103 years of age, who lives at Edinburgh, Saratoga county, N. Y., cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln on the 8th instant.

RIZ.—In the History of the Jews, printed by Jugge in 1561, fol. xxxi, occurs the Americanism, *riz*: "Uppon thys, risse amongst them great and mortall warres."

SCYLLACIUS, AUTHOR OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS.—Little is known of the history of Nicholas Scyllacius, author of the valuable and rare work *De Insulis nuper inventis*, giving an account of the Second voyage of Columbus, for a sumptuous edition of which the learned world is indebted to the munificence of Mr. J. Lenox. It is worthy of mention, therefore, that about two years previous to this publication, he edited John Gaddesden's *Rosa anglica practice medicine a capite ad pedes*.—COL. PAPIE, 1492, die 24 Januariae, Joan. Antonius Birreta impressioni tradidit. The *Rosa* is a volume of 864 pp. fol., besides eight preliminary pages of dedication and index.

The dedication commences: Nicolaus Scyllatius sículus magnifico ac præstantissimo Ambrosio Varisio Rosato ducali physico ac consiliario sapientissimo. It embraces no fact about his life, except that while attending his lectures at the University he was induced at the request of Birreta, to undertake the editing a copy, which had been much injured by neglect. He concludes by praising Varisio as his *Mæcenas*.

Gaddesden's work, written in Latin, about 1359, does not appear to have been previously printed, though it has since passed through seven editions. The author is in these days called a quack (though the first person appointed a court physician in England), and Haller found his work frivolous. See Haller, Braun, Creutzenfeld.

Albany.

H. A.

QUERIES.

BARNABY BIDDLE.—Can any reader of the Magazine give an account of Barnaby Biddle, author of a tragedy called the "Mercenary Match?"

JONATHAN LAMBERT, KING OF TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.—Where can an account be found of this Massachusetts sailor?

THE DAGGER OF CORTEZ.—It is stated in London Notes and Queries, (3d S. VI, 164) that a curious dagger belonging to Cortez, passed from the Alvarez family to a Bishop of Mobile, evidently the late Dr. Portier, and was by him deposited in the museum of the University of St. Louis, from which, after sixteen years, it came into the possession of its present holder, a gentleman at Aldershot, England. Is anything known of it here?

It is described as "of peculiar construction," the handle being of open filagree work in steel, surmounted by a Spanish crown, with curious steel pendant ornaments within it. The cross bar, like the rest of the instrument, is of polished steel, finished with a crown at either end; and above this is an oblong structure four inches in length, containing a piece of mechanism by which on its being pressed the blade was opened when it entered the wound. The blade, properly so called, springing from this, is eight inches long, and opens like a pair of scissors. When this opened in the wound, a liquid poison, previously placed in a deep groove running down the centre of the blade, would be emitted, causing certain death."

CHES' HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—A Monsieur Ches wrote a History of the American Revolution. Jefferson states that he saw the manuscript of this book in 1786. Was this history ever published? Perhaps some of your lynx-eyed bibliographers can make answer.

WM. GOWANS.

[This work was published at Paris in the year iv of the French Republic, and is dedicated to Bonaparte, First Consul. One of the Consuls, Le Brun, appears on the title associated with Chas as author. The title is *Histoire Politique et Philosophique de la Revolution de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, par Chas et Le Brun, 8°, Paris, An iv. It is a work of no merit, especially when compared with Soulès].

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—How long has this anomalous style prevailed? Surely either Shire or County is enough.

HIST. MAG. VOL. IX. 4

PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.—We learn from the *Boston Transcript* that the article on the portraits of Washington, published in Putnam's Magazine for October, 1855, was but half of the original paper, and that it is to be republished entire. It has sketches of the several artists who have painted and modelled Washington, and will prove complete in point of detail and incidental facts."—*Historical Magazine*, Vol. 1st, p. 224. Was the above article ever published in full? If so, in what form, when, and where? And I further wish the name of the writer, if known.

BOSTON.

M. S. Y.

CONDIE'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—I have a dingy print of Washington, in the uniform of a general officer, and wearing in the left lapel of his coat a decoration which I take to be that adopted by the Cincinnati. At the bottom are these words, "George Washington Esq. Philadelphia. Published for Thos. Condie, Bookseller." The frame appears to be not less than forty years old.

When was this published, and what is its commercial value?

P. W. S.

PLUCKAMIN, N. J., WICKFORD, R. I.—Where can I find fuller accounts of the original settlement and first settlers of Pluckamin (and Somerset County, generally), N. J., and of Wickford, R. I., than those given on Barber and Howe's Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey and the collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society?

P.

THE CINCINNATI.—Where and when was the Society of Cincinnati inaugurated; what was its object and history?

W. G.

VIRGINIA ACT FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—Was Jefferson the originator of the Act for Religious Freedom, passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1786?

WILLIAM GOWANS.

BILLY CALDWELL, a Pottowatamie Chief. Can any account of this chief be referred to?

L. C. D.

FIRST CHURCH IN ALBANY AND ITS RECORDS.—What was the first Church built in Albany? Are its records of baptisms and marriages still preserved, and in what year do they begin? Who has possession of them? P. W. S.

[An account of the first church in Albany may be found in O'Callaghan's *New Netherland*; and the first records of baptisms in Munsell's *Annals of Albany*. The original records are in the archives of the church. They begin in 1683.]

FAMILY OF DR. SAMUEL BARD.—Had Dr. Samuel Bard, whose biography was published by Prof. McVickar, in 1822, any sisters or paternal aunts? If so whom did they marry and when? Was his grandfather, Peter Bard, a physician? P. W. S.

PACK HOUSE IN NEW STREET, NEW YORK.—In a will, dated New York, 1768, I find mention made of the "Old House in New Street, called the Pack House." In what part of the present New street did this house stand? P. W. S.

GOOD PETER, the ONEIDA CHIEF.—Can any reader of the Magazine give the date of the death of this chief, or direct the writer to any unpublished facts concerning him. L. C. D.

BISHOPRIC OF GARDIA IN GREENLAND.—Can a reference be given to notices of any of the Bishops of this See, in contemporaneous writers?

FYTGE-PHABER.—In a Dutch manuscript I find the Christian names Fytge and Phaber: what are their English equivalents? P. W. S.

HENRY K. STRONG.—Where can any particulars of this author of "The Fall of Iturbide, or Mexico delivered," a tragedy, 120, 1825, be found?

REPLIES.

GOV. BURNET'S WIFE (vol 8, p. 398).—Gov. Burnet was married about the year 1721 to Anna Maria, daughter of Abraham Van Horn.

Miss Van Horn was a lady of great personal accomplishments and a descendant of one of the most ancient and respectable families of the province. Her father had his residence in Wall street For several years he was a member of Burnet's council and held other important trusts. Her grandfather, Cornelius Jansen Van Horn, came from Holland; he married in 1659 Anna Maria Jansen.

The maternal grandfather of Miss Van Horn was David Provost of Kanitterol and his wife was a Miss Laurens of Amsterdam. Their marriage was solemnized in 1668. They had several children, one of whom, Maria, became the wife of Abraham Van Horn in 1700, and was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Her brother David was the great-grandfather of Bishop Provost.

The century and a half, which has almost intervened since the wedding of Gov. Burnet, has destroyed all memorials of this festive occasion, but the following note referring to this event from the record of a conference between the Five Nations of Indians and the Commissioners is still preserved:

"We have done now with an answer, only being informed that your Excellency is married at New York, we beg leave to acquaint you, that we are glad of it and wish you much joy, and as a token of our rejoicing we present a few beavers to your lady for pin-money, and say, withal, that it is customary for a brother upon his marriage to invite his brethren to be merry and dance."

His Excellency thanked them for their good wishes and sent them some barrels of beer to be merry withal and dance.

The only child of Gov. Burnet, of whom my papers furnish any account, was married to the Hon. William Brown of Beverley, Mass; their issue being William Burnet Brown, who settled in Virginia. Mr. William Brown had previously contracted a marriage with Mary French, daughter of

Philip French and Susanah Brockholes and grand-daughter of Gov. Anthony Brockholes. Mr. French was a large landed proprietor in New Jersey, and a son of Mr. Philip French, Mayor of New York, and speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Brown had two daughters by this marriage, Sarah, born Feb. 13, 1758, married to Francis Hall, of Maryland, bearing issue, and Anna, born Aug. 25, 1754, died unmarried.

Dec. 16, 1864.

M. C.

AMERICAN FLAG, (VOL. VIII. p. 396).—I have a book entitled *A General Treatise on the Dominion of the Sea. Third Edition*, London (no date), which has folding plate, representing national flags, and containing the "New England Ensign," and the flag of the "East India Company." The New England flag is the same as that described by "Anchor," and described and figured from a work published before 1700 on Drake's *History of Boston*, p. 230.

The East India Company flag has a field composed of ten (not thirteen) stripes, alternate white and red, the whole being at the top. The union is the same as your correspondent describes, a red cross on a white ground.

My book is a small 4to, 684 and 107 pages. A written memorandum states that it was printed about 1707.

DELTA.

THE HENRY PLOT, (VOL. VIII, P. 374).—The papers of Capt. Henry may be found in the Congressional Documents of 1812, accompanying Pres. Madison's message on the subject of March 9. The committee on foreign relations, March 13, made a report on the subject. The same papers, with notes and an appendix, may be found in a pamphlet entitled, "The Essex Junto and the British Spy: or Treason detected. Salem, Mass., 1812."

Albany.

H. A.

"PENNSYLVANIA ACT OF 1711 PROHIBITING SLAVERY," (H. M. VOL. VIII, P. 278).—The query as to this act, supposed to have been canceled in England (Dixon's Penn. p. 331), shows how historical errors are perpetuated. In the Memoirs of the

Hist. Soc'y. of Penn. Vol. 1 part 2, p. 370, a doubt is expressed as to the existence of a copy. It is to be found, however, in Bradford's Laws, (Ed. 1714, p. 65), but—so far from being an act for the abolition of slavery it was merely a police act, induced by a negro plot in New York, and laying a tax of £20 per head, on every negro or Indian imported into the province.

M.

THEODORE DE LA GUARD, (VOL. III, p. 115, VOL. VIII, p. 398).—In Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, VOL. I, p. 20 will be found the title of another of Ward's books, in which he styles himself, "Theodore de la Guarden."

I suppose the late Joshua Coffin, author of the *History of Newbury*, was the person who first penetrated the author's disguise. He communicated it to me some years before I sent it to you for publication. I never met with it in print nor heard it mentioned in conversation, except by Mr. Coffin, till after you printed it in 1859. BOSTON.

TAMMANY, (Vol. VI., p. 101).—Tamanend flourished about 1683, and was chief of the Lenni Lenape inhabiting the shores of the Delaware about where it receives Neshaming creek, which land he deeded to Penn. (Penn'a Archives, I., pp. 62, 64). Though supposed to hold intercourse with the Great Spirit during life, and much revered after death by the natives, he was never, strictly speaking, considered by them a saint. The whites first gave him this title, long after his death, and under the name of St. Tammany established him as the patron saint of America, appointing the first day of May as his festival. "On that day a numerous society of his votaries walked together in procession through the streets of Philadelphia, their hats decorated with bucktails, and proceeded to a handsome rural place out of town, which they called the *Wigwam*, where, after a *long talk* or Indian speech had been delivered, and the *Calumet* of peace and friendship had been duly smoked, they spent the day in festivity and mirth." (Heckewelder, *Historical Account of the*

Indian Nations of Penn'a, pp. 298-9). Some years after the revolution the observance of this day was neglected, but the name still kept up by various societies for political purposes instituted in Philadelphia and New York. Tammany Hall thus derives its name, and I am under the impression that there is a small town so called in North Carolina.

D. G. B.

Westchester, Pa.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York Nov. 22.* The sixtieth Anniversary of the New York Historical Society was the occasion of one of those brilliant literary reunions for which the Historical Society of New York is deservedly famous. The Hall of the Society was well filled by 7½ o'clock, when the Chair was assumed by BREV. ROBERT WINTHROP, Esq., the Second Vice President, who called on the Rev. Dr. De Witt to open the proceedings by prayer. After the prayer several nominations of new members were made and accepted by the meeting, and these concluded, the Chairman introduced to the meeting the President of the Society, FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Esq.

MR. DE PEYSTER, who was warmly received, then commenced his address by referring to the objects of the meeting and the national events which had occurred since the foundation of the Society. During the past 60 years ten presidents had preceded him in his office: Egbert Benson, Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton, David Hosack, James Kent, Morgan Lewis, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Peter Augustus Jay, Albert Gallatin and Luther Bradish with some of whom he had been personally acquainted. He had also been acquainted with most of the officers of the Society, and he found on looking over the records that not one of them now survived, so that he alone was left as it were a link between the living and the dead members of the Society. He then adverted at some length to the character of Mr. Bradish, one of the founders of the Society, giving an interesting account of a journey which he had made in his company, in his youth, to Montreal. He highly eulogised the character of Mr. Bradish, and spoke of the interest he had taken in the proposed Historical Museum in the Central Park. Passing to the political history of New York, he said that it had been greatly elucidated by the labors of the Society, and the immense mass of historic materials which had been rescued from obscurity and faithfully pre-

served in the library of the Society. Besides this, the Society had been applied to by the legislature and had deputed one of its members, in pursuance of that request, to examine the archives of England, France and Holland for information as to the early colonial-history of New York and, the result of their labors had been edited with unequalled care and fidelity by another member of the Society. Great success had also attended the labors of the librarian, Mr. Moore in his patient search for the acts and journals of the colonial legislature, some of which had been missing for more than a quarter of a century. He also alluded to the labors of private members of the society in the great cause of historic literature and said that one fruit of their labors had been the triumphant establishment of the claims of New York really to have been the leader in the great struggle for their national liberty and the rights of mankind. The political history of New York was peculiarly interesting and important, for the State, from the day of its seizure by England, had been the scene of the most various and uncompromising party strife. In the earlier days of the Colony the struggle was one of antagonistic races, afterward one of great rival families, for political pre-eminence; later on, it was a struggle for principles during the days of the revolution, and still later, Republicans, Federalists, Clintonians, Bucktails, Democrats, Barn Burners, Hummers, Silver Grays, Woolly Heads, and Loco Focos had actively performed their parts in the great historical drama. During the first of these periods those who came in with the English were of course considered intruders by the Dutch, who were deprived of all the privileges and rights they had enjoyed before the surrender of the Colony to the English, and yet denied the rights of Englishmen, and were therefore compelled either to submit in silence to their commercial and social degradation, or resist the power that oppressed them. This they would not do, and therefore they addressed a memorial to the Governor in which they refused to pay homage to their conquerors until they had secured the fulfilment of the stipulation of the articles of surrender. In the second era the political position was not less interesting than the one he had referred to; but the races having almost entirely lost, by marriage and intermixture, the distinctive features which had before separated them, the Dutch were always found in full sympathy with the popular cause, and as instances of this reference might be made to the well-known political troubles in which Capt. Jacob Leisler, and John Peter Zenger, were the more prominent figures. The former of these, the proto martyr of American independence, was too little known to the world, and to his services in the cause of popular liberty, republican historians have been too tardy in rendering honor. The lecturer then gave an interesting account of the birth,

parentage, marriage and influence of Capt. Jacob Leisler. In 1674, Leisler, by the committee of public safety, was made one of the Commissioners to defend the city, and as he had been one of those who had refused obedience to the King of Great Britain, it was very evident that even at that early day he was fully sensible of the political rights of the colonists. During the administration of the early Governors the colonists were subjected to the greatest outrages, and it was not to be wondered at that they should be opposed to the Government, and, therefore, when, in the Spring of 1689, the intelligence reached New York that the Prince of Orange had ascended the English throne, the great body of the colonists rose and drove the Jacobins from power, and while this scene was going on the cry was raised that the French were coming, and, at the request of the inhabitants, assembled at his door, Jacob Leisler assumed the supreme authority, and administered the government of the colony until the new Governor arrived in 1691. Mr. De Peyster then referred to the imprisonment of Leisler, his trial on the charge of treason and subsequent execution in the face of the numerous signed petitions for the transfer of his trial to England, to the reversal, seven years after his execution, of the sentence of attainder, the taking up of his remains from the foot of the gallows where they had been interred, and their reburial with military honors. He then gave some interesting particulars of the conflicts between the great families of the colony, the history of Zenger, the printer, and founder of the first newspaper in the Colony, *The New York Weekly Journal*, his trial and sentence, and the contests for the Governorship of Clarke and Van Dam. He also referred to the progress of political liberty in the colony, the first proposition for the imposition of taxes and the stamp duties and the opposition it evoked, and the successful resistance to the impressment for the navy. When the Stamp Act had been passed and the opposition to it had taken the form of armed resistance, to New York belonged the honor of the inauguration of the Confederacy in its first germ—a committee of correspondence. Before the actual outbreak of the Revolution and the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, the cause of New York was represented in London by Edmund Burke, who presented to parliament the memorial of the legislature of New York (a long extract from which the speaker now read), and it was when pleading the cause of the Colonists before the House of Commons that he declared that the love of liberty was the characteristic of the American people. He then read some long extracts from Burke's orations, and contrasted them with the memorial of the Colonial House of Assembly. All that was glorious and honorable in the history of the community depended in a great measure for the preservation of its record on the fidelity with which

the duties of such a society as theirs was performed. He then read several other extracts from Burke's speeches on the progress of the colonies, and said that even in the present century America would make still further advances to that position among the nations for which God and Nature had intended her.

ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., then moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to the President, Frederick De Peyster, Esq., for his highly interesting and valuable address, and that a copy of it be requested for publication.

The Rev. Dr. McVICKAR seconded the resolution, and in doing so, said he had stood at the cradle of the Society when he was just quitting college, and he had been personally acquainted with all its officers and Presidents since then. He referred to the circumstance of his own birth, having taken place during the very year and month in which the committee had reported the formation of the Union. Referring to the statements of the lecturer he quoted the opinion of Gov. Jay, expressed by himself, as to the mass of important historical information lying in the hands of private parties, and which would be soon lost forever. He had also had a conversation with Col. Trumbull, who had been sent by his father to England to study painting, and had an introduction to Edmund Burke, and who told him that on delivering the letter to Mr. Burke he read it and then said to him, "Sir, you come prepared to study and practice the profession of a painter, and to return to your own country; permit me to ask you if you have ever thought that your country will want buildings in which to exhibit those paintings as soon as the paintings themselves," and, said Mr. Trumbull, if I had followed that advice I should have been, on my return, the only architect in the country, and made myself a wealthy man instead of a poor one. He also related a conversation he had had with the Duke of Clarence, son of King William the Fourth, in which he expressed his own complete sympathy with the American Revolution, and said that his father thought the same, also.

Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT then supported the resolution, which on being put from the Chair, was carried unanimously.

The Secretary of the Society, Mr. MOORE, then announced that a course of three lectures on Egypt and Egyptian antiquities would be delivered to the members of the Society on December the 1st, 8th and 13th. The first lecture would be by Mr. William Draper, the second by Mr. Prime, author of *Tent Life in Egypt*, and the third by Dr. Henry J. Anderson. The first two lectures would be delivered in the Hall of the Society, the last at the Cooper Institute, when the mummy contained in the sarcophagus would be unrolled by the lecturer.

The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. De Witt, and the meeting separated.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, December 1.*—A regular monthly meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held on the evening of December 1st, and, the attendance of members with their lady friends was quite large; an encouraging indication of the interest in the progress of the society.

At every new meeting, the members are sure to be surprised and pleased with some new addition to the treasures of the Society, and the ingenuity of the Librarian is taxed to find places for the many objects of interest which are being accumulated.

Judge Greenwood presided. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the report of the Librarian was read. According to the report the whole number of additions to the library during the last month has been 770 titles, of which 171 were bound volumes and 599 pamphlets. Of this number 732 have been donated and 88 have been obtained by purchase and exchange. Especial notice was made of the contributions by Mrs. W. B. Bannister, of West Winsted, Conn., of 78 bound volumes and 169 pamphlets; by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington of a complete set of their valuable publications, in 19 volumes; of the gift of R. C. Underhill, Esq., of rare and extremely valuable pamphlets of the Revolutionary period; of the numbers of the *Independent* for 1853, completing the Society's file of that weekly paper, by Hon. A. C. Stiles, of Broad Brook, Conn.; and of the large donation, by L. Darbee & Son, of 10 bound volumes and 318 pamphlets, relating mostly to the local history of Williamsburg, as also 40 volumes of newspapers, 22 volumes of which are Williamsburg papers and are of great value to the purposes of the Society. A large number of relics, maps, coins, etc. were also received during the month.

The report of the Committee on the Natural History of Long Island followed the report of the Librarian. The committee announced that they were making satisfactory progress. They also acknowledge generous donations by Mr. Henry G. Reeve of \$100 for a collection of swimming birds, and by Mr. Benjamin D. Hicks, of Westbury, who authorizes the committee to proceed in the collection of the Quadrupeds of the island, and to draw on him for any amount of funds necessary to make the collection complete.

This noble donation, from a gentleman not a resident of the city, reflects high credit upon his liberality, and scientific taste. The Committee may reasonably expect that so liberal an example will be followed by gentlemen in the city.

Donations are needed for the land birds, reptiles, fishes, crustacea, woods; also for curiosities which may be purchased from time to time.

The drawers and cases for the collections are being prepared, and with the kind co-operation

of our citizens, the work will progress as fast as suitable specimens can be obtained.

"We wish to impress upon our friends the necessity of a good library of works on Natural Science. We had a fund for this especial purpose. It is indispensable that there should be in our city a first class library of this kind, to which the student, the general reader, as well as the Committees engaged in this work, may refer for instruction. Many important works placed on our shelves by our valued friend Charles Congdon, Esq., form an excellent beginning of a collection which cannot be long delayed."

The report was adopted unanimously.

The President then introduced the Rev. A. P. Putnam, who read a paper on "The Early History of the Art of Printing."

On motion by the Rev. Dr. Buddington, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Rev. Mr. Putnam for his interesting paper, and a copy requested for the archives of the Society.

The next paper—January—will be by John M. Stearns Esq., on "The Political and Civil Constitution of Dutch Government in New Netherlands."

The Society are now carrying on an extra course of Lectures on the great British orators of the early part of the present century by Professor, S. G. Brown, of Dartmouth college. Subjects, Lord Chatham, Edmund Burke, Charles J. Fox, William Pitt, Lord Erskine.

Notes on Books.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society 1863-4. Boston: Printed for the Society, 1864.

This elegant volume, continues the series of Proceedings of the first American Historical Society, contains the official reports of its meeting from April 1862 to September 1864. The matters treated in them range widely and possess great interest. Of departed members, no Society has a list embracing so many remarkable men. There is a brief notice of Dr. Convers Francis; a memoir and portrait of Rev. Charles Watson, by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.; a notice of Lord Lyndhurst, John J. Crutenden, Luther Bradish, Frederick Tudor, with interesting proceedings on the death of the Hon Joseph Quincy, and a memoir of William Sturgis by Charles G. Loring. Among the interesting historical papers preserved here are a letter of Gen. Amherst, Letters of Josiah Quincy, John Winthrop, Samuel Cooper and Joseph Warren to Benjamin Franklin, in 1776; a letter of Washington dated Middlebrook, June 28, 1777; an abridgment of a "Journal de Castorland," giving an account of the French settlement in Northern New-York; a discussion of the question whether Washington was ever made a Marshall of France; an article on a deed of Louis

Duke of Orleans, July 2, 1405, with an engraving of the Seal. "The Selling of Joseph, a memorial," a rare antislavery tract, issued in 1700 by Chief Justice Samuel Sewall; an unpublished poem and letters of Phillis Wheatley, a fac simile: Dr. Ephraim Elliot's account of the physicians of Boston; a long and interesting Diary of Ezekiel Price, at Boston, in 1775, -6, extending to 78 pages in fine type. The most important original paper are Mr. Emory Washburn's "Somerset's case, and the extinction of Villenage and Slavery in England," and a note on the early maps of Boston with an engraving of one hitherto unpublished; and Lawrence's Remarks on the history of Finance.

Letters of Phillis Wheatley, the Negro Slave Poet of Boston. Boston: Privately Printed, 1864. 80, pp. 19.

This is a tract handsomely printed in the taste of our day, embracing the letters of the sable poetess read by Mr. Charles Deane at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society. They were written from Boston, in 1772-9, to Miss Arbour or Obour Tanner of Newport, and are creditable to the writer as well as to the "peculiar institution," as it existed at the time in Massachusetts. To the letters, besides his own notes, Mr. Deane has added the sketch of the life of Phillis Wheatley, recently given in a Boston journal by Dr. N. B. Shurtleff.

Daring and Suffering. A History of the Great Railroad Adventure. By LIEUT. WM. PITKNER, one of the adventurers. With an introduction by REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, A. M., Philadelphia, J. W. DOUGHADAY, 12° 288 pp.

The famous attempt made under the lamented Mitchell to break up the important railroad line from Atlanta to Chattanooga, names since indelibly impressed on the Northern mind by the triumph of Rosecrans, Grant and Sherman, is indeed one of the most thrilling episodes of the war. The treatment of the gallant men by the rebels, the cold blooded murder of eight of them, and then the official denial of the fact, with the boldness and gallantry of the attempt, invest the whole with intense interest. The present volume is the unvarnished, but deeply interesting narrative of one of the party.

Beyond the Lines; or a Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie. By REV. CAPT. J. J. GEER, late Assistant Adjt. General on the Staff of Gen. Buckland. Philadelphia, J. W. DOUGHADAY, 12° 285 pp.

The adventures of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels, their fearful sufferings from brutal treatment; their attempts at escape, their trials, patriotic devotedness and unflinching constancy will be for years the theme of publication. The present volume gives the experience of the Rev. Mr. Geer, who was finally exchanged after

having once, amid a thousand difficulties, perils and hardships, nearly effected his own deliverance from thralldom. He entered the army as a chaplain, being a Methodist Clergyman of Cincinnati, but soon took a staff appointment and did good service. His work is well worthy of perusal.

The Yankee Conscript, or Eighteen Months in Dixie.

By GEORGE ADAMS FISHER. Philadelphia, J. W. DOUGHADAY, 12° 251 pp.

The position of the Union men in Texas, a by no means inconsiderable band, whom the treachery of Twiggs left a prey to the brutality of the Texan Secessionists, was one of unequalled trial. Their sufferings have never yet been duly portrayed. The work here presented by Mr. Doughaday, as one of his series of personal narrative, gives some light on their sufferings and dangers. Mr. Fisher succeeded in escaping from conscription and reaching the North by assuming a Secession exterior and personating an exempt miller. His adventures were full of peril, and are well described.

The Third Year of the War. By EDWARD A. POLLARD. New York: Charles B. Richardson, 1865, 8°, 391 pp.

The South has never produced or had an historian whose works have been as widely diffused as those of this Baltimore gentleman. His first volume, printed at Richmond, was reprinted in New York, Toronto and London, and the second was perhaps as widely scattered. While on his way to England with the manuscript of the third, the blockade runner which bore him fell into American hands, and the historian was conveyed to Fort Warren. The present volume is therefore tinged with a personal asperity that heightens the rancor of his first and second year. His narrative flows rapidly on in a general view of operations, not without ability, but recklessly vituperative, one sided and partial. He is, however, strong in his likes and dislikes, and criticises Davis and his favorite generals without mercy. Of all the curious points in the work, however, none can exceed the note which shows that slavery never existed at the South.

Phrasis. — A Treatise on the History and Structure of the Different Languages of the World, with a comparative view of the forms of their words, and the style of their expressions. By J. WILSON, A. M., Author of Errors of Grammar and Nature of Language. Albany, Munsell, 1864, 8°, 384 pp.

Mr. Wilson's Phrasis is the result of long philological study, and to those who have never turned their attention to the history, structure and comparative modifications of language will prove a valuable manual, the more so as we know no other work in our language equally

comprehensive in plan or less taken up with theories. Instead of building up systems, the author gives facts, examples from different languages, to furnish the student matter for further investigation and comparison. The low state of ethnological and linguistic study among us, has, we trust, had its day, and we may hail the appearance of works on language as one of the best signs of the day.

Harpers' Pictorial History of the War, Nos. 9 and 10.

This valuable history, which started long since, but prudently held back while others rushed on, soon to find the canvas too small for the picture, is now progressing steadily, and in a clear, lucid narrative, compiled from a thorough comparison of multitudinous authorities and non-authorities, gives the history down to the capture of Fort Donelson. So far as our observation has gone, it is the best history of the war for popular reading.

Miscellany.

BIBLIOMANIA.—The Bibliomania which has invaded the country affords matter for study and calls for care and caution on the part of buyers. The high prices to which books on America, or connected with American history, have risen, the newly created desire among collectors for large paper copies and privately printed books, show that a taste for what is rare and well printed is being diffused, and that many whose tastes were heretofore turned to less pardonable follies, if this must be so styled, are now anxious to show shelves of books fit to grace a literary epicure's table. Almost every work of merit now issued in good style has a few fine large paper copies struck off. Printing clubs are increasing, and many choice things are got up by subscription. All these are styled *privately printed*, but this expression is certainly not applicable to any but works printed by gentlemen at their own expense for distribution among their private friends. These last, of course, rarely come up for sale. The second class are now the great objects of competition. How virulent the disease has become may be conceived from the fact that Munsell's Historical Series, ten vols., has commanded over two hundred dollars; and a one volume of it readily brings seventy-five dollars; a holder of a large paper set was offered and declined a thousand dollars for it; the Bradford Series of three volumes, one hundred; Dawson's Putnam Controversy thirty-five; The Journal of Melvin, privately printed by some gentleman in New York, thirty, inducing a Philadelphia club to the questionable step of reprinting; and we just learn that a large paper copy of Mrs.

Coghland's Memoirs, just issued in very handsome style by Mr. T. H. Morrell, has brought the moderate sum of seventy-five dollars.

The sale of the library of Mr. William J. Fowle, by Leonard, of Boston, has exceeded all previous sales in the extravagance of the prices reached.

The Percy Society publications, 20 volumes, \$300; Portraits of British Poets, 2 volumes, \$50; Book of Common Prayer, \$40; Correspondence Regarding Major-General Putnam, \$30; Richardson's Dictionary of the English Language, 2 vols., \$34; Joseph Ritson's Works, published between 1790, and 1833, 29 volumes, \$320 50; Wm. Robertson's Works, 8 volumes, \$240; Samuel Rogers's Works, 2 volumes, \$38; Sir Walter Scott's Works, 25 volumes, \$175; Thomas Shadwell's Dramas, printed between 1668 and 1713, 14 volumes, \$48; the original folio of Shakespeare's Works, printed in 1623, brought \$47 50. It was an imperfect copy, all the first part of the volume, to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," being gone; and also the play of "Cymbeline." The book was imperfect in other respects, having several pages torn out, &c. The Works of Shakspeare by Richard Grant White, only 48 copies printed, \$148 50; the works of Shakspeare by James O. Halliwell, Esq., in 15 magnificent folio volumes, privately printed, and only 150 copies; 13 volumes of the set have been issued, \$1072; Shakspeare Society Publications, 19 vols., \$161 50; Henry Shaw's Specimens of Ancient Furniture, \$35; do. Encyclopedia of Ornament, \$39; do. Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, \$105; do. Decorative Arts, \$50. Book of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, large paper, \$30; Sotheby's Typography of Thirteenth Century, \$50; do. Principia Typographia, 3 vols., \$105; Stirling's Annals of Spanish Artists, 3 vols., \$54; Stratford's Records, \$55; Joseph Shutt's works, 3 vols., \$157 50; Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler, 2 vols., Pickering, large paper, \$180; the Writings of Washington by Sparks, 12 vols., large paper, \$300; Daniel Webster's Works, 8 vols., large paper, \$160; Commissary Wilson's Orderly Book, the first of Munsell's series, \$60; Easton's narrative, the 2nd in large paper, \$70; Burgoyne's Orderly Book, \$22; Waynes \$27 50. Obstructions in the Hudson River, No. v., \$32 50; Diary of the Siege of Detroit, \$40; Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi, 27 50; Indian Affairs, Nos. ix and x, \$28. Indeed, there seems to be a plan to buy up these at any price. Wingfield's Discourse of Virginia, brought \$45; the Records of Salem Witchcraft, just issued, large paper, \$105; Brant's ship of Fools, \$150; a fine copy of the Works of Sir Thomas More, \$170; the curious reprint of the Bay Psalm Book, \$60; Bancroft's History of the United States, on large paper, \$124. The whole collection, 816 lots, produced about \$20,000.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.]

FEBRUARY, 1865.

[No. 2.]

General Department.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN MEXICO.

[In the November, 1858, number of the Historical Magazine, I furnished an article on the first book printed in Mexico. Some facts on this interesting subject have recently come to light, which I have embodied in the following paper.

J. R. B.]

Providence, R. I., December, 1864.

Much discussion has taken place as to the earliest book printed in America. For a long time this honor was awarded to the "Doctrina Christiana," printed in the house of Juan Cromberger, in the city of Mexico, in the year 1544. There is now strong evidence for believing that printing was introduced nine years before that time, and positive evidence, by existing books, that a press was established in 1541.

Readers familiar with early books relating to Mexico have seen mention of a book printed there as early as 1535. The particulars are given by Fr. Agustin Davila Padilla, in his work entitled "Historia de la Fundacion y Discurso de la Provincia de Mexico, de la Orden de Predicadores," Madrid, 1625, folio. At page 542, speaking of Fr. Juan de Estrada, he says: "*Estando en casa de novicios hizo una cosa, que por la primera que se hizo en esta tierra bastaba para darle memoria, cuando el autor no la tuviera como la tiene ganada por haber sido quien fué. El primer libro que en este nuevo mundo se escribio y la primera cosa en que se ejercitó la imprenta en esta tierra, fué obra suya. Dábaseles á los novicios un libro de S. Juan Climaco, y como no los hubiese en romance mandaronle que lo tradujese de latin. Hizolo así con presteza y elegancia, por ser muy*

"buen latino y romancista, y fué su libro el
"primero que se imprimió por Juan Pablos,
"primer impresor que á esta tierra vino.
"Bien se muestra la devocion de Sto. Domingo de Mexico en que un hijo suyo haya
"sido el primero que en este nuevo mundo
"imprimiese, y cosa tan devota como la
"Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco."

Being in the house of the novices, he did a thing, which, being first done by him in this country, was enough to give him fame, if he had not otherwise gained it, as he has gained it, by being what he was. The first book which in this new world was written, and the first thing in which the art of printing was employed in this land was his work. There was usually given to the novices a book of St. John Climacus, and as it did not exist in our language, [en romance] he was ordered to translate it from the Latin. He did it with quickness and elegance, for he was a good Latin and Spanish scholar: and his book was the first which was printed by Juan Pablos, the first printer who came to this country. It shows well the devotion of [the Province of] San Domingo, of Mexico, that one of her sons was the first who printed in this New World, and that he printed so devout a work as the "Spiritual Ladder" of St. John Climacus.

The next writer who refers to this early production of Climacus is Fr. Alonzo Fernandez, in his "*Historia Ecclesiastica de nuestrostiempos*." Toledo, 1611, folio. Speaking of Fr. Juan de Estrada, (page 122) he says: "Este padre imprimio la traduccion que hizo de San Juan Climaco, muy provechosa, etc. Este fue el primero libro que se imprimio, en Mexico, y fue año de mil y quinientos y treinta y cinco."
"This Father printed the translation which

he made of St. John Climacus very profitable, etc. This was the first book printed in Mexico, and it was in the year 1535."

The next authority is found in the "Teatro Eclesiastico de la primitiva Iglesia de las Indias Occidentales," by Gil Gonzales Davila, Madrid, 1649, folio, page 23. He says "En el año de mil y quinientos y treinta y dos el Virey D. Antonio de Mendoza llevo la imprenta á Mexico. El primer impresor fué Juan Pablos: y el primer libro que se imprimió en el Nuevo Mundo, fué el que escribió S. Juan Climaco con el titulo de *Escala espiritual para llegar al cielo*, traducido del latin al castellano, por el V. P. Fr. Juan de la Magdalena, religioso dominico."

"In the year 1532, the Viceroy D. Antonio de Mendoza carried printing to Mexico. The first printer was Juan Pablos, and the first book printed in the New World was that written by St. John Climacus entitled "Spiritual Ladder to ascend to Heaven." Translated from the Latin into the Castilian by the ven. F. Fr. Juan de la Magdalena, Dominican Religious."

These three writers who refer to the "translations of the Spiritual Ladder," of Climacus agree except in the date. They all state that it was the first book printed in Mexico; and two of them add that Juan Pablos was the printer. Davila, the last author mentioned, says the translation was made by Juan de la Magdalena, while Padilla and Fernandez say Juan de Estrada was the translator. These names refer to the same person, "Magdalena, being the cloister name of Estrada."¹ The date of 1532 given by Gonzales Davila is evidently wrong. He says Mendoza carried printing to Mexico in 1532; whereas it is a well known fact that Mendoza was appointed viceroy in April 1535, and did not arrive in Mexico until the middle of October, of the same year. (See *Dic. Universal de Hist. y de Geog. Tom. V. p. 240, Art. Mendoza*. Brunet notices the same discrepancy in the date of Mendoza's arrival. He does not however refer to the work of Fernandez,

and says the epoch of the introduction of printing in the New World remains to be fixed. The true date of Mendoza's arrival in Mexico being 1535, the date corresponds with that given by Alonzo Fernandez for the introduction of printing, and with the time when Estrada made his profession after one year's novitiate, during which time he is said to have made his translation.

It seems that no copy of the *Spiritual Ladder* has ever been seen in recent times, and the quoted testimonials are the only ones yet found, which refer to it. The disappearance of this book in more than three hundred years after its publication is by no means surprising, for a work of its kind, which, as Mr. Icazbalceta remarks, being intended for the use of the novices, but a small number was probably printed. These, perhaps, were never circulated outside the convent, but used up as school books generally are, sooner than any other class.

D. Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, of the city of Mexico, has carefully examined the subject of Mexican Typography, and published the results in an elaborate article in the "Diccionario Universal de Historia y de Geografia." Tom. V. Mexico. 1854. Folio. Page 961. This learned writer gives a list of books printed in Mexico prior to 1600, and the places where copies still exist. We quote the titles of those printed before the year 1544, the date of the "Doctrina Christiana" hitherto supposed to be the first book printed in America.*

1. "Manual de Adultos," of which only the last leaves have been saved, bearing the following termination: "Imprimiose este Manual de Adultos en la gran ciudad de Mexico par mandado de los Rev. Señores Obispos de la Nueva España y á sus expensas: en casa de Juan Cromberger. Año del nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesu Christo de mill y quinientos y quarenta. A xiiij dias del mes de Deziembre." 4to. *Gothic Letter.*†

* For a note on this book and its claim to being the first book printed in America, see *Rich's Bibliotheca Americana*.

† We regret that we cannot give the number of pages in these several books named, as they are not stated in the work from which we quote.

¹ See Davila Padilla, p. 542, also *Antonio Bibliotheca Nova*, Tom. 1, p. 686. Both in speaking of Estrada say, "Estrada alias Magdalena."

The above description was furnished Señor Icazbalceta by D. Francisco Gonzalez de Vera, of Madrid.

2. "Relacion del espantable terremoto, que agora nuevamente ha acontecido en la cibdad de Guatemala: es cosa de grande admiracion y de grande ejemplo para que todos nos emendemos de nuestros pecados y estemos aprescividos para quando Dios fuere servido de nos llamar." *At the end* "Fué impresa en la gran ciudad de Mexico en casa de Juan Cromberger año mill y quinientos y quarenta y uno." 4to. 4 leaves. *Gothic letter*. [1541.]

Description furnished by Don Francisco Gonzalez de Vera of Madrid.

3. "Doctrina breve muy provechosa de las cosas que pertenecen á la fe catholica y a nuestra cristiandad en estilo llano para comun inteligencia. Compuesto per el Rev. P. don fray Juan Zumarraga, primer obispo de Mexico, del consejo de su magestad. Impressa en la misma ciudad de Mexico por su mandado y á su costa. Año de Mdxliij. [1543] 4 to. *Gothic Letter*.

In the possession of Señor Icazbalceta, of Mexico.

4. "Este es un compendio breve que tracta de la manera de como se han de hazer las processiones: compuesto per Dionisio Richel cartuxano: que esta en latin en la primera parte de sus preciosos opusculos: romanizado para comun utilidad."

At the end: "Se imprimió en esta gran ciudad de Tenuchtitlan Mexico de esta nueva España por mandado del muy reverendo señor don Fray Juan Zumarraga: primer obispo de la misma ciudad....En casa de Juan Cromberger. Año de M.D.xliij." [1544] 4 to. *Gothic Letter*.

In the possession of Señor Icazbalceta, of Mexico.

5. "Este es un compendio" etc. (the same as the previous work). *At the end*, "Aquí se acaba este breve compendio de Dionysio cartuxano: con la adición de los argumentos con sus respuestas, etc., que tracta de lo que es mandado y vedado en las processiones: en especial en la de Corpus Christi, por cuya causa se romanizó. Impresso en Mexico per mandado de s. obispo don

fray Juan Zumarraga: en casa de Juan Cromberger 4 to. *Gothic Letter*.

In the Library of the Convent of San Cosme. An edition, Mr. Icazbalceta says, very different and fuller than the one previously mentioned. Mr. I. does not give the date of this work, but from his placing it with the publications of 1544, this very careful and reliable author, doubtless, had authority in the book itself for so doing.

6. "Tripartito del Christianissimo y consolatorio doctor Juan Gerson de doctrina Christiana: a qualquiera muy provechosa. Traduzido de latin en lengua Castellana para el bien de muchos necessario. Impresso en Mexico: en casa de Juan Cromberger. Por mandado y á costa del R. S. Obispo de la misma ciudad F. Juan Zumarraga. Revisto y examinado por su mandado. Año de M.D.xliij." [1544] 4 to. *Gothic Letter*.

In the possession of Señor Icazbalceta.

7. "Doctrina Christiana para instruición é informacion de los Indios, per manera de hystoria. Compuesta per el muy reverendo padre fray Pedro de Cordova, de buena memoria primero fundador de la orden de los Predicadores en los yslas del mar Oceano: y por otros religiosos doctos de la misma orden....La qual fue impressa en Mexico per mandado del muy R. S. don fray Juan Zumarraga primer Obispo desta ciudad: del consejo de sa Majestad &c. y a su costa. Año de M.d.xliij." [1544.]

At the end: "Impressa en la grande y mas leal ciudad de Mexico: en casa de Juan Cromberger: que santa gloria aya a costa del dicho señor obispo." etc. Acabose de imprimir Año de M.d.xliij." [1544] 4 to. *Gothic Letter*.

Copies are in the possession of Señor Icazbalceta, of Mexico, and of Mr. John Carter Brown, of Providence, R. I.

The same doubt which exists as to the first printed book, exists also in regard to the first printer. In 1540, we find a book, the "Manual de Adultos," before referred to, issued from the press of Juan Cromberger, in the city of Mexico. This Cromberger was a celebrated printer in Seville. Other known works bear his imprint with the dates of 1541 and 1544 in Mexico.

Before and during these same years, books bearing Cromberger's imprint at Seville also appeared, several of them (for example the "Ónzeno de Amadis," 1546, and as early as 1541, Sepulveda's "Dialogo, llamado Democrates") followed by a remark indicating that he was deceased, viz: que santa gloria haya" and "difunto que Dios haya." The printing may have been carried on by his family after his death, as was often the case with eminent printers. The *Regla Christiana breve*, printed in Mexico in 1547, has no printer's name; while the *Doctrina Christiana en lengua Espanola y Mexicana*," printed in 1550, bears the name of Juan Pablos as printer, the same one who is said to have printed the *Escala Espiritual*, and who calls himself the first printer in the new world, at the end of a book printed by him in Mexico, in 1556, folio, *Gothic Letter*, entitled "Constitutiones del arzobispado y provincia de la muy insigne y muy leal ciudad de Tenuchtitlan Mexico, de la Nueva Espana."

Mr. Icazbalceta, in his article before referred to, from which we have quoted these titles, makes a very happy conjecture by which the apparent contradiction seems removed. He suggests that Juan Pablos may have been at Seville in the employ of Cromberger, who was charged by Mendoza with the establishment of a printing press in the city of Mexico, and who sent Juan Pablos over to conduct the business in the name and for the benefit of his master. That after the death of Cromberger, Pablos became the owner of the establishment, and was in this way, although not the first owner of a printing press, nevertheless entitled to the honor of calling himself the first printer in Mexico.

Although we know of no book with a date as early as that attributed to the work of Climacus, it remains for us to note two other works of this period which we find mentioned. Gil Gonzales Davila, already quoted, says on page 7 of his *Theatro Ecclesiastico*, "El primer Catechismo que se imprimio en Lengua Mexicana, para enseñanza de los Indios le escrivio el M. F. Juan Ramires, Religioso Dominico, en el año 1537, que despues fué dignissimo

"Obispo de la Santa Iglesia de Guatemala."

Nicholas Antonio, vol. 1, p. 765, Madrid ed., mentions only as written by Juan Ramirez "Advertencia sobre el servicio personal," etc., and "Campo Florido, ejemplos para exhortar a la virtud," etc. *Alonso Fernandes*, in his *Historia Ecclesiastica de Nuestros Tiempos*. Toledo 1611, folio; where he speaks of the Dominicans who had written and printed religious books for the instruction of the Indians, mentions F. Juan Ramirez having written "Un libro copiosissimo de ejemplos para exhortar a toda virtud," etc. Fr: *Augustin Davila Padilla*, before cited, mentions only the "Ejemplos para exhortar," etc.

Antonio de Leon does not mention our author, but Don Antonio de Alcedó y Bexarano, in his "*Biblioteca Americana*," 1807, Ms. 2 vols. folio (copy in the possession of Mr. John Carter Brown,) attributes to him the following: "Catecismo en lengua Mexicana para instruir a los Indios en la Religion Christiana," Mexico, 1594. 4to.

The actual existence of this catechism of Ramirez we find no where shown. Gonzales Davila's assertion that it was the first catechism printed in the Mexican language, and the date of 1537 given by the same on page 7, does not interfere with his statement on page 23, as already quoted. We have seen that the date of 1532 has to be changed to 1535, when, according to his assertion, printing was introduced into the new world. The year given by Alcedo may be either a mistake, or it may refer to a later edition.

There is yet another statement about a pretended first print of the Mexican press. C. Falkenstein, in his "*Geschichte der Buch-druckerkunst*," Leipzig, 1540, 4to. p. 329, says that "Girolamo Paolo Lombardo of Brescia, had been called by the Viceroy Mendoza to Mexico, in order to print the "ordinationes legumque collectiones pro convento juridico Mexicano," and that this work, a folio, published in 1549, may be considered as the first American print. He names "Gonzales" for authority; and part of his quotation answers perfectly to the above extract from Gonzales Davila. But we have not found the given title, year and

size in the "Theatro eclesiastico," nor any other reference to such a work. Antonio de Leon, in his "Epitome" says, that the Licenciado Antonio Maldonado was the first to undertake a "Repertorio de las Cédulas, provisiones, y ordenanças Reales, for which work he was authorized by a royal decree issued in the year 1556. It is not known that he ever finished it. Antonio de Leon farther says, Dr. Vasco de Puga carried out the same plan in his work entitled "Provisiones, Cédulas, Instruções de su Majestad," etc. Mexico; en casa de Pedro Ocharte, 1563. Folio. Black letter. This book exists, but neither in the royal decree ordering the viceroy to have such a collection made, nor in the author's preface is found any indication that an earlier work of the same character was known at the time. Nicholas Antonio does not furnish any additional light as to the first law collections of New Spain. He did not even know of the "Cedulario" of Puga.

BOOKS OF CHARLES LAMB'S LIBRARY IN AMERICA.

The interesting volume of Charles Lamb's hitherto uncollected writings which has just been published,† for which we are indebted to the taste and diligence of a gentleman of Boston, Mr. J. E. Babson, recalls the sale of a portion of Lamb's library in New York some years ago, a notice of which may afford a few valuable additional memoranda of the quaint humorist. Lamb was so peculiar and fastidious a lover of books that a list of his favorite well-thumbed volumes becomes no unimportant chapter of his mental history. The books alluded to were procured from his executor in London by Mr. Charles Welford, of the well known bookselling firm Bartlett and Welford, and brought by him to New York, where they were offered for sale early in 1848. They were, of course, eagerly sought for by the admirers of "Elia," and were rapidly disposed of. Eighteen lots, the remainder of the sixty or more volumes brought over, were sold by John Keese at

† "Eliana" &c. Hurd and Houghton, New York.

his auction room in November of the year just mentioned, producing, as we learn, from an article in the *Literary World* of that date, one hundred and twenty-two dollars. A volume of the poet Drayton's Works was sold at the auction for twenty-eight dollars. Among these books were several with ample and striking annotations by Coleridge. Most of them, we believe, were purchased by Mr. George T. Strong of New York.

An excellent *Catalogue Raisonné* of the whole collection was prepared by Mr. Welford and printed in the *Literary World*. A few copies were struck off on a separate sheet. As it would not now be easy to procure one of these, we have thought a reprint of the catalogue might be welcomed by many of the readers of the Historical Magazine.

Catalogue | of | Charles Lamb's Library,
| for sale by | Bartlett & Welford, | Book-
sellers and Importers, 7 Astor House, New
York.

"And you, my midnight darlings, my folios, must I part with the intense delight of having you (huge armfuls) in my embrace; must knowledge come to me, if it come at all, by some awkward experiment of intuition, and no longer by this familiar process of reading?"—ELIA.

During the long illness of Miss Lamb, the collection of books that had formed the solace and delight of her brother's life, met with neglect and partial dispersion among his friends; at her death the following volumes were selected from the mass as worthy of preservation, containing notes, &c., by the late possessor, and the remainder destroyed—so that no other such opportunity can offer to the admirers of C. Lamb, for securing a memento of their favorite author. The notes, remarks, &c., referred to and quoted in inverted commas, in the following list, are warranted to be *all* in the autograph of Lamb (except when otherwise mentioned), and it will be seen that many of his most favorite works are there; no attempt has been made to re-clothe his "shivering folios;" they are precisely in the state in which he possessed and left them.

Auli Gellii, Noctes Atticæ, 24mo., Amst., Elz., 1651.

"This book was bought at Mr. J. Horne Tooke's sale, and the marginal references are from his pen."—C. L.'s MS. Note.

Art of Living in London (The), A Poem, 12mo., Lond., 1805.

With long MS. note on the author, Mr. Wm. Cooke. "Goldsmith gave the title to the *Art* and revised it all, from Jacky Taylor," and other notes and remarks MS.

Bourne (V.), Poemata, Latine, partim redita, partim scripta, 12mo., Lond., 1750.

With several Latin poetical extracts, &c., on the fly leaves, and an original Latin poem of six lines, "*Suum Cuique*," signed C. L. printed in Talfourd's *Life*; "the only Latin verse I have made for forty years." "From thence I turned to V. Bourne. What a sweet, unpretending, pretty mannered, matterful creature. Bless him! Latin wasn't good enough for him. Why wasn't he content with the language which Gay and Prior wrote in."—*Letter to Southey*, 1815.

Burney (James), Essay on the Game of Whist, 12mo., Lond., 1821.

"Martin Charles Burney, from the author" (the M. B. of *Elia*).

Bacon's (Lord), Works, small 4to., Lond., 1629.

"This book contains Advancement of Learning (1st edition, 1629), and Essays by Lord Bacon."—*MS. Note*.

Cities Great Concern (The), A Question of Honor and Arms, whether Apprenticeship extinguisheth Gentry, 18mo., Lond., 1674.

"This treatise was written by John Philpot, Somerset Herald, died 1645," and MS. copy of title page on fly leaf.

Cleaveland (J.), Poems, Orations, and Epistles, and others of his Genuine, Incomparable Pieces, 1st edit., 12mo., Lond., 1662.

MS. notice of the author from Fuller's *Worthies*.

Cleaveland (J.), Poems, Orations, and Epistles, and other of his Genuine, Incomparable Pieces, 12mo., Lond., 1668.

MS. notes and additional poems.

Chaucer (Jeffrey), The works of our Ancient and Learned English Poet, and Lidgate's Story of Thebes, Speght's Edition, folio, Lond., 1598, Black-Letter, good sound copy.

MS. notes and extracts on the fly leaves. "I have not a black-letter book amongst mine, old Chaucer excepted"—*Letter to Ainsworth*, 1828.

Cowley (A.), The Works of, complete, folio, Lond., 1693.

Three folio pages of additions and extracts, marginal corrections, MS.

Dunciad (The), Variorum, 8vo., Lond., 1729.

"This book contains the *Dunciad* as at first written, with Theobald for hero, and the *Art of Politics*, in imitation of Hor. *Art. Poet.*"

Dennis (Mr.), Original Letters, Familiar, Moral, and Critical, by, 8vo., Lond., 1726.

MS. notes and additions.

Drayton (Michael), The Works of, containing Poly Olbion, The Barons' War, England's Heroical Epistles, &c., 1 vol. large folio, best Edition, Lond., 1748.

The blank leaves are literally crowded with illustrative extracts from Elizabethan authors additional poems, &c., including the whole of Skelton's Philip Sparrow, in C. Lamb's "most clerly" hand writing.

Euripidis Tragediarum, interp. Lat., 8vo., Oxonii, 1821.

"C. & M. Lamb from H. & F. Cary," on fly leaf, and a few marginal corrections of the text in C. Lamb's hand.

Edwards (Jonathan), 8vo.

"Edwards on Free Will, and Priestly on Necessity, are bound together in this volume." *MS. Note*.

"Priestly, whom I sin in almost adoring."—*Letter to Coleridge*, 1797.

Fulke Greville (Lord Brooke), Certain Learned and Elegant Works of, written in his Youth, and Familiar Exercise with Sir Philip Sidney containing Treatise of Humane Learning, of warres, Tragedie of Alaham, &c., &c., small fol., Lond., 1633.

Long extracts relative to Ld. Brooke, marginal corrections, and note on the suppression of one of his works.

"Whether we look into his plays or his most passionate love poems, we find all frozen and made rigid with intellect."—*Dramatic Specimens*.

Guardian (The), vol. 1, 24mo., London, 1750; vol. 2, 12mo., London, 1734.

In vol. 1 are the autographs. "John Lamb, 1756," "Charles Lamb," in a child's and an older hand. This set, of which the first volume had belonged to his father, and the second was picked up at some stall, was Chas. Lamb's only copy of "The Guardian."

Hudibras, in three parts, with Annotations. 12mo., London, 1726.

On the Title, "Mr. John Lamb," and various marginal corrections, &c., in his son's hand.

Hymen's Prælium; or, Love's Masterpiece, that so much admired Romance of Cleopatra, translated by R. Loveday. Folio, London, 1698.

MS. note on title.

Johnson's (Ben) Works complete in 1 vol. folio. London, 1692.

The blank leaves, margins, &c., are filled with extracts from the old dramatists and early English Writers, with additional Poems, corrections of the Text, &c., in Charles Lamb's early hand-writing, forming a most curious and valuable memento of his favorite studies.

Lucan's Pharsalia; or, the Civil Wars of Rome. Englished by Thomas May. With continuation to the death of Julius Cæsar, 12mo., London, 1635.

Bears marks of careful reading, with the favorite passages and epithets underscored.

More (Dr. Henry), Philosophical Poems, Platonic Song of the Soul, &c., 12mo., Cambridge, 1647.

Fine copy, gilt edges, with additional Poems and few MS. notes and corrections.

More (Dr. Henry), Collection of the Philosophical Writings of, folio, London, 1712.

On fly leaf, "Mr. Lamb, 20 Russell street, Covent Garden, corner of Bow street;" "in the autumn of this year (1817) he and his sister removed to lodgings in Russell street, Covent Garden, delightfully situate between the two great Theatres."—*Talfourd's Life*. See Letter to Miss Wordsworth, Nov. 21, 1817, in do.

More (Dr. Henry), Explanation of the Grand Mystery of Godliness, folio, London, 1660.

"Lamb, Colebrook Cottage, end of Colebrook Terrace, left hand," apparently a direction for the delivery of the book, written inside.

Minor Poets, The Works of, vol. 1, 12mo., London, 1749.

"Wentworth, Lord Roscommon, Charles, Earl of Dorset, Lord Halifax, Sir Samuel Garth." MS. note on fly leaf.

Miscellanies, in one vol. 8vo., containing five Tracts.

"This volume contains Antonio: a Tragedy by Wm. Godwin; Remorse: a Tragedy, by S.

T. C.; Antiquity: a Farce, by (Baron) Field," &c., MS. list of Contents. Outside the cover is written, "The Remainder of Christ's Hospital,—return the volume when done with. C. L. for L. Hunt, Esq."

Miscellany Letters, Collection of, selected out of Mist's Weekly Journal, 2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1722.

On the cover of vol. 1 is a curious list of Lamb's friends and acquaintances with their address as "Godwin, 44 Gower Place;" Fenwick" (the Bigod of Elia.) "Bond street, New York, and Niagara, Upper Canada, Talfourd, Moxon," &c.

Newcastle (Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of), Works, 1 vol. folio, Lond., 1664.

"This volume contains, besides Philosophical Letters, The Life of the Duke of Newcastle by the Duchess." MS. note. Such a book, for instance, as the Life of the Duke of Newcastle by his Duchess,—no casket is rich enough, no casing sufficiently durable to honor and keep safe such a jewel."—*Elia*.

Newcastle (Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of), The World's Olio, written by the Thrice noble historian and most excellent Princess, the Duchess of Newcastle, folio, Lond., 1671.

Bears marks of careful reading, with many Marginal MS. notes, comments, &c.,

Newcastle (Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of), Nature's Pictures, drawn by Fancies Pencil, the Duchess of Newcastle,—her Excellency's Comical Tales in Verse,—do. do. in Prose, Lond., folio, 1656.

MS. marginal notes and corrections.

Osborne (Francis), The Works of, Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth and King James, &c., 8vo., Lond., 1689.

Few MS. references, &c.,

Old Plays, A Collection of rare old quarto Plays; original editions, by Nat. Lee, Shadwell, Settle, Mrs. Behn, Tom Duffey, Crowne, &c., 11 in No., bound in 1 vol. 4to.

MS. list of contents.

Old Plays, A Collection of rare old quarto Plays: original editions, by Wycherley, Dryden, Shadwell, &c., with Dryden's Essay on Dramatic Poetry, 12 plays in 1 vol. 4to.

MS. List of contents.

Old Plays, the Works of, by Vanbrugh,

Farquhar, Settle, &c., and curious Tracts by A. Marvell, C. Cotton, Motteux, &c., 1 vol. 4to.

15 Tracts, with MS. List of Contents.

Old Plays, the Works of, contain "The Duchess of Marly," by John Webster (with numerous marginal corrections; no doubt the copy used for the Dramatic Specimens"). The Rehearsal of the Duke of Buckingham, and others by Etheridge, Otway, Wycherley, &c., 1 vol. 4to.

MS. Contents.

Poetical Tracts, original 4to. Editions, Mason's English Garden, 1772, View of Covent Garden Theatre, *curious plate*, The Theatres, ditto, 1772. 1 vol. 4to.

MS. List of Contents, 7 Tracts.

Poetical Tracts, 1 vol. 8vo. Poems by Charles Lloyd, 1795; Lines on the Fast by ditto, 1799; "Charles Lloyd to Charles;" Coleridge's France; Fears in Solitude, &c.; Wordsworth's Descriptive Sketches, &c. *All original editions.*

Full of corrections and variations of the Text, MS. Contents, &c., by C. L.

Prior (M.), Miscellaneous Works of, 8vo., London, 1740.

Numerous MS. Additions, Extracts, &c.

Plays. 1 vol. 8vo.

"This Book contains Wallenstein, a drama, in two parts, translated by S. T. Coleridge, from Schiller, Plays by Joanna Baillie." MS. notes.

Philips (Mrs. Katharine), The Poems of, the Matchless Orinda, folio, London, 1678.

MS. critical note and emendations. &c.,

Relation of the Fearfull Estate of Francis Spira. 12mo.

"This Book was written by one Springer, a lawyer." MS. note.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ. A Collection of Lives, Letters, Poems, and Characters (by Sir Henry Wotton, Dr. Donne, &c.), edited by Isaac Walton. Best edition. 8vo., London, 1672.

Additional Poems by Wotton, and few notes, MS.

Richardson (John), Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost. 8vo., London, 1784.

MS. Notes and Extracts, on the Fly Leaves.

Review of the Text of the Twelve Books of Milton's Paradise Lost, in which Dr. Bentley's emendations are considered. 8vo., London, 1733.

"By Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester." MS. note.

Shakspeare's Poems. Venus and Adonis, Tarquin and Lucrece, &c. 12mo., London, 1724.

With several pages of poetical extracts, Poems ascribed to Shakspeare, &c., and frequent marginal corrections of the Text, references, &c., as The Amorous Epistle of Helen to Paris. "By Thomas Heywood (not Sh.)" &c.

Spectator (The), Vol. 9th and last. 4th edition, rare. 12mo., London, 1724.

"By Wm. Bond, associate with Aaron Hill in the Plain Dealer." MS. note.

Swift's Works, Vol. 5, 12mo., Dublin, 1759.

Six pages of Poetical Extracts on the fly leaves, margin, &c.

Suckling (Sir John), Fragmenta Aurea. A Collection of the incomparable pieces of, 8vo., London, 1646.

MSS. Extracts from Aubrey's Lives, notes, &c.

Sewel (Wm.), The History of the Rise and Progress of the people called Quakers, folio, London, 1722.

MS. references, &c., on fly leaf. "Reader, if you are not acquainted with it, I would recommend to you above all Church Narratives to read Sewel's History of the Quakers."—*Elia*.

Tryon (Thos.), of the Knowledge of a Man's Self. 8vo.

Curious MS. Account of the Author of this singular work.

Tale of a Tub (The), and Battle of the Books. 8vo., London, 1710.

Few MS. marginal Notes.

Tracts, Miscellaneous, bound in 1 vol. 8vo. The Spleen, by Mr. Matthew Green, 1737, Dissertation on the Inlets to Human Knowledge, 1739, The Uncertainty of Physic, 1739, &c.

MS. List of Contents.

Tracts, Miscellaneous, 11 curious Tracts. The Clouds of Aristophanes, translated

by J. Whita and 10 others, *rare*, with MS. List of Contents. 1 vol. 8vo.

Tracts, Miscellaneous, 1 thick volume, 12mo, Descriptive Catalogue of Pictures, and Poetical and Historical Inventions, by William Blake. 1809. Lord Rochester's Poems, Lady Winchelsea's Poems, C. Lamb's Confessions of a Drunkard, with Corrections, &c., Southey's Wat Tyler, &c.

12 Tracts, with MS. List of Contents.

Waller (Mr.), The Second Part of his Poems, containing his alterations of the Maid's Tragedy, &c., 8vo., London, 1690. Additional Poems, and Notes in MS.

BOOKS

WITH NOTES BY S. T. COLERIDGE.

"Reader, lend thy books, but let it be to such a one as S. T. C., he will return them (generally anticipating the time appointed) with usury, enriched with annotations tripling their value."—*ELIA*.

Buncle (John), the Life of. By Thomas Amory. 8vo., London.

With very curious and characteristic introductory critical Note by Coleridge, and marginal corrections throughout.

Donne (John), Dean of St. Paul's, Poems by, 12mo., London, 1669.

The blank leaves and margins full of curious and valuable critical and illustrative notes, written while reading the Poems, most characteristic of Coleridge, including an original Epigrammatic Poem by him, &c., &c. At the end is—"I shall die soon, my dear Charles Lamb, and then you will not be vexed that I have be-scribbled your book. S. T. C., 2d May, 1811."

God's Revenge against the crying and execrable sin of Murder. In 30 several Tragical Histories. By John Reynolds. Folio, cuts, London, 1651.

With very long and curious critical meta-physical notes by Coleridge, characterising the book of "honest Murthereo-Maniacal John Reynolds," in another he says, "O what a beautiful concordia discordantium is an unthinking good man's soul."

History (The) of Philip de Commines, Knight, Lord of Argentan. Translated, folio, Lond., 1674.

With interesting MS. notes by Charles Lamb, HIST. MAG. VOL. IX. 6

at the commencement, and "Memorabilia," by Coleridge at the end, on the free towns and republics of the Middle Ages, &c.

Petvin (Rev. John). Letters concerning the Mind, with a Sketch of Universal Arithmetic, &c., 8vo., London, 1750.

Full of the most curious philosophic and abstruse notes and remarks by Coleridge, written in pencil, during his perusal of the book, and dated Oxford, October 19, 1820.

N. B. The Notes, &c., by Coleridge mentioned above, are *entirely unpublished*, and were entirely unknown to the Editors of his Literary Remains, to which they would form an important addition.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, (PA.), RESOLUTIONS, IN 1774.

"Agreeable to notice for that purpose, given to the freeholders and freemen of the county of Northampton, qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, a very respectable number of them met at the court house in Easton, in the said county, on the 21st day of December, Anno 1774, when George Taylor, Peter Kachline and Henry Hooker, Esquires, were nominated judges of the election, for a committee of observation and inspection, conformable to the eleventh article of the Association of the Continental Congress, and recommended by the general assembly of this Province.

The late county committee approving and resigning their authority, received the public thanks of the county for their services.

The election of a new general committee of observation for the county was then proceeded in, and the following persons were duly chosen, viz: Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, Michael Messinger, Melchior Hay, George Taylor, John Hays, Jun., John Okely, Anthony Larch, Jacob Morry, John Wetzel, Andrew Engelman, John Greesemer, Henry Kooken, David Deshler, Casper Doll, Joseph Gaston, Philip Droom, Yost Dreisbach, Daniel, Knows, Thomas Everet, Michael Ohl, John Hartman, Nicholas

Kern, George Gilbert, Abraham Smith, Abraham Miller, Nicholas Dupui, Senr., Manuel Gonsales and Abraham Westbrook, being nearly one for each township.

The committee then chose the following gentlemen as a standing committee of correspondence for this county, viz: George Taylor, Peter Kachline, Lewis Gordon, Jacob Arndt, John Okely, and Henry Hooker, Esqrs. Having also chosen Lewis Gordon, Esqr., for their treasurer, and Robert Traill for their clerk, they adjourned to Monday the 9th of January next, in order to take into their further consideration such matters as relate to the important trust reposed in them.

At a meeting of the majority of the committee of this county, held at Easton the 9th day of January, 1775, present Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, Henry Hooker, John Okely, Melchior Hay, Anthony Larch, Jacob Morry, John Wetzel, Andrew Engelman, John Greesemer, David Deshler, Casper Doll, Yost Driesbach, Daniel Knows, Thomas Everet, Michael Ohl, John Hartman, and Abraham Miller—

The committee then chose the following persons to represent this county in the Provincial convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on Monday the 23d day of January instant, in pursuance of a letter now laid before them, from the committee of correspondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, viz: George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, and John Okely, Esquires.

It is unanimously agreed, that the said delegates above chosen, do concur with the other delegates of their sister back counties, viz: Berks, Lancaster, Cumberland, York, &c., in all things, at the said convention.

At a meeting of a majority of the committee of correspondence for this county, held at Easton, on Saturday the 6th day of May, Anno 1775, present, Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, and John Okely, Esquires.

In consequence of a letter from the committee of correspondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, bearing date

the 13th April last, to this committee, this meeting was held, and the matter recommended in the said letter opened with great precision and clearness, which made a deep impression on the audience; it was unanimously resolved, that the several townships in this county should associate and form themselves into companies, choose their proper officers, and provide for each man one good firelock, one pound of powder, four pounds of lead, a sufficient quantity, flints, and cartridge box; and that a general meeting of the whole county committee should be held at Easton, on Monday the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make report thereof to this committee, how far they had succeeded in putting the said resolves in execution. And it is ordered that the clerk write letters to the several committee men of the respective townships giving them notice of the said resolves, and recommending to them the same mode of proceeding accordingly.

This committee then wrote an answer to the above mentioned letter, and sent the same by Mr. Towers the next day, a copy whereof is filed.

At a general meeting, as well of the committee of correspondence, as of the committee of the respective townships within the county of Northampton, held at the court house in Easton, Monday the 22d day of May, Anno 1775—

It being evident to this committee, that the British Ministry are fully determined and bent upon the total extinction and utter destruction of American Liberty, to avert, therefore, as much as possible the being reduced to so abject a degree of slavery, it is unanimously resolved, viz:

1. That this committee will abide by and carry into execution all such measures as the continental congress shall in their wisdom, from time to time, adopt for the preservation of American liberty.

2. That the association for our mutual preservation and security now forming in this county, be earnestly recommended to all the Freemen therein, and that they provide themselves immediately with all necessary arms and ammunition, and mus-

ter as often as possible, to make themselves expert in the military art.

3. That no powder be expended except upon urgent occasions, and that all storekeepers be forbidden to sell or dispose of any arms or ammunition without the consent or approbation of one or more of this committee.

4. That whereas some who tho' willing and desirous to learn the manual exercise, are yet unprovided with arms, &c., it is therefore resolved, that the standing committee shall apply to the Justices' Grand Jury and board of commissioners to supply such deficiencies.

5. That these resolves be published in the English and German newspapers.

Upon motion, the following question was put and carried unanimously, viz: whether such township or any part of them, who shall refuse to agree to the general association of this county, shall not be considered as enemies to the country, and all dealings and commerce whatsoever be forborn with them, unless they do agree to act in concert with this county in general, by the 20th day of June next—to which time this committee adjourned.

Easton, October 2d, 1775, the several townships in this county, made return this day of the several persons hereunder named, as their respective committee men:

Easton—Lewis Gordon; Williams Township—Abraham Arndt; Forks—Thomas Sillyman; Bethlehem—Henry Lawall; Lower Saucon—Christopher Wagner and John Beil; Upper Saucon—Jacob Morry; Salisbury—David Deshler and Peter Rhoads; Whitehall—John Greesemer; Maccougie—John Wetzel; Upper Milford—Andrew Engelman; Weisenburgh—Daniel Knows; Lowhill—John Hartman; Lynn—Thomas Everet; Heidelberg—John Hansacker; Towamensing—John Solt; Penn—George Gilbert; Allentownship—Neigal Gray; Lehigh—Peter Anthony; Moor—William Beck; Plainfield—Jacob Hubler; Mount Bethel—Benjamin Depue; Chestnuthill—Godfrey Greenwyck; Hamilton—Robert Levers; Lower Smithfield—Nicholas Depue; Del-

aware—Jacobus Vangardas; Upper Smithfield—James Vanoken.

The said committee then made choice of the following persons as a committee of correspondence, viz: Lewis Gordon, Christopher Wagner, Jacob Morry, Thomas Sillyman, and Henry Lawall, and resolved, that any three of them may do business.

At a meeting of a majority of the committee, and a majority of the several officers within this county, held at Easton, the 3d day of October, Anno 1775, the county was divided into Districts or Battalions as follows:—Easton, Williamstown, Lower Saucon, Forks, Bethlehem, Plainfield, and Capt. Nealson's company from Mount Bethel—First Battalion—Peter Kachline, Colonel.

Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Maccougie, Salisbury, Whitehall, Lowhill, Heidelberg, Weisenburgh, Lynn and Penn. Second Battalion, Henry Geiger, Colonel.

Allentownship, Lehigh, Moor, Towamensing and Chestnuthill. Third Battalion, Yost Dreisbach, Colonel.

The two uppermost Companies from Mount Bethel, Hamilton, Lower Smithfield, Delaware, and Upper Smithfield. Fourth Battalion, Jacob Strowd, Colonel.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, held at Easton the 1st day of March, 1776, present Lewis Gordon, Chairman; Christopher Wagner, Jacob Morry, Thomas Sillyman and Henry Lawall.

(The transactions at this meeting are not recorded).

Account of money borrowed out of the County stock to be repaid by the Continental Congress.

1775.

June 22. An order was drawn by Mr.

Gordon in favor of Capt. Miller, recruiting officer, towards raising half a £ s. d. Company of riflemen..... 30 0 0

" 27. An order was drawn by Mr. Gordon in favor of Mr. Thomas Craig for the purpose aforesaid.... 30 0 0

" 30. An order was drawn by the Committee of Corres-

- pondence in favor of
Captain Miller for the
purpose aforesaid..... 45 0 0
- July 7. An order was drawn in
favor of Mr. Abraham
Miller, by Mr. Gordon,
for the purpose afore-
said..... 30 0 0
- " 10. An order was drawn by
Mr. Gordon in favor of
Mr. Abraham Miller for
the above purpose..... 50 0 0
- " 14. An order was drawn by
Mr. Gordon in favor of
Mr. Abraham Miller for
the purpose aforesaid... 30 0 0
- " 15. An order was drawn by
Mr. Gordon in favor of
Mr. Abraham Miller for
the purpose aforesaid.... 25 0 0
- " 21. An order was drawn by
Mr. Gordon in favor of
Mr. Abraham Miller for
the purpose aforesaid.... 25 0 0
- " 25. An order was drawn by
Mr. Gordon in favor of
Mr. Abraham Miller for
the purpose aforesaid.... 50 0 0

At a meeting of the General Committee
of the County of Northampton, held at
Easton the 30th day of May, Anno 1776,
present the following members being newly
elected: for

Easton, Abraham Berlin; Williamstown,
Joseph Richards; Forks, Cornelius Wey-
gandt; Bethlehem, Jonas Hartzel and
George Beck; Lower Saucon, Jesse Jones
and Adam Kubert; Upper Saucon, George
Blank and Jacob Morry; Salisbury, David
Deshler and John Gerhart; Whitehall,
John Greesemer and Peter Kahler; Mac-
cougie, John Wetzell, George Breinig and
John Fogle; Upper Milford, Andrew En-
gelman, and Frederick Limbach; Weisen-
burgh, Daniel Knows; Lowhill, Abraham
Kuerr, and George Knadler; Lynn, Thos.
Everet, George Harmany and Anthony
Opp; Heidelbergh, John Hantsacker and
William Kern; Towamensing, John Solt;
Penn, George Gilbert; Allentownship,
Neigal Gray, Arthur Lattemore and Peter
Beisel; Lehigh, Peter Anthony; Moor,

William Beck; Plainfield, Robt. Matthias;
Mount Bethel, Benjamin Dupie; Chest-
nuthill, Godfrey Greensway; Hamilton,
Robert Levers; Lower Smithfield, Nicholas
Dupui; Delaware, James Vangarden; Up-
per Smithfield, James Vanoken.

On motion, Robert Levers was appointed
and seated in the chair. The Committee
was informed that they had been called to-
gether in consequence of a letter from the
Committee of Inspection and Observation
of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia
dated the 21st May instant, delivered the
26th instant to Lewis Gordon, Chairman,
at present indisposed, by Mr. Frederick
Kuhl and Mr. Christopher Ludwig, two of
the members of the said Committee of In-
spection. Moved that the said letter be
read, and it was read accordingly. Moved,
that the Resolve of Congress of the 15th
instant be read, with the proceedings at the
State House at Philadelphia the 20th in-
stant, which were read accordingly.

Moved, That the Protest of divers of the
inhabitants of this Province in behalf
of themselves and others lately presented to
the Honorable House of Assembly be read,
and the same was read accordingly.

Moved, That the address and remon-
strance of divers of the inhabitants of the
City and Liberties of Philadelphia lately
presented to the Assembly against the
above Protest be read, which was read ac-
cordingly.

After having maturely considered the
letter and papers above mentioned it was
moved and Resolved, unanimously, a num-
ber of the Committee be nominated to meet
Deputies from all the other Committees in
the several counties in this province at
Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 18th day of
June next, in order to agree upon and
direct the mode of electing members for a
Provincial Convention and to determine
upon the number of which the said Con-
vention shall be composed, to be held at
such time and place as the said Conference
of Committees may appoint for the express
purpose of forming and establishing a new
Government under the authority of the
People only, for the preservation of inter-
nal peace, virtue, and good order as well as

for the defence of their Lives, Liberties and Properties according to the express declaration of the honorable the Continental Congress preceding and immediately connected with the recommendation mentioned in their said Resolve.

On motion, resolved unanimously, that six members of the Committee be nominated for the above purpose.

On motion Resolved, that Robert Levers, John Wetzel, Nicholas Dupui, Neigal Gray, David Deshler and Benjamin Dupui, be a Committee appointed in behalf of this county to meet at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 18th of June next, the above-mentioned Conference of Committee for the express purpose aforesaid.

Upon complaint of Michael Ohl a letter was wrote to the Committee man of Heidelberg township requesting him to apply to the member of said township and represent the injustice they do Mr. Ohl in withholding from him £18, which he, when Committee had advanced for the honor and credit of that township respecting the raising two riflemen, towards completing a Company, and at the same time directing him to acquaint the said inhabitants that it is the opinion of this Board, they ought immediately to satisfy Mr. Ohl in his said just demand.

The following members were appointed as a standing or Corresponding Committee, viz.: Lewis Gordon, Robert Levers, Jesse Jones, Abraham Berlin, Jonas Hartzel, Cornelius Weygandt, and Robert Matthias.

At the said meeting held 22nd May, 1775, John Hays, jr., is appointed committee man for Allen Township, George Gilbert, of Penn Township, is appointed committee man for said Township in the room of William Thomas, who refuses to serve.

At a meeting of a majority of the general committee of the county of Northampton, held at the Court House in Easton, on the 20th day of June, Anno, 1775.

A letter was presented and read from the delegates of this Province, now sitting in Congress, requesting that this county would immediately raise half a company of riflemen in order to go to Boston to the assistance of our brethren there.

On motion, it was resolved that half a company of riflemen be raised in this county accordingly.

Mr. Abraham Miller was chosen and appointed recruiting officer for the purpose aforesaid, with captain's pay from this day. Mr. Miller was asked by the committee, whether he would go upon actual service as a captain, if chosen by the company, he answered he would.

Jacob Miller and George Kribel, of Upper Milford township are appointed Committee men to assist Andrew Engelman, present committee man of said township.

William Beck is appointed as assistant committeeman to Philip Droom for Moor township.

Burghart Moser, of Lynn township, is appointed committee man to assist Thomas Everet, present committee man for said township.

At a meeting of a majority of the Committee of Correspondence for the county held at Easton the 29th day of June, Anno 1775, present George Taylor, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt and Henry Kookon, Esqs.

Resolved, That circular letters be sent to the several committee men of the respective townships desiring them to send out of every township two expert riflemen with their rifles, to enter into the company of riflemen now raising in this county.

The Committee appoint Mr. William Kromer as first lieutenant of the said company of riflemen; Mr. Charles Craig as second lieutenant and Mr. Samuel Craig as third lieutenant.

An order was drawn in favor of Mr. Abraham Miller, recruiting officer, for £45 towards raising the abovesaid company.

An order was drawn in favor of Robert Traill, Clerk to the Committee, for £3, in part of his wages, which money being allowed in another account by the Continental Congress, was returned by the said Robert to Harman Shnyder the County Treasurer.

At a meeting of the said Committee the 30th June, 1775, a letter was delivered by Mr. Thomas Craig from the Delegates of this Province now sitting in Congress, ac-

quainting this Committee that the Congress had thought proper that two additional Companies of riflemen should be raised in this Province; hoping that a full company will now be levied in this county, and recommending the said Mr. Craig as Captain of the said Company—also was delivered a letter from James Allen and James Biddle, Esqrs., to this Committee recommending the said Mr. Craig as a proper person to command the said Company.

The Committee taking into consideration the said letters—Resolved, That if Mr. Abraham Miller do resign his being Captain of the said Company of riflemen, that Mr. Thomas Craig be appointed in his room.

At a meeting of a majority of the Committee of correspondence for this county held at Easton the 15th July Anno 1775, present George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, John Okely and Henry Kookan, Esqrs.

It being represented to the Committee that several of the soldiers who have enlisted in the Company of riflemen now raising in this county are not supplied with rifles, and by a calculation made this day it appears that nineteen rifles are yet wanted for the use of said Company—Resolved, that the Captain of the said Company is hereby empowered to purchase nineteen good rifles, the price of each not to exceed five pounds, together with 19 pouches and powder horns to complete his Company, and that he shall give receipts and orders upon this Committee for the same within the said limits, which receipts and orders shall be discharged by this Committee.

Resolved, That the several townships within this county, who have not yet contributed their proportion of Men and Arms, &c., shall be earnestly requested by this Committee to make up and supply their respective deficiencies in money in order to purchase the above rifles, in proportion to such townships as have already performed the same.

Resolved, that the Captain of the said Company shall be accountable to this Committee for all the rifles that shall be delivered into his charge, or the value of them, when required by this Committee; and it

is recommended to him to retain and deduct out of the pay of the soldiers, in the first place, the full value of such rifles, excepting such rifles as shall be generously given by any of the townships.

At a meeting of the majority of the Committee of correspondence for this county held at Easton the 20th day of July, 1775, present Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, John Okeley and Henry Kookan, Esqrs.

A letter was presented and read from James Wilson, Esqr., one of the delegates for this Province, desiring that a list of officers names chosen by the Committee and Company of riflemen now raised here, should be transmitted to the delegates:

Whereupon the Committee called the said Company together, who made choice of the following gentlemen to be their officers, and who are approved of by this Committee, viz.

Captain—Abraham Miller, 71 votes.

1st Lieutenant—Charles Craig, 66 do

2d Lieutenant—William Kromer 66 do

3d Lieutenant—Samuel Craig, 72 do

At a meeting of the Committee of correspondence held at Easton the 28th day of August Anno 1775, present Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, John Okeley and Henry Kookan, Esqrs.

Resolved, That it be publicly advertised to the inhabitants of each township by their respective Committee man, that when they meet on the 27th day of September next to *chuse* Inspectors for the annual election, they at the same time do *chuse* a respectable person in their township to serve as a township committee man, as both the present Committees will soon after be dissolved. And

Resolved, That it be farther recommended that the persons so as above chosen do meet on the 2d day of October following at Easton and then and there proceed in the choice of fit and well qualified persons to serve as a standing and Corresponding Committee.

And lastly, It is required and earnestly requested that the Captains and other officers of the several townships do also at the day and place aforesaid meet together in order to divide the county into districts, to

form the associated Companies into Battalions, and to chuse their field officers.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee, held at Easton the 6th day of June, 1776, present Lewis Gordon, Chairman; Abraham Berlin, Jesse Jones, Jonas Hartzell, Cornelius Weygandt and Robert Matthias.

Michael Pobst,

vs.

Michael Ohl.

Plaintiff complains that the Defendant hath reported that the Plaintiff being a Captain in the Association of this county did take his Association Book with the list of subscribers thereunto, and producing the same in Philadelphia, had received a gratification of 20s. for every of the subscribers therein.

"Upon hearing the evidence of Colonel Geiger and David Deshler it does appear that the Defendant did speak and utter words to that import. Therefore resolved by the Committee that he the said Michael Ohl be reprimanded by the Chairman for his low design in spreading false reports tending to the disunion of the Associators and others in this county. And he was re-proved accordingly, and was moreover cautioned to avoid such inflammatory speeches for the future.

The following return was made from the respective townships in this county of the number of subscribers to the general Association, and the names of the officers chosen :

Easton, 87—Capt. Peter Kachline, Lieuts.

Abraham Labar, Matt. Miller; Ens. Jacob Grotz, jr.

Forks, 126—Capt. Jacob Arndt, Lieuts.

Geo. Stacher, John Shnyder; Ens. Peter Odenwelder, sen.

Williamstown, 104—Capts. Melchior Hay,

Peter Taylor; Lieuts. Philip Mixel, Jos. Brigs; Ens. Jacob Reich, H. Hess.

Allen, 120—Capt. Niegal Gray; Lieut.

John Sickfret; Ens. Conrad Kryder.

Bethlehem, 130—Capts. Christn Nowman,

Ulrich Sleppy; Lieut. Geo. Snable; Ens. Melchior Smith.

Lower Saucon, 142—Capt. Geo. Hübner; Lieuts. Jesse Jones, Jacob Ludwig; Ens. Peter Seigne.

Upper Saucon, 105—Capt. Henry Allise; Lieut. Geo. Kern; Ens. Nicholas Klein.

Macongie, 120—Capt. Peter Traxler; Lieut. Henry Fulkey; Ens. Geo. Breinich.

Upper Milford, 64—Capt. Christ'n Fisher; Lieut. Philip Walter; Ens. Wm. Shaffer.

Whitehall, 100—Capt. Peter Burkhalter; Lieut. Philip Knappenberger; Ens. Jas. Moritz.

Salisbury, 100—Capt. Nicholas Fox; Lieut. H. Hagenburgh; Ens. Joseph Bachman.

Plainfield, 88—Capt. Casper Doll; Lieuts. H. Engel, H. Young; Ens. Abrm. Sorber, Chr. Heine.

Mount Bethel, 224—Capts. John Nielson, Elisha Barton; Lieuts. S. Rea, Joseph Mack; Ens. Joseph Martin, Hu. Gaston.

Moor, 106—Captain Adam Bruckhauser; Lieut. Timothy Reed; Ens. Paul Flick.

Lehigh, 70—Capt. Yost Dreisbach; Lieut. Enoch Beer; Ens. Jo. Dreisbach, jr.

Weisenburgh, 32—Capt. Michael Pabst; Lieut. Phillip Beninghoff; Ens. ——— Haut.

Lynn, 70—Capt. Matthias Propst; Lieuts. John Stane, Matthew Delong; Ens. Henry Riker.

Heidelbergh, 100—Captain Michael Ohl; Lieut. Jacob Geiger; Ens. Frederick Slych.

Lowhill, 35—Capt. Michael Teiber; Lieut. Jacob Homer; Ens. Henry Krakalow.

Towamensing, 50—Capt. Nicholas Kern; Lieut. Jacob Wagner; Ens. Bernhart Bowman.

Penn, 25—Capt. Richard Dodson; Lieut. De-walt Kuntz; Ens. John Custard.

Chesnuthill, 82—Capt. Abraham Smith; Lieut. John Sigley; Ens. Nicholas Kappell.

Hamilton, 50—Captain Abraham Miller; Lieut. Michael Raup; Ens. Henry Lewis.

Lower Smithfield, 127—Captains Jacob Stroud, Tim. Jayne; Lieuts. Samuel Drake, Danl. Shoemaker; Ens. Jo. Bush, Wm. Clark.

Delaware, 47—Capt. Jno. Vanetten; Lieut. David Vanoken; Ens. Cornelius Decker.

Upper Smithfield, 53—Capt. Jao. Van-

sickel; Lieuts. Nathaniel Washburn, Levi Meed; Ens. Jas. Wells, jr.

Evidence against Joseph Rornich of Macougie, Jacob Bear—says that he, Peter Haas and Jacob Stephen were chosen and appointed by the inhabitants of Macougie township, collectors to receive and take the fire arms from the non associators and other disaffected persons in the said township; that when they came the first time to the house of the said Joseph Rornich for the purpose aforesaid, the said Joseph said that he would not deliver up his arms, that they the collectors had no right; and that they were thieves, and robbers, and not Christians;—that the said collectors went a second time to the house of the said Joseph for the purpose aforesaid, and in a calm and discreet manner demanded his arms, who replied that he had arms but would not deliver them up—whereupon they made search and found only one gun, which belonged to John Cline, who is a lodger with the said Joseph.

John Wetzel,	}	Evidence of John Haas, who says that last Saturday week, when the company were under arms exercising in Marcougie township he heard John Dankle of said township in a conversation say words to this effect—
vs		
John Dankle.		

That John Wetzel being a Committee man in the year 1775, and in that capacity had raised one rifleman and rifle in order to join Capt. Miller's Company then in the Continental service; had not only collected the money out of the said township in order to defray the said expense, but had also received payment for the same from the hands of the Congress—thereupon ordered that John Dankle ask pardon of Mr. Wetzel in the presence of this Committee, and also that he acknowledge in the presence of the Company of that district that the aforesaid words are false and groundless—He accordingly asked pardon in the presence of this Committee and promised to perform the other injunction.

Joseph Rornich spoke to the same purpose against Mr. Wetzel as to his receiving twice for the rifleman and rifle.

Resolved, That Capt Trexler of Macougie township with a sufficient party of his associators bring Joseph Rornich and John Rornich before the Committee to be held at Easton, the 13th instant at one o'clock in the afternoon to answer such matters and things as shall be objected against them; they the said Joseph and John having been legally summoned to appear here this day, paid no regard thereunto and refused absolutely to attend.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee held at Easton the 13th day of June, 1776, present Lewis Gordon, Chairman, Abraham Berlin, Jonas Hartzel, Cornelius Weygandt, Jesse Jones and Robert Matthias.

Evidence against Michael Ohl for uttering disrespectful language against the Honorable Congress and Assembly.

Jacob Grenewalt says that in January last, he the said Jacob and a certain Martin Buchman came to Northampton Town on their way from Easton—that they put up at the house of Nicholas Fox there—that after they had been there sometime Michael Ohl came into the said house, that in a conversation with the said Michael he the said Jacob said he expected to get an association Book in Easton, but could not get any—that the said Michael replied he had one, and that any body might have it that would, for he was sure that nobody would sign it, and that he would spit in such a book—that the effect of said discourse was that the inhabitants of Weisenburg township would not sign the said book, and that he the said Jacob being then a township Assessor did not go round to take a list of the said inhabitants, until he had received a letter from the Commissioners for that purpose, and that he did not hear the said Michael say anything of the Congress.

Among the London book announcements appears "The History of the present American War, from the Commencement to the Conclusion of the Campaign of 1863, by Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, of the Fusileer Guards."

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

Governors of Louisiana, under the French Dominion.—1699. Le Moine d'Iberville made the first settlement in Louisiana, at the Bay of Biloxi. Sauvolle was put in command of the fort built there, and acted as governor until his death, which occurred on the 22nd, of July, 1701. Sauvolle was a native of Canada and brother to Iberville.

1701. Upon the death of Sauvolle, Bienville became governor and served in that capacity until the 17th of May, 1713. Le Moine de Bienville was also Iberville's brother, and born in Canada.

1713. La Mothe Cadillac governed the province until the 9th of March, 1717. Lamothe was born on the banks of the Garonne, in the Province of Gascony, in France.

1717. To Lamothe Cadillac succeeded L'Espinay, who exercised the powers of his office until the 9th of March, 1718.

1718. Bienville, for the second time, was intrusted with the government of the colony. He was recalled in the beginning of the year 1724. It was during his second administration that New Orleans was founded. Boisbriant, Bienville's cousin, was appointed governor *ad interim*.

1727. During the fall of this year, Perrier, a lieutenant of the King's ships, arrived at New Orleans, and assumed the government.

1733. Bienville returned to Louisiana, after an absence of eight years.

1743. Pierre Rigaut, Marquis of Vaudreuil, succeeded to Bienville on the 10th of May.

1753. Kerlerec was the successor of the Marquis of Vaudreuil. He was installed as governor on the 9th of February.

1763. On the 29th of June, d'Abbadie, the new governor, landed at New Orleans. He died in the province on the 4th of February, 1765.

1765. Aubry became d'Abbadie's successor and remained in office until the 10th of August, 1769.

A. T.

Ex-Governor Henry Johnson, of Louisiana, a biographical sketch of whom appeared in the October No. of this Magazine, died on Sunday, the 31st of July, 1864, and not on the 4th of August of the previous year.

He was born in Tennessee, and not in Virginia, on the 14th of Sept. 1783.

A. T.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—(Vol. vii, pp. 342, 362, vol. viii, pp. 21, 169, 193.)—Since the publication of our last article in the Historical Magazine, vol viii, pp. 193—200., containing Chief Justice Sewall's Tract, "The Selling of Joseph," it has been again reprinted, this time by the Massachusetts Historical Society, from an original presented to its Library by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. *Proceedings M. H. S.* 1863-64. pp. 161-165. And, what is of much more importance in this connection, a copy of Saffin's tract in reply has been discovered. It is a small quarto, entitled

"A Brief and Candid Answer to a late | Printed Sheet entituled | THE SELLING OF JOSEPH | whereunto is annexed, | a True and Particular Narrative by way of vindication of the | Author's Dealing with and Prosecution of his Negro Man Servant | for his vile and exhorbitant Behaviour towards his Master and his | Tenant Thomas Shepard; which hath been wrongfully represented | to their Prejudice and Defamation. | By JOHN SAFFIN, Esqr. | Boston: Printed in the year 1701."

The original is now in the possession of GEORGE BRINLEY, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut, and will soon be reprinted.

E. Y. E.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW ENGLAND 1687.—In the appendix to the third volume of the Colonial Records of Connecticut, edited by Mr. Trumbull, at pp. 392, 393, are letters from Sir Edmund Andros and Secretary West to John Allyn, one of the Council, in which mention is made of the appointment of a day of thanksgiving to be observed throughout the dominion of New

England. The following is one of the orders for this thanksgiving, copied literally from an ancient document before me, on the other side of which is written the will of John Kenner of Haddam, (to which it doubtless owes its preservation,) dated Jan. 3, 1684, and witnessed by Rev. John James, minister of that town. It is probably a stray from the Probate office in Hartford, and came into my hands a few years since with a number of ancient deeds, inventories and other papers.

Hartford, Jan., 1665. C. J. H.

Att a councill held att y^e councill chāber in boston on Sat. y^e 19. d. of Nov. 1687—pres^t—His xcell. S^r Edm. Andros Kn^t &c. God having bēē infinitely [*gracious*] & mei ful to y^e gov^rnm^t &c—order'd y^t thursdāy^e 1st da of Dec nxt nsuin b solemnly & publicly kept & obs. in al towns & pl. wⁱⁿ y^r h^s Maj. territory & dominiō of N. E. as a day of pr. & thanksgiv. to G. almighty y for h^s majesties healo (whō y l d g preserve to reign ov^r [us] & h^s many royal favours bestow'd on us h subj. here, & for all oth^r blessings & mcies of healt. plenty &c in oes pls & hūbly to implore y^e contin. y^r of. And ō y^t da al p^{so} [are to] dsist frō al man^r of servil workes or labour of w^{ch} al minist^{rs} & o^r officers in y^r respectiv pl^r. ace to give notice & conform yms. thereunto accordingly.

By order in counsil &c.

JNO. WEST SECR.

SMALL FRY.—This term is used to denote something low or insignificant; equivalent to that other term, *small potatoes*, for a definition of which see Mr. Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms. Whence is it derived? The fishermen at the mouth of Eden, in Cumberland, Eng., call the fishes in the second year of their existence *free*, or *frie*. The pronunciation of *frie* would be *fry* with some Englishmen, and a small fish of that denomination might be called a *small fry*. I reckon the term has its origin in something connected with *fish*, perhaps with the cooking of them. It has escaped Mr. Bartlett, although a very common expression.

[Fry in the sense of *small fish* is un-

doubtedly purely English, and Webster quotes Milton as authority for its use.]

INSCRIBED STONE FOUND ON DAUPHIN ISLAND.—During the progress of throwing up works on Dauphin Island, the Confederate Soldiers found in the ground a stone with this inscription partly effaced. "Le 21 Avril 1700, le sieur de Bienville, à la tête de 150 de ses compagnons, débarqua sur cette terre, et après en avoir pris possession au nom du roi de France, l'appela pour l'avénir Ile Dauphin, en l'honneur de Mgr. le Grand Dauphin, protecteur de son entreprise." "On the 21st of April, 1700, the Seur de Bienville, at the head of 150 of his companions, landed on this ground, and after having taken possession in the name of the King of France, called it for the time to come, Dauphin Island, in honor of the Great Dauphin, the protector of his enterprise."

This stone is said to have been set in the side of a pyramid raised by Bienville and destroyed in 1765.

A CURIOUS TOMBSTONE IN TRINITY CHURCH YARD NEW YORK.—Has any one observed a very curious tombstone in the north-west section of Trinity Church yard, N. Y., erected over DAN'L ROWLES, carpenter, belonging to the *Company of Artificers*, by the HONORABLE BOARD OF ORDNANCE. It is remarkable for the sculpture upon the sand stone, viz.: three perfect representations, in bas relief, one under the other, of as many pieces of artillery, unlimbered, of that era. The stone bears the date of 1777.

TIVOLI, January 7, 1865. ANCHOR.

QUERIES.

EARLY FAILURE OF WHEAT CROPS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Lodwick in his account of New York in 1692, says: Boston was formerly famous for excellent Wheat, whereas now y^e whole Massachusetts colony can scarce produce one hundred bushells and peas y^r same; it grows up as fair as any can do, and when it begins to ear, black spots ab^t y^e middle of y^e stalk, which hinders y^e

sap ascending, y^e ear withers and produces nothing but chaff."

Can any of the readers of the H. M. tell when this first began in Massachusetts or to what extent it really prevailed?

REPLIES.

THE "JOHN HENRY PLOT."—(Vol. viii p. 374, ix. p. 35).—The best account of this affair will be found in Sullivan's Familiar Letters on Public Characters. Mr. Madison's Administration was as effectually "sold" in this matter as the British Parliament were, two centuries ago, by the famous Titus Oates plot. Henry was an Irish adventurer, who had tried unsuccessfully to get money or an office from Governor Craig of Canada, in return for sundry letters he had written to him from Boston, two or three years previous to the War of 1812. These Letters in which he gave the views and characters of leading men there, on the Embargo and other restrictive measures that preceded the war, really amounted to nothing, and implicated nobody. Disappointed in getting money from the Governor of Canada, Henry went to Washington, and persuaded President Madison to give him \$50,000 from the "Secret Service Fund," for a copy of the correspondence, with which he immediately decamped, and sailed for Europe. It was said at the time that he received the money before he disclosed the documents. Mr. Madison, to make the most of his bargain sent the Correspondence to congress, with a special, (or rather specious) message. The British minister at Washington promptly disavowed all knowledge of, the subject. The correspondence was communicated to Congress just before the election of Governor in Massachusetts in 1812, and savored of an electioneering trick to help the prospects of the President's friend, Gerry, who was one of the candidates, but it did not effect such object. It increased the animosity of both parties for a while, but was soon forgotten.

J. B. R.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN NEW ENGLAND,

VOL. VIII, p. 400.—Your correspondent "G" is respectfully referred to the English Abridgment of the Plantation Laws, 1704, p. 10. Whence I quote the following:

"BOND-MEN.—"No man shall buy or sell any Slaves, nor no person shall be subject to Slavery, Villenage or Captivity unless such as are Lawfully taken in the Wars, and such to have Christian usage, and such Liberties as was allowed to Bond-men by the Laws of *Moses*, A. 1644.

"This shall not extend to exempt any from servitude, who shall be adjudged thereto by Authority."

Though this is a miserably imperfect statement, founded on the original laws themselves, we will venture to ask him whether it sustains his statement that slavery is not noticed in the New England Laws contained in that volume. In the copy of that work now before me, and another which I have examined in the Library of the New York Historical Society, I find on p. 10, the following title, etc., and ungrammatical abridgment of the originals,—but furnishing a sufficient "notice" that slavery appeared at that time in the statute-books of New England.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

REUNION OF THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL AND THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.—*Brooklyn, Dec. 14th*—The American Ethnological Society, New York, by invitation, held their regular meeting at the rooms of the Long Island Historical Society, in Court street. Buckingham Smith, Esq. presided; Judge Greenwood, in the unavoidable absence of the President, representing the Historical Society.

The Secretary of the Ethnological Society rose and expressed his regret that so few of the Society were present. That was the first meeting ever held by the Ethnological Society out of the City of New York since its foundation in 1842, and the occasion afforded a welcome opportunity to witness the results of the liberality of their sister city of Brooklyn. The speaker then alluded to the extensive library, and the collections obtained by the Historical Society during the year and a half of their existence. The same society had also adopted a system of visitation to the various towns of the island, for the purpose

of infusing their own spirit around them. Turning to his own Society, he said that they had published two large volumes a few years ago, which had been well received abroad; but nothing had been published since. They possessed valuable collections which had not yet been made public, for the reason that no mode of raising a considerable fund had presented itself to them. The Secretary concluded with a well-merited tribute to the merits of H. R. Schoolcraft, one of the founders of the Ethnological Society, who died recently in Washington.

Judge Greenwood expressed a few complimentary remarks and a welcome to the visitors, and then called upon the Librarian of the Historical Society for a sketch of its history.

The Librarian gave a short account of the Historical Society. He said that it now had 600 members, and the number was rapidly increasing. There was a sympathetic public which responded liberally to their claims. The country at large was much indebted to the researches and stores of knowledge accumulated by members of the Ethnological Society. The study of the races of mankind, and all that pertains to them, was certainly one of the most noble studies which the human mind could enter upon. He concluded by expressing a cordial welcome to the members of the Society who were present.

The regular transactions of the Ethnological Society were then entered on. Prof. Rau read a paper on the "Artificial Shell deposits of New Jersey." It evinced considerable research, and was listened to with deep attention by the audience. Specimens of arrow heads and other curiosities discovered in these depots were exhibited. Many of them were discovered at Keyport, N. J.

Another paper was read by Dr. W. H. Thompson, an accomplished scholar, and deeply versed in the languages and customs of the East, entitled, "What remains to be discovered in the East." The paper showed how imperfect had been the investigation of the region lying between the head of the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, and the conclusion was drawn that much light could be thrown upon the history of the earliest races of men by a thorough investigation of the said country.

Rev. Dr. Farley, in the course of a few remarks expressed the pleasure he had experienced in listening to the papers which had been read, and joined in the welcome given to their friends from New York.

After a short address by Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt, the Secretary of the Ethnological Society, spoke of the importance of diffusing a knowledge of facts of real interest by means of periodicals or in some cheap form where it could be reached by the masses. He thought this point was well worthy the attention of some enterprising publisher. The bulky volumes of the transactions

of the Ethnological Society, which had been published, could only be obtained by the few.

Buckingham Smith, Esqr., on behalf of the Ethnological Society, thanked the Long Island Historical Society for the courtesy which had been extended to them. The meeting then adjourned and those present distributed themselves through the pleasant suite of rooms, engaging in social converse, and in the examination of the numerous relics, trophies, etc.—among which the small but very excellent collection of Indian relics attracted the marked attention and comment of the savans present.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Dec. 7, 1864.*—Frederic de Peyster, Esq., the President, took the chair, and after the usual formal proceedings, the Librarian, George H. Moore, Esq., announced various contributions to the collections of the Society, and in view of the season called attention to a collection of ancient Dutch Santa Claus toys on exhibition in the Library. He also brought to the notice of the Society the following report of the *First Celebration of the Festival of St. Nicholas by the New York Historical Society, Dec. 6th, 1810.*

The New York Historical Society having, in compliment to the original settlers of this State, selected the Festival of St. Nicholas, usually pronounced *Sancte Claus*, the tutelary Saint of the Dutch, for their Anniversary discourse and dinner, they accordingly, on Thursday, the 6th inst., assembled at 1 o'clock, in the North Court Room, in the City Hall, when an excellent occasional discourse, replete with learning and instruction, was delivered by Hugh Williamson, Esq., a member, for which he received the thanks of the Society, with the request of a copy for publication. At 4 P. M. the Society re-assembled at the Washington Hotel (Kent's, 42 Broad street), where a table was most sumptuously spread for them by Kent in his *best manner*, both as to choice wines and delicate viands. The dining-hall was decorated with an emblem of the banner, of the once renowned *Dutch Republic*, which whil'ome, proudly waved o'er the walls of Fort Amsterdam. After dinner, amidst hilarity, jocularly, jocundity, and to crown all, fraternity, the following toasts were drank:

1. SANCTE CLAUS, goed heylig man!
2. The President and Congress.
3. The Governor and Legislature of the State.
4. The Judiciary of our Land—"Tho' the Heavens should rush down let the stern will of Justice be done."
5. WASHINGTON—a new epithet required to denote his *deposition* above the level of the Great.
6. Our reverend clergy—"Adorning their Doctrines."
7. The Matrons of our Country—"May their sons prove more wise than their fathers;" may their daughters be as fair as their mothers:

8. To be conquered a blessing; or the auspicious *Transition of New Netherland from a Dutch to an English Colony*—Her children a proud portion of States, Free, Sovereign and Independent.

9. *Old Netherland*; our *primeval parent*, "United by *Subjugation* to the domains of *Imperial France*"—Our tears for her sad Fate!

10. COLUMBUS OF GENOA—The pillars of *Hercules* no "*ne plus ultra* to Him."

11. HUDSON—his name must last "as long as water runs."

12. STUYVESANT—the last Dutch Governor of New Netherland—the *true Soldier*, "never to give up without some fighting." (1)

13. Governor FLETCHER—the *great swift arrow* speeding his flight from the *Fort* in New York, to the help of his Allies on the *Mohawk*. (2)

14. The Remembrance of Joris Janse De Rapelje; the *Patriarch* of New Netherland—his daughter Sarah the *First white native* of it—her Birth 9th June, 1625. A blessing, like to that promised to the *Patriarch*, the Father of the Faithful, accomplishing in his seed. (3)

15. KILLIAN VAN RENSSLAER, the original *Patron* of the *Colony of Rensselaerwyck*—*History* bears him record, "as a most zealous promoter and hearty Friend of New Netherland, always, to his death"—*Superlative Zeal and Heart* for the Public, *Superlative character*. (4)

16. The *Forefathers* of New England—*enduring Pilgrims, learned Scribes, dauntless Soldiers*.

17. The grateful Recollection of the *Justices and Humanity* of Bartholomew De Las Casas of Spain.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President, Egbert Benson, Esq.

Our River—the *Shatemuck* of the *Mohegans*; the *River of the Mountains* of the *Spaniards*; the *North River of the Dutch*; the *Hudson of the English*—The course of our Lives, ever straight like its *Long-reach*, never tortuous like its *crooked-elbow*. (5)

By the 2d Vice-President, De Witt Clinton, Esq.

The Orator of the Day, our fellow-member, Hugh Williamson.

By Sylvanus Miller, Esq., a Member.

The Descendants of our first Settlers—May they possess the *Enterprise* of the Yankees; the *Nationality* of the Scots; but *above* all the *Integrity and Industry* of the Ancient Dutch.

NOTES.

1 "The Dutch Governor was a good Soldier, and had lost a leg in the service of the States; and would willingly have made a defence; and he refused to ratify the Articles of Capitulation, favorable as they were to the inhabitants, till two days after they were signed by the Commissioners."—*Smith's History of New York*.

2 "Fletcher's extraordinary dispatch up to Albany, upon the first news of this descent (of the French), gained the esteem both of the Pub-

lic and our Indian Allies. The express reached New York on the 12th of February, at 10 o'clock in the night, and in less than two days he embarked with three hundred volunteers. The river, which was heretofore very uncommon at that season, was open. He landed at Albany and arrived at Schenectady the 17th of the month, which is about one hundred and sixty miles from New York; but he was still too late to be of any other use than to strengthen the ancient alliance. The Indians, in commendation of his activity on the occasion, gave him the name of *Cayenguirago*, or the Great Swift Arrow."—*Ibid*.

3 Family Register, as to the time of her birth, and as to her being the first white native, a tradition in the family received from the late Johannes Van Alstyne, of this city, who married her descendant, and, if living, would now (1810) have exceeded the age of 100 years.

4 The Lord Killiaen was a most zealous promoter and hearty friend of New Netherland, always, to his death.—*Vanderdonk*.

5 The Long-reach, the name of the Reach in the River from the Highlands to the Turn in it, about four miles above Poughkeepsie, still retaining its original Dutch name, the *Crom*, or Crooked Elbow.

On announcing the first Toast, a Print, admirably executed by Doctor Anderson, for the occasion, was distributed to each member of the Society, and the gentlemen who favoured them with their company. The picture exhibits a striking likeness, no doubt, of ST. NICHOLAS, A. D. 348; holding in one hand a Purse of money and in the other a Birchen Rod. In the back ground is a Bee-hive, denoting Industry, and at his side a true fat Dutch Pug Dog, the emblem of Fidelity. On the left of this *Goed Heylig Man*! is a faithful representation of a warm, old fashioned Dutch Fire-side on *Sancte Claus* morning. A brilliant copper Tea kettle, a capacious Tea pot, a plate heaped with Waffles, and a Gridiron replenished with broiling sausages, present a pleasing prospect of the simplicity and comfort of the days of yore. The very Andirons are in genuine Dutch taste. Two Myuheers smoking their pipes at poor, pensive puss in the corner. On either side of the fire place hang the Annual Blue Yarn Stockings. One, replete with Toys, Oranges, Sugar plums and Oley cooks, the reward of filial respect and duty; the other containing, alas! nothing but a Birchen Rod to castigate the refractory and disobedient. Over the mantle piece is suspended an emblematic picture of the Good and Bad Child. The smiling countenance of the dutiful daughter, whose little lap o'erflows with all that delights and renders the *golden age* happy, is strongly contrasted by the rueful visage of the crabbed urchin doomed to wear the ominous Rod in his waist coat button-hole, on his at-

tendance at School, an awful warning to his fellow pupils!

The foregoing account of the celebration of the Festival of St. Nicholas was prepared by JOHN PINTARD, at that time the Librarian of the Society. Among New-Yorkers, especially of the genuine Knickerbocker stamp—his name needs neither ornament nor addition, least of all, at the hands of his unworthy successor.

The engravings for the print referred to were executed by Doctor ALEXANDER ANDERSON of this city, at the request of Mr. PINTARD; and it is with peculiar pleasure that, after the lapse of more than half a century, I am able, at this time, to present the sheet in fac-simile—the engravings having been reproduced for me during the past week by the same venerable artist, now in the ninetieth year of his age.

To enhance the interest and value of this memorial of the past, I have added portraits of Mr. PINTARD and Doctor ANDERSON, both recently engraved on wood by the latter.

GEORGE H. MOORE,
Librarian, etc.

FESTIVAL OF ST. NICHOLAS:
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

This Report, prepared at the time by John Pintard, Librarian of the Society, Mr. Moore had reprinted in antique style, with a fac-simile of the print alluded to. The report was headed by portraits of Mr. Pintard and of Dr. Anderson, both engraved by the latter.

The President then introduced the guest of the evening, Professor Goldwin Smith, who was warmly welcomed and delivered an extempore address on the University of Oxford. The speaker gave many details of the University; of the nineteen colleges and five halls which compose the University, and of their government; and of the duties and positions of the professors, fellows, students, &c. The speaker also gave a sketch of the early history of each college, interspersing his account with comments on the condition of society, and the state of learning, politics and religion, at the era of the different foundations; in conclusion referring to the questions which have agitated the University during late years, and to the influence exerted by the institution upon the public mind of England. He expressed a hope that he might have an opportunity of repaying American students in Oxford the kindness shown him during his stay in this country.

At the close of the address, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Adams, a vote of thanks to the speaker was adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Nov. 8.*—The stated monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, Nov. 8th, at the rooms on Fremont street, Boston, the President, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. After the formal business of the Society had been transacted, the President announced in the following terms the death of the two distinguished corresponding members:

After the new volume of Proceedings, which has been laid on our table this morning, had gone through the Press, and while our faithful Secretary, to whose diligence we owe it, was in the act of preparing the roll of living members to be prefixed to it, he was called on to strike from that roll two names upon which we may be pardoned for dwelling for a very few moments this morning. One of them is the name of Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Connecticut; the other, that of Charles Christian Rafa, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

By the death of Professor Silliman, we are reminded of the fact that the Natural History, as well as the Civil and Political History, of New England and of our Country at large was originally included in the objects of our Association. Elected in September, 1808, his name has been on our rolls for more than fifty-six years, and for many years past it has stood at the very head of our Honorary and Corresponding members. He undoubtedly owed his election to the distinction which he had already acquired as a pioneer in the cause of chemical Science; and from that time to this his life has been mainly devoted to the pursuits of Chemistry and Geology. Our brethren of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of other kindred Institutions, will not fail to do full justice to his memory in these relations. But we cannot allow his name to disappear from our own rolls without a passing tribute to his virtues and accomplishments. Few men have enjoyed a more enviable reputation for purity of life, for amiability of disposition, and for devoted interest and effort in advancing the cause of Science in our Country. He has left an imperishable monument of himself in the Periodical which has so long been associated with his name. The Journal established by him in 1818, of which he was the sole Editor for twenty years, and the Senior Associate Editor for eight years more, has long been recognized at home and abroad as the Chief Repository of American Physical Science. He may thus be regarded as having been, in some sort, the Historian, or certainly, the Chronicler, of the rise and progress of the Science of our Country.

Born on the 8th of August, 1779, and dying on the 21th of Nov. 1864, Professor Silliman had become remarkable alike for his years and his virtues, and he has left an example in both pri-

vate and professional life which can hardly be too highly commended.

Professor Charles Christian Rafn, was an Antiquary of no common distinction. He is represented as having conceived in his early youth a warm interest in the literature and language of Northern Europe. After completing his education he obtained an appointment at the University Library in Copenhagen, where he made a careful revision of the old Icelandic Manuscripts, which were among the treasures of that Institution. At his suggestion and under his lead a Society was soon formed for advancing the cause of antiquarian researches in that region, and for collecting, preserving, and publishing such ancient records and manuscripts as might have escaped the ravages of time. This Society, which went into operation on a small scale about the year 1825, is now known to us all as The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and its meetings at Copenhagen and its numerous and valuable publications have attracted deserved attention in all parts of the world. During the twelve years and a half, from January 1825, to June 1837, it published no less than 50 volumes; and since that period about 50 more volumes have been added to the series. Professor Rafn was the perpetual Secretary of the Society, and the greater part, if not the whole, of its publications were carefully edited by him. In some of these publications, however, he could claim much more than ordinary credit of an Editor. He was substantially their author,—his notes and comments forming the principal part of the volumes both in amount and in value. One of these publications was of peculiar interest to our own land. I refer to his "*Antiquitates Americanae, sive Scriptores Septentrionales Rerum Ante Columbianarum in America*," published in 1837, in which he brought together so many materials, geographical, astronomical and nautical, in illustration and confirmation of the old Scandinavian traditions and Icelandic Manuscripts, to show that America had been discovered by the Northmen in the 10th century and that some of their Navigators visited its coasts repeatedly during the three or four succeeding centuries. It was said of this work in the North American Review, soon after its publication, that "Of the authenticity of the Manuscripts there was not a shadow of doubt," and that "it was one of the most valuable contributions ever made to the study of the history of our Continent."

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians was for many years under the immediate patronage of the late King of Denmark, Christian VII, who was not merely its titular President, but who took a most active and intelligent personal interest in its proceedings and welfare. He communicated several valuable Essays to its publications, and was munificent in his contributions to its Library and Cabinet. His recent

death, and that of Professor Rafn which followed his so soon, could not fail to have been deeply felt by that Society under any circumstances. Such losses have been an additional claim upon our sympathy, however, at a moment when the Kingdom of Denmark itself is suffering so severely from the encroachments and spoliations of Foreign Powers.

Professor Rafn was born on the 16th of Jan'y, 1795, and died on the 20th of Oct. last, having then nearly completed his seventieth year. He was elected an Honorary Member of this Society in April, 1829. He will be remembered by Students of History in both Hemispheres as one of the most devoted and successful antiquaries of his time.

I have been directed by the Standing Committee to offer the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Historical Society offer to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries the assurance of their sympathy in the severe losses which they have recently sustained by the successive deaths of their enlightened and munificent President, the late King of Denmark, Christian VII, and of their perpetual Secretary, Professor Charles Christian Rafn, P. D., whose labors and researches as an Antiquarian, have been well known, and highly appreciated in the New World as well as in the Old.

The Resolution was seconded by Dr. Jared Sparks, who spoke of the great services which had been rendered to Archaeology, and especially in its application to this country, by Prof. Rafn. From the documents which he edited it had been conclusively shown that this country was visited by the Northmen in the eleventh century. In paying this just tribute to Prof. Rafn, Dr. Sparks also spoke in terms of respect of the character of the late King of Denmark, who had been the President of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, and who had made important contributions to Archaeological science.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President called the attention of members to the new volume of "Proceedings" just laid upon the table, embracing the transactions of the society from April, 1863, to September, 1864, inclusive.

The following paper, drawn up by our Assistant Librarian, Dr. Appleton, giving an account of a large donation of MSS. of Italian Dramas, was read by the President:

A donation to the Library was received on the 10th of August last, from Wm. Winthrop, Esq. of Malta, consisting of 224 volumes in manuscript, entitled "*Collezione di Opere Drammatiche per Musica, Rappresentate in Diversi Teatri*," and containing no less than 1567 Italian Operas, Sacred dramas, Cantatas, Prologues, &c. The collection appears to have no definite arrangement, either alphabetical, chronological, or as

connected with the author of subject of the event works; the sacred cantatas, among which we find, in a single volume, versions of 27 Psalms, being mingled indiscriminately with the standard Operas, prologues, and minor compositions, written on occasion of the birth day or marriage of some royal or noble personage.

The sacred Dramas, or Oratorios, are worthy of notice, historically, as referring to certain public events and high festivals, either civic or ecclesiastical, at which they were first performed. They illustrate the whole period of Sacred History, commencing with "*La Creazione del Mondo*," as represented at the theatre of San Carlo in Naples, adapted to the music of Haydn which is more familiarly known to us as his sublime Oratorio of the Creation. "*La Morte d'Abel*," as represented at Malta in 1818, introduces as characters the family of our first parents. "*Il Sacrificio di Abramo*," under which title there are two distinct works in the collection, brings the scene down to the time of the patriarchs. In another volume we find the story of Joseph recorded in "*Giuseppe in Egitto*," to which is appended a narrative of the miraculous translation of a statue of St. Sebastian to the city of Melliti, in Sicily. In another we have "*Il Testamento di Mosè*," founded on the song of Moses, in Deuteronomy, ch. XXXII., and in which the dialogue is sustained by persons representing the Deity, and Moses. Cantatas consisting of single Psalms are introduced in several places. "*David umiliato*," with other dramatic representations of scenes in the life of David, and we find also "*Salomone esaltato al Trono*," which was performed at the opening of the chapel of St. Philip Neri, at Florence, in 1775, and "*Il Giudizio di Salomone*," at the Duomo in Syracuse, at the Festival of St. Lucia in 1821.

Among the dramas of which the subjects are taken from the New Testament, may be noticed "*L'Antro di Bellemme*," in which the performers represent a chorus of Angels, and another of Shepherds, which was prepared for the Festival of the nativity at the Apostolic Palaces. "*La Passione di Gesù Christo*," appears to have been performed in the Papal Chapel in 1730, to music composed by Caldara. "*Gesù deposto dalla Croce*," composed for the services of Passion week, presents as characters, the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalene, and St. John.

Many of these sacred dramas have, for their subject, some event in the life of the Virgin. We find one entitled "*I Prodigj della Divina Grazia nella Concezione de Maria Vergine*," in which the persons represented are Grace, Sin, St. Michael, and Lucifer; and in a Cantata for the Assumption of the Virgin are "*Divine Grace*," "*Original Innocence*," "*Divine Love*," and "*Human Nature*."

The names of persons taken from profane history are sometimes introduced in connection

with ideal characters, as in "*Il Tempio dell'Eternità*," we notice Deiphobus, Æneas, Eternity, Glory, Virtue, Time, and the Shade of Æneides.

Modern historical characters and events are commemorated in several of these compositions, among which may be found a Cantata in honor of George III of England, performed at the Royal Theatre in Malta in 1805, and another in commemoration of the battle of Navarino, produced at the same place in 1828. As a large number of these works may be seen to have been performed at this Theatre, it may be supposed that the collection was made for some individual or public institution at Malta. It appears to be the work of two transcribers, and most of the volumes are very carefully written, in a beautifully clean hand, and must have required much time and labor in the execution. No General Index is found in the collection, but a brief table of contents is prefixed to each volume.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, Boston, December 7.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, President Lewis in the chair.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported as donations since the last meeting, 29 volumes, 32 pamphlets and three manuscripts.

Rev. C. D. Bradley, the corresponding secretary, reported letters from the following gentlemen accepting membership, viz.: President, Hon. John W. Bacea of Natick, and Rev. Sumner Ellis of Boston; Corresponding, Hon. Freeman Morse, U. S. Consul, London, Eng., and Robert Bolton of Bedford, N. Y., author of the *History of Westchester County*. Wm. B. Towne, the Treasurer, reported that Benj. B. Torrey of Boston, and Ebenezer Alden, M. D., of Randolph, Mass., had made themselves life members.

Thomas Cushing, of Boston, read a biographical sketch, prepared at the request of the historiographer, of the late Gideon French Thayer, a resident member, for many years principal of the Chauncy-Hall School in this city. Mr. Cushing was his associate and is his successor in the charge of this school. Several of the members present were formerly pupils of the deceased.

Frederic Kidder, of Boston, read an interesting paper on *Historic Localities in Virginia*, suggested by a recent visit to the James River.

He first noted the passage down the Potomac, and gave a brief description of the Chesapeake bay, where it has been recently ascertained the Spaniards had a colony as early as 1566, and gave his interpretation of its Indian name. He gave a sketch of his passage up James river, noticing Newport News, which was early occupied by Daniel Gookin, who subsequently resided in Cambridge, Mass. Here was the scene of the bloody battle between the frigates Cum-

berland and Congress with the rebel ram Merrimac. He gave a description of Jamestown, and made a contrast between its present condition and that of Plymouth, the two starting points of English Colonization on our continent; of Westover, the former seat of Colonel Byrd, author of "The Westover Manuscripts;" of Butler's canal, its progress and intended use. This was the locality of the city of Henrico, which was founded by Sir William Dale in 1611, with a colony composed principally of Germans, hence the name of Dutch Gap. Here was erected the second (English) church in America, the next being at Bermuda Hundred. Here was the residence of Rolfe and his Indian wife Pocahontas. He gave an account of his interview with Gen. Grant in his simple tent. Subsequently he visited Norfolk, where the eyes of women still look defiantly on our flag, while they hope and pray secretly for rebel success. A description of old Hampton ruins and its hospitals concluded the paper.

Rev. F. W. Holland, Cambridge, read a valuable and well written paper on *Xavier*, in which he presented some new views with regard to that renowned missionary.

The above papers were listened to with much attention by an unusually large meeting. Votes of thanks were passed for each, and copies were requested for the use of the society.

Boston, Jan. 4.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday after-noon, January 4th, at the room of the society, No. 13 Bromfield street, the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President, Winslow Lewis, A. M., M. D., of Boston.

Vice Presidents,—Mass., Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., of Boston; Me., Hon. Israel Washburn, of Portland; N. H., Hon. Sam'l D. Bell, LL. D., of Manchester; Vt., Henry Clark of Poultney; E. I., Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence; Conn., Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. of Hartford.

Honorary Vice Presidents,—N. Y., Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL. D., of Buffalo; N. J., S. A. A. of Jersey City; Penn., Nath'l Chauncey, A. M., of Philadelphia; Md., J. H. B. Latrobe of Baltimore; Ohio, Hon. Elijah Hayward, A. B., of McConnellsville; Mich., Hon. Lewis Cass, LL. D., of Detroit; Ind., Hon. Ballard Smith of Terre Haute; Ill., Hon. John Wentworth, A. M., of Chicago; Iowa, Rt. Rev Henry W. Lee, D. D., of Davenport; Dist. of Columbia, Hon. George P. Fisher of Washington.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Henry M. Dexter, A. M., of Roxbury.

Recording Secretary, Edward S. Rand, Jr., A. M., of Boston.

Treasurer, William B. Towne of Brookline. Historiographer, Wm. B. Trask of Dorchester.

Librarian, John H. Sheppard, A. M., of Boston.

Directors, Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., of Boston; Joseph Palmer, A. M., M. D., of Boston; Hon. Geo. W. Messinger of Boston; Rev. F. W. Holland, A. M., of Cambridge; Rev. C. D. Bradlee, A. M., of Boston.

Publishing Committee, John Ward Dean of Boston; Wm. B. Trask of Dorchester; Rev. Henry N. Dexter, A. M., of Roxbury; Wm. H. Whitmore of Boston; Wm. S. Appleton, A. M., of Boston.

Trustees of the Bond Fund, Col. Aaron D. Hedges of Roxbury; Frederic Kidder of Boston; Thomas Waterman of Boston.

Trustees of the Barstow Fund and the Towne Memorial Fund, Wm. B. Towne of Brookline; Colonel Almond; D. Hedges of Roxbury; Hon. Charles B. Hall of Boston.

Committee on Finance, Frederic Kidder of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger of Boston; John M. Bradbury of Boston; John W. Candler of Brookline.

Committee on the Library, Jeremiah Colburn of Boston; Rev. Abner Morse, A. M., of Boston; E. R. Humphreys, LL. D., of Boston; George Mountfort of Boston.

Committee on Lectures and Essays, Wm. Reed Deane of Brookline; Rev. W. Gilbert, A. M., of West Newton; Hon. Charles Hudson, A. M., of Lexington; Rev. E. F. Slafter, A. B., of Boston; Rev. D. Clarke, D. D., of Waltham.

Committee of Heraldry, William H. Whitmore of Boston; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., of Salem; A. T. Perkins of Boston; Wm. S. Appleton, A. M., of Boston.

John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported that since the last annual session there had been received 340 bound volumes, 561 pamphlets and 18 manuscripts, making the library to consist at the present time of 6786 bound volumes and 20,245 pamphlets.

Wm. B. Towne, the Treasurer, reported that during the past year the ordinary receipts has paid the ordinary expenses, leaving the society free from debt and a balance in the treasury from this source of \$18.24. His report also showed that the life membership fund, which now amounts to the sum of \$1491.23, was invested in Government securities, and he recommended that this fund be increased by resident members making themselves life members, so far as it is practicable for them to do so, thus relieving themselves of an annual assessment, and creating a fund calculated to give strength, permanency and efficiency to the society.

Reports were then made as follows:

On Lectures and Essays by Wm. Reed Deane.

The Historiographer, by Wm. B. Trask.
 On the Library by J. Colburn.
 Biography of deceased members, by W. B. Towne.
 Newspapers, by F. Kidder.
 Bend Fund, by A. D. Hodges.
 Barstow Fund, by William B. Towne.
 Towne Memorial Fund, by the Trustees.
 Cushman Bequest, by Mr. Kidder.
 Finance, by F. Kidder.
 Publishing, by John W. Deane.
 Heraldry, by Wm. H. Whitmore.
 Shakespeare Tercentenary, by Wm. Reed Deane.

These reports show the excellent management of the finances, and the success of the society in all its plans during the past year.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. Winslow Lewis, the President of the Society. He said the position of the society, from the events daily transpiring, is one of immensely greater importance and more solemn responsibility than was the position it occupied before the outbreak of the civil war. He then recounted briefly the greatest events of the war during the past year, the benevolence of the sanitary fairs and commission in our great cities—and spoke of the patriotism of the community, all making the age one of the grandest, most benevolent and most terrible in history. At the election on the 8th of November, when popular self government stood on trial before the bar of a gazing world, amid intense but peaceful excitement of party feeling, LAW and ORDER were universally, absolutely triumphant. The quiet submission of the minority and the happy satisfaction of the majority, all show the grand and solemn character of the time in which it is our lot to live, and claim our heartfelt gratitude. Such events crowding and careering along the pathway of our daily life, impose new duties upon all individually and particularly upon our society as the vehicle of History. There is no presumption in saying that New England men and women are acting a prominent part in all these scenes, and that in mental acumen, enthusiasm of spirit and energy of action, New England leads America; that here are the levers which in guiding our country aright *no vis inertia* will be able to resist. No more effectual instrumentality for such right training and guidance can be found than in the studies to which our labors are professedly devoted, viz., HISTORY and GENEALOGY, or, better, BIOGRAPHY. The study of history in our schools and colleges is very defective. There is little regard for philosophical method and still less for that *impartial spirit of inquiry* which is the foundation stone of a right and profitable study of History. In Biography, too, national prejudices and personal predilections have given undue importance to some in-

dividuals, while others worthy more extended notice are passed by almost without a line in some of our biographical works. The lessons of History rightly and philosophically studied form the best and soundest training in politics and statesmanship, and where every man has a voice in the common government is all the more necessary.

The Providence of God is the genius of human history. If the organ of the Society, the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, joins with other measures of the members to promote aright the study of History, it will erect one of the strongest bulwarks for the defence of our country's free constitution, and one of the most effective barriers against anarchy and tyranny. He quoted from Dr. Arnold, and strongly recommended his lectures on History. Republican institutions like ours can only be maintained in purity and integrity by the morality and intelligence of the people. He recommended courses of lectures in some public Hall hired by the Society for the purpose until the time arrives, as he hoped not far distant, when it would have such a Hall of its own. By thus directing the labors of the Society it would be actively and powerfully conducive to the welfare of our beloved country. "Length of days be in her right hand and in her left riches and honor! May her ways be ways of pleasantness and all her paths be peace!"

The thanks of the society were voted to Dr. Lewis, and copies of his address were requested for publication in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and in separate form. A committee was chosen to consider the subject of procuring a Hall as recommended by the President for a course of Historical Lectures, consisting of Rev. D. Clarke, Rev. F. W. Holland and F. Kidder; after which the meeting adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — *Chicago, Dec. 5.*—J. Y. Scammon, Esq., took the Chair and called the Society to order. Rev. Wm. Barry, the Secretary, presented the following review of the operations of the Society for the year just passed.

It has been customary to notice this Society's proceedings in reference to a three-fold division of its labors: First, in one sphere of antiquarian or archaeological research; second, its library collections; and, third, its contributions to our modern history, local or national. As regards the first, it is said to confess how little is done or even attempted in Illinois in behalf of those ancient remains which unnumbered ages have handed down to us. Here they are in imposing numbers and array—their origin, age, builders, history, alike a riddle. A little has been done by us elsewhere—in Ohio and Wisconsin, for

instance—to rescue these interesting monuments from ruin, or to save to science some knowledge of their forms, structure and contents. Yet in Illinois the hand of the preserver is still, while the hand of the destroyer is never stayed. Recent research is strengthening a theory, suggested some years since in the Society's reports, that the forms and arrangement of the mounds may have been designedly historical, the premeditated signs of historical ideas or facts. Should some later Champollion decipher these supposed hieroglyphics of the now unknown race that built them, how deplorable would be felt the loss of a single mound, as of a leaf torn out of the precious chronicles of man's earliest ages. The subject of the antiquity of man which is now attracting earnest attention throughout Europe, may yet need the light to be thrown by these mystic symbols, not wholly lost to us on our Western prairies. By our Western lake and river sides, in the tumult of war and rush of Western settlement and trade, one may not plead with success the claims of these silent voices of the great prehistoric past. May we not hope that some earnest, far-seeing minds will yet be the successful advocates of these traditional monuments, staying at least the violence that would mar and destroy them, or yet better, preserving them to the science of the future, as they have been transmitted unimpaired to us. Let not our Christian civilisation be reproached as the vandal destroyer of monuments which the ages and the untutored red men have reverentially spared.

In passing to notice the Society's library with its varied collections of the past year, the best summary will be afforded by presenting a tabular view of the annual and total collections, as follows:

	1863-4.	Total.
Books bound.....	478	13,302
Unbound Books and Pamphlets..	5,982	57,874
Old and rare Newspapers.....	86	356
Files of Newspapers.....	149	1,169
Files of Serials.....	271	1,844
Maps and Charts.....	25	1,122
Prints and Photographs.....	22	181
Contributions to the Cabinet, individual and collective.....	24	97
Collections of Miscellanies.....	38	120
Manuscripts.....	3,485	4,727
Total.....	10,505	80,792

The enumeration of our imposing array of "pamphlets" now numbering exactly fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, is exceeded only in America by those of Harvard College, numbering seventy thousand, and the Boston Athenæum, yet larger, having seventy-five thousand. This vast accumulation of unbound matter on our shelves, (and I may add, floors), is destined, we believe, to have an important place in the Society's future. Early ar-

ranged and bound, the Society's number of bound volumes could be soon raised to twenty thousand or even more, besides placing many valuable publications in the way of convenient use, which are now useless.

The Secretary cannot dismiss the subject of the recent collections, without noticing the thousands of manuscripts just placed in our custody, from the literary remains of the late esteemed John Russell, of Bluffdale,—the most extensive and valuable ever presented to us. They include a long correspondence with John M. Peck, and with numerous persons of distinction in Illinois, covering the period from 1828 to 1860, while they reflect light upon most of the conspicuous movements in the political history of the State during that time. The Society owes a debt of gratitude to the surviving family of their deceased associate, so long a respected writer, editor, teacher, and citizen of Illinois, for this most welcome and important trust. These unquestionable autographs will prove the best witnesses of the facts of history, and well deserve a safe custody and the most careful preservation.

But if the library has necessarily engrossed much of the labor of the past year, it has not precluded attention to the Society's correspondence and legitimate labors in behalf of Western history.

Five hundred and eighty-four letters have been written in the Society's behalf, and two hundred and fifty-four received during the twelve-month gone. At our meetings have been submitted numerous original papers, chiefly prepared by request, and worthy of a place in the archives of the association.

To the Hon. Henry S. Baird, an early resident of Green Bay, we owe five different papers—on the "Settlement," the "Indian Tribes and Treaties," and the "Fisheries" of Green Bay. Also on the "North American Indian" in general, and on the "Early commerce of the Lakes."

Mr. George P. Upton prepared for us an extended Monograph, grouping the material facts of the siege of Island No. 10. By the learned labor of Professor H. Bannister, of Evanston, a faithful translation was prepared and presented of Muller's extended essay, in the German, on the "Idea of the Great Spirit, as held by the North American Indians." Some of the recollections of Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard respecting the Indian treaty of 1832, by which large parts of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan were released to the United States, were presented to the Society in a paper prepared by Mr. Lawrence Proudfoot.

Those well known pioneers, and pioneer printers and editors of Illinois, Mr. George Churchill and Hooper Warren, have favored us with several communications of historical value, the last of Mr. Warren relating to the so-called "Black

Laws" of Illinois, with a reference to various publications on that subject. Gen. John A. Clark, U. S. Surveyor General of New Mexico, was the author and donor of an interesting sketch of the Navajo Indians.

Dr. L. A. Lapham wrote upon the Indian Treaties of the Northwest; while to Col. James Grant Wilson we owe interesting facts relative to the early Taylor family of Chicago, and the first bridge built over the Chicago river in 1832; the information, strange to say, obtained by Col. Wilson at Brownsville, in Texas, during its late occupation by Gen. Banks.

Resolutions by this Society have been recently forwarded to the State Executive, recommending the establishment of a State Bureau of Statistics.

But, (omitting other matters of minor interest) we have time but to notice one other prominent event of the year, which is likely to effect most sensibly the Society's future. Near a year ago, a few generous members of this Society commenced a private subscription to secure a lot and building for our already unmanageable collection. Circumstances arrested their work near its happy end; but the society at its annual meeting, three weeks ago, reconstituted and adopted the project, committing the subscription to energetic hands. In two weeks from that time the lot was secured—120 feet by 132 feet, on the northwest corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets, at a cost in cash of \$18,000; while more than \$10,000 had been obtained beyond that amount. Towards the erection of a building. It now remains only to augment this last named amount till adequate to the erection of a commodious and safe fire-proof building—say 40 feet by 66 or 80 feet, to place this institution on a footing commensurate with its purposes and gratifying to our natural sensibilities for the good and honor of Chicago and the Northwest.

In 1837, when Chicago was in its municipal childhood—just five years old—there were in the United States only six public libraries whose number of full-bound volumes exceeded that of this Society, as reported this evening. The largest library then existing, was at Philadelphia, of forty-four thousand volumes, followed next by that at Harvard College, having forty-two thousand. The Library of the Boston Athenæum numbered less than thirty thousand.

In the quarter of a century since elapsed, the number of libraries in the United States, having over ten thousand volumes, has risen from twenty to one hundred and four; while the entire kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland had, in 1856, but forty-three, and France, in the same year, but thirty-eight libraries above the same standard. Of the 104 in the United States, three exceed 100,000—that of Harvard College being the largest (140,000); two have 80,000 or more;

two 60,000. This Society occupies a place midway in the scale, being the fifty-sixth, out of 104. In the number of what we call unbound books and pamphlets, we are exceeded, as before observed, by two institutions only.

We recall these facts, not in the spirit of vain boasting, but to call to mind the bibliographical and literary advancement of America, within a quarter of a century; and this as a promise and monition, too, of what is likely to await our own city.

If, within a little more than eight and a half years, without endowment, and in the face of discouragements not few nor light, this young, struggling neophyte has been placed where it is, what may we not hope for in its yet to be unfolded future, when a common love and pride, and sensitive regard for our city's welfare, may attract to this now humble ministrations to the common good, not only the benefactions of large-hearted affluence, but the coöperative good will of the many men of learning, science, art and genius, of all nationalities, rapidly congregating here. Do we mistake in the belief that an appropriate repository for this Society's collections, with suitable provision for their arrangement and care, and for a tasteful and commodious reading room, which may be the attractive resort, when desired, of the cultivated of both sexes, indeed of all who thirst for knowledge, is now a felt want which should not be disappointed, and the satisfaction of which would soon and richly repay the outlay it may require?

We say repay. Yes, a full revenue comes from such giving as this, a rich harvest from the sowing. Who, on entering some time-honored library, and seeing above its well-filled and venerable alcoves the inscribed names of individuals, whose generous benefactions once filled those shelves with the treasures of olden wisdom, for the benefit of future ages, has not warmed towards those long buried benefactors, and felt that in this pleasant communion of the dead and the living, perpetual and never broken, was secured the true apotheosis, the genuine immortality of beneficent influence. If, therefore, these pressing cares of ours, whether of commercial or professional life, which crowd on most, debar us from complete appropriation to ourselves of the intended benefits of an institution like this, will it not console us that the good we do will be gladly seized and garnered by others, and live long after us, when that ever forewarned event comes, which reminds us all

"What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

In closing this meager glance at the record of another twelvemonth, while thanking this society's friends for all their timely and generous aid to it, it is but justice to lay a chaplet of honor upon the fresh graves of two good friends of this institution who have passed from us within that period. One, the late Hooper War-

ren, a faithful and esteemed correspondent of this Association, for forty years a not inconspicuous actor in events which have become, in our state, historical, died in August last, in full age, with the benedictions of many friends upon his true-hearted worth. The other, Dr. Franklin Scammon, first Professor of Botany in the University of Chicago, as a man, a naturalist, a citizen and a christian, left a memory of worth and of benefits to the general good of our city, widely esteemed. To any of us it would be grateful to know that the respectful sentiments he inspired toward him, in all who knew him, might follow as when we shall go after him "to the pale realms of shade," and to the communions of a higher life.

"Sinking within Death's arms, as sinks the sun
Below the farthest hills, when his day's work is done."

At the conclusion of the Secretary's report, Hon. Wm. H. Brown was introduced, and read a very interesting paper upon the rise and progress of the anti-slavery sentiment in Illinois, a task for which his early residence in the state, and his identity with those earlier movements, rendered him peculiarly capable.

Mr. Brown said: Slavery has always been the disturbing element in this government. In the North and East, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, human chattelism gradually died out, but in the South, because the system was more in consonance with the notions of not only the earlier but the latter settler, it flourished and grew with every succeeding year, and became aggressive in its character, and increased until its labors terminated in the last great endeavor to compass the destruction of the government. The prosperity of the free North, with the blighting curse of uncompensated labor forever removed, was happily contrasted with the shiftlessness and lack of enterprise which distinguished the South.

The first direct conflict between the elements of freedom and slavery was when Missouri applied for admission into the Union with a slave constitution. Then the advocates of both policies waged a bitter and relentless war which was only assuaged by the adoption of what was called the Missouri Compromise. With a faith more infamous than the ancient Punic faith, at least one of the high contracting parties to that compromise had shamefully violated it, as all the world would know, when the efforts to introduce slavery into Kansas by the propagandists should pass into history.

The second grand conflict was fought on the soil of Illinois; to describe this should be the object of his address. This battle between the hosts of freedom and slavery was fought in 1823-24. At this time the settlements of Illinois were confined to a narrow strip of territory bordering upon her great rivers. The speaker said that Cahokia and Kaskaskia were among

the earliest settlements in Illinois. These were settled by the French Canadians as early as the latter part of the seventeenth century. The American Bottoms wherein these towns were located were described by the speaker—at the time he settled in Illinois—as being then, as now, marvels of fertility and richness. In other portions of the state there were few settlements until after the war of 1812.

At that time the city of Cairo had a local habitation and a name, and its settlers really thought, as its present inhabitants think, that it was destined to be the largest city on the continent. Just then, immigration began to extend into our borders with unexampled rapidity, particularly from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. The immigrants from the former state were educated and wealthy, and came hither because of their love for free institutions, while the immigrants from the two latter were made up mostly of the poor whites, who were ignorant, intolerant and bigoted. Mr. Brown described the political condition of Illinois at this early day, and descanted at length upon the financial policies that then prevailed. Before 1820, all business had been conducted upon the high-pressure principle. All products were largely inflated in value, and real estate brought exorbitant prices. The bubble burst in 1820. Immigration ceased almost entirely, and many of those who had located in the state in the expectation of permanently remaining here, took up their lines in more pleasant places. We had no currency at this time. In 1821-22 the first State Bank was chartered, whose issues were based upon state credit. These rapidly depreciated in value until a dollar in currency was worth but thirty-three cents. Real estate became altogether unsaleable, and no prudent man would take it as a gift. It was at this time that immigration was tending Missouri-ward, and all because of a provision in our constitution forbidding slavery.

It was at this period that the general election occurred. Mr. Brown gave a brief review of the political situation of the state. The number of votes cast at that election for Governor was 8,960, of which Mr. Coles received 2,868 votes, which, as there were four candidates, proved a plurality, and secured for him the seat. Mr. Coles was the leader of the anti-slavery element, and it was mainly to his efforts and those of his friends that the measure for calling a convention and engrafting upon the Constitution a provision allowing slavery in the State was defeated.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — *Madison, January.* — At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Historical Society, Prof. D. D. Butler, LL. D., of the State University, to whom a certain rare and

curious medallion which has lately been added to the museum, had been assigned for examination and elucidation, submitted the following report:

One of the richest, rarest, royalest of medals, of indubitable genuineness, has been unearthed where one would last look for such a gem—namely in Wisconsin—in our far northwest. In Buffalo county, near the Mississippi It was turned up in September, 1861, by a farmer, Charles Horace Sabin, while plowing in his field, which had never been plowed but twice, at a new settlement named Maxwell, on Bear Creek, an affluent to the Chippewa river.

This antique relic has been handed me for elucidation—a welcome task, although it may prove of impossible performance, away from all books on numismatology.

The medal was stamped to mark a great historic era—namely the peace of Westphalia—its diameter measures thirty-eight sixteenths of an inch. Round both of its faces there runs an ornamented border or wreath. Its weight is 840 grains; the silver in a dollar is 412½ grains.

At its top two holes were once drilled—in the edge so as not to mar its face—for inserting a loop, that it might be hung on a wall, or around one's neck.

On its reverse the medallion bears the following ten lines in Latin:

Pacis felicitas,
Orbi christiano qua restituta,
Qua ad incitamentum demonstrata,
Tot regnis et provinciis,
Ad utrumque solem utrumque oceanum,
Terra marique pars securitas
Tranquillitati publican.
SPM ET VOTO.
Monasterii, Westph.,
Anno MDCXLVIII.

Which may be thus translated:

The happiness of peace,
In part restored to the Christian world,
In part held forth as a winning example,
To so many kingdoms and provinces,
Unto both suns [the rising and setting] and to
both oceans,
Security obtained on land and sea,
Through hopes and vows
For public tranquillity,
At Münster in Westphalia,
In the year sixteen hundred and forty-eight.

In speaking of peace as restored "in part" and "in part held forth as a winning example," as well as of "vows for public tranquillity," the inscription alludes to the fact that terms of pacification were settled between Spain and Holland, on the 30th of January, 1648, while the other belligerents, Sweden, France, the Emperor of Germany, and their allies, continued waging war for almost a year.

Upon the obverse, and encircling it, we meet with the following legend, which forms the 118th line in the third book of Virgil's *Æneid*:

Et juncti currum dominæ subiere leones.
"Lions joined in one were yoked to the car of their mistress," [Peace].

Between each pair of these words there is a star or a rose.

On the open space within the encircling legend—technically termed "the field"—and beneath the words *pax Hispano Batava*, the goddess of peace is drawn in a chariot by two lions, who are trampling upon a battle flag and what appears an emblazoned shield, or grand-garde. Her right arm clasps the horn of plenty, which overflows with flowers and fruits: while her left holds both the lion-reins and, as her whip, the caduceus of Mercury, that winged olive wand which became the symbol of peace, because with it the god pacified two fighting serpents and made them twine around it in a loving embrace.—Behind her seat, in place of a band-box, a war drum is lashed above a General's cap. In the foreground, a cannon is tumbling at the heels of the lions, while cannon shot, pikes, sword and pistol, as well as the two halves of a cuirass, lie on the earth as if contemptuously thrown away.

One of the lion steeds which represents the King of Spain arrayed in what heralds call arms of pretension, is crowned with the imperial diadem of Germany, and bears in his uplifted paw its imperial sceptre,—each distinguishable by a cross surmounting a globe. The other lion represents the Netherlandic United Provinces. He grasps a double sheaf of arrows with allusion to the *Æsopic* fable about the bundle of sticks, which, taken together, no man could break, though an old invalid snapped them asunder one by one. The purpose, as in the Dutch motto: *vis unita fortior*—"strength united is stronger,"—is to symbolize the necessity of Hollandic union. The arrows are seven, because the United Provinces were so many.

We are at first surprised to see the armorial figure emblematic of Holland, which was a republic, decorated with a crown. Yet it is indisputable that the Dutch arms, in the seventeenth century, were a lion beneath a crown, perhaps to signify that the Dutch people were no less sovereign than any monarch. Sceptics on this point may find those arms so blazoned on a map of New Netherlands, published in 1621, and reproduced by a *fac simile* in the first volume of the *New York Colonial Collections*.

In the wheel of the triumphal car, the hub is formed by the head of the Gorgon Medusa, which the armipotent Minerva was wont to bear in battle on her aegis, and the flaming or snaky locks of which serve for the spokes. Indeed the car itself is so massive that it must at first have been intended for the god of war, and thus it proclaims Mars despoiled of his throne.

Just behind the peace-goddess, the sun is so rising that its beams gild and glorify her head with a halo.

The whole disk of silver is in wonderful

preservation. It was so bright when found as to need no scouring, but rubbing off a little rust from the inscription. Not a letter in the legend, save two i's in *provinciis*, is blurred. No ray of the sun, no rein of the steeds, no cord on the drum, no jewel in the crowns, is effaced or obscured. So perfect is the pistol as to make it clear that its model was the "wheel-lock" which struck fire out of a fire-stone, that is out of iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, by means of whirling round against it a tiny steel wheel. After all, some minutiae in the device may be of doubtful interpretation. It is difficult to judge what manner of antiquated armor, shaped something like a spherical triangle, lies beneath the paws of the Spanish lion, and what it is which is carved upon the front of the car of Peace. Possibly it is the head of Mars degraded to the dash-board. A dove also appears to be flying down to perch on the backs of the lions. Yet this may be mere fancy.

Few events are so world-famous and hence so worthy of commemoration, as the peace of Westphalia—the initiative of which is celebrated by the medal before. After seven years of negotiation, begun in a spirit so punctilious that the ambassadors, through each claiming the head of the table, would never have begun the discussion, had not some one devised for them a round table to sit at, it closed a thirty years' war between the German States, and a war of eighty years duration between Spain and Holland—a struggle which, at one time or another, had involved every European State, as well as its colonies, and which in all the bloody annals of war has scarcely a parallel. A magnificent medal was demanded in honor of a peace which recognized the independence of Holland, which was the morning-star of modern religious tolerance, and which formed the basis of the political system of Europe.

The question recurs—"How could a Dutch medal penetrate into the heart of the western continent?"

Had it been of French origin, we might be ready to trace its advent hither to Father Guignas, who, in 1727, was with a party that built a fort not more than a day's journey from where it was brought to light. Or, we might imagine it was dropped by Le Sueur, who passed near that spot in 1699; or perhaps by Perrot who, ten years earlier, had taken possession of Lake Pepin; or that it was robbed from Hennepin who, first of all white men, visited that region, and that as an Indian captive, in 1680. Or, we might suppose it to have been in some way procured from Jesuit missionaries who, within a dozen years after it was minted, had established stations on the south of Lake Superior. But why should Frenchmen carry with them Dutch medals?—Frenchman who, within the last century, have been gravely

doubting the possibility of the existence of wit in any German?

After all, however, there is more ground than I at first supposed for the conjecture, that the puzzling medal was carried up the Mississippi by the first white man—whom we know to have ever ascended that river—Father Hennepin.

Hennepin was a native of Belgium; he had a sister married in Dutch Flanders, and there he studied and spent his youth. In the Dutch town of Maastricht, he early had charge of a hospital. In America, he had been intimate with the Dutch in Albany.—Holland was clearly the home of his heart.

What more natural than that he should have had one of those medals, which were made when he was about eight years old, and of which, as the seal of national independence, all Netherlands must have been so proud. But if he had one, it was doubtless taken from him by the Indians who, he says, never left him out of their sight, for fear he would hide some valuable under the ground. But his captors hunted along the great river as they carried him up and down, and their usual hunting-ground was near where the medal was ploughed up.

The truth, then, though stranger than fiction, may be, that Hennepin took with him to the far West the most suggestive issue of the Dutch mint as a memorial of his youth or friends in Holland; and that he was robbed of that relic by some savage, who soon dropped it in the leafy wilderness, or the grass of the prairie, there to lie undisturbed and keep its secret till the savages, and the French had vanished away.

This theory of medallion transmission—though fascinating to the imagination—I will readily abandon, as soon as one more plausible shall come to my knowledge.

It seems improbable that the puzzling medallion can have been lost in recent times by any Dutch immigrant. It was found in a township which was not yet seven years old, in which, to this day, there is not a single Hollander. New comers from the Netherlands would not be likely to possess a piece so rare and ancient, and one never intended for circulation. The valley of the Chippewa, in which our medal was picked up, still abounds in valuable furs, and trappers no doubt penetrated thither more than a century ago. But these *voyageurs* were French, almost to a man. If they had been Dutch, they were not of a class whom we should expect to bring with them curiosities of such a nature.

On the whole, it is not impossible that this noblest daughter of the Netherlands' mint—standing in its medallurgy—at the end of such a vista as Washington occupies in the list

of our Presidents — if Hennepin's fingers never touched it, became the booty of some French or Indian warrior, on a raid among Dutch plantations in New York, possibly at the surprise of Schenectady in 1690, and as a trophy was carried round his neck, handed down, it may be, through generations, transmitted from tribe to tribe, till in the rapture of battle or the chase, it fell unnoticed to the earth, where it was buried by winds and rains — winds heaping up sand and dust — rains washing them down. It came to light near the dividing line between the ancestral hunting grounds of the Chippewas and the Sioux. The singular perfection of the medal urges me to think that it could not have been long thumbed and worn, but that it was, ages ago, plunged in the bosom of the earth, where it lurked in safety, though less than a foot beneath the surface, till the fullness of time for its resurrection. It could hardly have been old when it was buried.

Notes on Books.

Current Fictions tested by Uncurrent Facts; A series of Tracts, Personal, Political and Historical, Declaratory, Argumentative and Documentary. By HENRY B. DAWSON. New York: Printed by J. N. Bradstreet & Son. 1864, 8°, 48 pp.

Mr Dawson's Edition of the Federalist, reproducing the work as originally issued, contained an Introduction, partly bibliographical in its treatment of the various editions of the work, partly historical in the investigation of the authorship of the various numbers of the work, and a view of the condition of public affairs which called forth the article and made them of such enduring value. Mr. Dawson is an original thinker, and forming his opinion from research and reflection expresses it decidedly. In the present case he was criticized by members of the Hamilton and Jay families. Letters and pamphlets have appeared, and Mr. Dawson is apparently about to put all in a permanent form. At this stage, and with only one party, in a manner, before the court, no opinion as to the merit of the question at issue can be expected here.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the Annual Meeting held in Worcester, Oct 21, 1864. Boston. John Wilson; 1864.

We have seldom read proceedings of more interest. Mr. Livermore's Report of the Council, with its graceful tribute to Isaiah Thomas and Joseph Quincy, precludes the more statistical portion. The account of the various copies of the Dighton Rock is of high value; and none can read without positive zest and hearty enjoyment the paper by Mr. E. E. Hale on Roanoke Island

and James River, and the remarks of Mr. Charles Deane on the James. The difficulty encountered by students in following our early writers through part of the country with which they are not personally acquainted, and the small aid which they can glean as to some parts from maps or printed books, is well known. But who would expect to find northern students, amid the din of war, ascending the James with Smith and Wingfield and Hamoron, and to follow their course and recognize the spot where each important event occurred. It would seem indeed as though history is a northern instinct; to be pursued under any circumstances, as in the case of a young officer stopping to buy a rare old tract that caught his eye as he marched to his last battle field.

Jugement Erroné de M. Ernest Renan sur les Langues Sauvages: Par N. O. Montreal, E. Senecal. 1864, 8°, 23 pp.

Renan, as a professor of Semitic languages, naturally exalts the object of his studies; the Indo-European stands next with him. In one of his works he says; "To imagine a savage race speaking a semitic or Indo-European language is a contradictory fiction to which no one versed in the laws of comparative philology and the general theory of the human mind, will lend himself." The discredit thus thrown on American languages has elicited this Canadian reply, defending the two great languages of Canada and the Northern States—the Algonquin and Iroquois, from the imputation of being discordant cries, variable or unphilosophic. The Indian mind, as traced in their language, is not one brutalized by barbarism, void of ideas and of expressions for conveying their relation to each other. It does not generalize, indeed, but has that multiplicity of forms, which, in written languages have, by elimination, been reduced to simpler expressions.

Morgan and his Captors. By REV. F. SENOUR, Cincinnati. S. F. Vent & Co. 1864. 12°, 386 pp.

The career of Morgan, one of those more active Southern officers, closed like that of Johnson, Jackson, Polk, Cleburne, in death, is here summed up, accompanied by sketches of the officers who captured him in his raid north of the Ohio. These comprise Brigadiers Generals Hobson and Shackleford, Col. Jacob, Major Rae. An account of Morgan's last raid and death closes the volume.

As Morgan and the captors, whose lives are here given, were all Kentuckians, the author throws important light on all the earlier secession movements in the state, giving it no inconsiderable value in the consideration of local affairs, necessary in a general view of the present war. The book is handsomely printed, and illustrated with a portrait of Morgan,



Edward Everett.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.]

MARCH, 1865.

[No. 8.]

General Department.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The sudden close of a well spent life, the abrupt interruption of labors prompted by the highest feelings of patriotism and philanthropy, the silencing of a golden tongue that never clothed in eloquent periods the conceptions of a great and cultivated mind for any ignoble cause, the sudden death of Everett came on the country as a common woe. Throughout the land, from the national government to civic corporations, all pay honor to the departed great.

In the election which preceded the great civil war, Mr. Everett stood side by side with a Southern man as candidates for peace and union; when the civil war broke out his large heart embraced the whole country, and while pen and tongue were ever ready in the support of the national cause, he could never allow his exertions in presenting the cause of right in clearest light to divert him from the great duties of charity. His last noble acts were his efforts to relieve the people of East Tennessee; his death itself, was a result of an eloquent plea for the suffering poor of long misguided Savannah.

Mr. Everett's life has been thus sketched by George S. Hillard in Appleton's New Encyclopedia:

"Edward Everett, an American statesman, orator, and man of letters, was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 11th, 1794. He entered Harvard College in 1807, at the age of 13, and was graduated in course in 1811, with the highest honors, in a class containing more than an average amount of ability. While an under graduate he was

the principal conductor of a magazine published by the students, called the "Harvard Lyceum." He left behind him at the college a very brilliant reputation as a scholar and writer, which long lingered there in tradition. For some time after leaving college he was employed there as a tutor, at the same time pursuing his studies in divinity, the profession which he had selected.

In 1812 he delivered a spirited poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on American poets. In 1813 he was settled as pastor over the Brattle street Church in Boston, filling the place left vacant by the death of the lamented Buckminster. He immediately won great admiration by the eloquence and power of his pulpit discourses. In 1814 he published a work entitled "Defence of Christianity," against the work of George Bethune English, entitled the "Grounds of Christianity Examined, by comparing the New Testament with the Old." In the same year he was chosen by the corporation of Harvard College to fill the chair of Greek literature, a professorship then recently created by the bounty of the late Samuel Eliot. With a view of qualifying himself for the duties of this post, he entered upon an extended course of European travel and study, leaving home in the Spring of 1815, and returning in the Autumn of 1820.

After a brief stay in England, he proceeded, to the University of Gottingen, where he remained for two years. In the Winter of 1817-'18 he was at Paris. In the Spring of 1818 he went over to England, where he was kindly received by many of the leading men of the day, including Scott, Byron, Jeffrey, Campbell, Mackintosh, Romilly, and Davy. He spent a day or two under Scott's hospitable roof

at Abbotsford. Returning to the continent, he passed the Winter in Italy, and thence made a journey into Greece, returning through Wallachia and Hungary to Vienna. During his residence in Europe, his range of study embraced the ancient classics, the modern languages, the history and principles of the civil and public law as then professed in the German Universities, and a comprehensive examination of the existing political systems of Europe.

Upon his return home, he entered upon the duties of his professorship. He gave a new impulse to the study of classical literature by a series of brilliant lectures upon Greek literature and ancient art, first delivered to the students at Cambridge, and afterward repeated before large audiences in Boston. At the same time he took the editorship of the "North American Review," which he conducted till 1824. "Mr. Everett's public life began in 1824, when he was nominated and elected to Congress by the constituency of the district in which he resided. His nomination was made without his being consulted, and was a spontaneous movement on the part of the young men of his district, almost without distinction of party. He was himself, as might naturally be expected, a supporter of the administration of Mr. Adams, then just elected President.

Mr. Everett served by successive reëlections, ten years in Congress; and during the whole period he was a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, perhaps the most important one at that time in the House. In the 20th Congress, though generally acting in the minority, he was Chairman of that Committee, having been selected for that post by the Democratic Speaker, Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia. He also held a place on all the most important select Committees raised while he was in Congress, and in every instance he was selected to draw either the majority or minority report. In the 19th Congress, though then just elected to the House, and the youngest member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, he drew the celebrated report on the Panama mission, the leading measure of that session. In the 20th Congress,

forming with Mr. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, the minority of the well known Retrenchment Committee, he drew up all those portions of its report which relate to the Department of State and of War.

He was Chairman of the Select Committee, during Mr. Adam's presidency, on the Georgia controversy, and was always zealous and prominent in his efforts to secure good treatment to the Indians. He drew the report of the Committee in favor of the heirs of Fulton. With Gov. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, he formed the minority of the Bank Investigating Committee which was sent to Philadelphia in 1834, and drew up the minority report. He wrote the minority report of the Committee of Foreign Relations upon the controversy with France in the spring of 1835, and took a leading part in the debate upon the subject. He made two or three reports on the subject of the claims of American citizens on Foreign powers, for spoliation committed on our commerce during the French continental system, and continued the discussion further in the *North American Review*. He always served on the Library Committee, and generally on that for Public Buildings.

In 1827 he addressed a series of letters to Mr. Canning on the Colonial trade, which were extensively read. In the summer of 1829, in the congressional vacation, he made an extensive tour through the southern and western states, and was everywhere received with marked distinction. At Nashville, at Lexington, and at the Yellow Springs, Ohio, he was complimented with public dinners, and charmed his hosts by beautiful specimens of that species of eloquence in which he is generally admitted to hold the first place among his cotemporaries. The points of Mr. Everett's congressional career which we have indicated, form but a small part of his labors and services in the House of Representatives. He was a faithful and assiduous attendant at the sessions, and a diligent observer of the proceedings of that body. He was a frequent but not an obtrusive debater.

His speeches were carefully prepared, full of information, weighty in substance, polished in form and perfectly free from

those indecorums and personalities which sometimes deface Congressional debates. In his attention to the private affairs of his constituents he was always prompt and patient. Occupied as he was with public business during his congressional life, his regular and inflexible habits of industry enabled him to find time for literary labor. Besides the elaborate public addresses which he occasionally delivered, he prepared several articles of high merit for the *North American Review*. Among them may be mentioned, with particular commendation, a paper in the number for October, 1830, in which the South Carolina doctrine of nullification is discussed and converted with masterly ability.

To this article Mr. Madison's letter on the subject, addressed to Mr. Everett, was with the author's permission appended. In the autumn of 1834 he declined a renomination to Congress, as his political friends in Massachusetts were desirous of presenting his name as candidate for the office of Governor, to which he was chosen, by a large majority at the ensuing election. He was afterwards three times re-elected, holding the executive office four years. His administration was dignified, useful and popular. Gen. Harrison was chosen President in 1840; and Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, Mr. Everett's warm personal and political friend, perceiving his eminent fitness to represent the country at the Court of St. James, to this post he was accordingly appointed. Our relations with England at that time were grave.

The controversy touching the Northeastern boundary, which for half a century had been a subject of difference, seemed to have reached a point beyond which an amicable adjustment was hopeless. The recent burning of the *Caroline*, and the arrest of McLeod, had inflamed the public mind in both countries. The case of the *Creole*, and questions connected with Oregon and Texas, were also elements of irritation. American vessels had been seized and detained by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. The confidence reposed in him by the Administration at home was shown by the fact that he was sent to London to dis-

cuss all these questions without any specific instructions from the Government of the United States, but everything was left to his own unfettered judgment.

Entering at once upon the discharge of his arduous and delicate duties, he justified, by his ability, discretion, and tact, the large confidence which had been reposed in him. Though the settlement of the Northeastern boundary, and of the Oregon question was transferred to Washington by the appointment of Lord Ashburton as special Ambassador, yet many important questions were left in Mr. Everett's charge. Among the most important was that involving the construction of the first article of the Convention between the two countries on the subject of the fisheries. Mr. Everett secured for our fishermen the long disputed right to take fish in the Bay of Fundy.

He procured at various times, and in the face of great obstacles, the release from the penal colony of Van Dieman's Land of sixty or seventy American citizens convicted of participating in the Canadian Rebellion. Mr. Everett's position at the Court of St. James must have been rendered more difficult by the frequent changes in the Department of State. Mr. Webster retired in the Spring of 1843, and was succeeded within a brief period by Mr. Upshur, Mr. Legare, and Mr. Calhoun. But by all these gentlemen Mr. Everett's services were duly appreciated, and he enjoyed the confidence of all. Mr. Everett's social position in England was equally honorable and agreeable to him, and a source of just pride to his countrymen. His cultivation and accomplishments were everywhere recognized, and his public speeches were received with enthusiasm.

In the spring of 1843 he was appointed to fill the newly constituted mission to China, with a view to establish commercial relations with that country, which honorable trust he was compelled to decline. Immediately upon his return to the United States, in the autumn of 1845, Mr. Everett was chosen President of Harvard University. He superintended the publication of the new edition of the works of Mr. Webster, at his special request, and prepared an

elaborate memoir, which was prefixed to the first volume. Upon the lamented death of that great statesman, in November, 1852, Mr. Everett was called upon by President Fillmore to fill the vacant place of Secretary of State. He held the office during the last four months of President Fillmore's administration.

The question which attracted most of the public interest during Mr. Everett's administration of the Department of State, was the joint proposition of Great Britain and France to enter with the United States into a tripartite convention guaranteeing to Spain in perpetuity the exclusive possession of Cuba. This proposition was declined by the United States, in a diplomatic note of great ability drawn up by Mr. Everett. His exposition of the policy of this country was received with very general approbation by the people and the press, without distinction of party. Before leaving the Department of State, Mr. Everett was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States, took his seat in that body at the commencement of the special executive session in March, 1853, and made an able and elaborate speech on the Central American question.

Upon the assembling of the 33d Congress, in December, 1853, Mr. Everett, as might have been expected, found himself in a state of impaired health, from the severe and uninterrupted labors of the previous eighteen months, but he applied himself with his usual industry to the discharge of the duties that lay before him. His health, under the pressure of official toil and excitement, grew constantly worse, and in the following May, under the imperative advice of his physician, he resigned his seat. A few months of rest and quiet restored him; and now there began a new phase in his life, and the opening of a new and peculiar sphere of action. In the years of 1853 the project of purchasing Mount Vernon by private subscription was first started by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, in an address to the women of the United States, under the signature of "A Southern Matron."

The proposal was favorably received, and

associations of ladies began to be formed in several of the States, for the purpose of collecting funds. Mr. Everett having been applied to by the Mercantile Library Association of Boston to deliver a lecture during their course of 1855-'56, proposed that the association should celebrate the next anniversary of the birthday of Washington, and offered to prepare for that occasion a discourse upon his character, the proceeds to be applied to some commemorative purpose. The offer was accepted, and on February 22d, 1856, Mr. Everett pronounced his oration on Washington for the first time, before an immense audience, at the Music Hall in Boston. It was immediately repeated at New York, New Haven and Baltimore; and the proceeds were applied to various objects.

It was delivered for the first time for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund at Richmond, Va., on March 19, 1856, and down to the present time (June, 1859) it has been delivered in various parts of the country, 129 times, always, except in seven cases, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund. No deduction has ever been made by Mr. Everett from the amounts received on account of his expenses, which have been uniformly paid by himself; they have been much reduced by the hospitality with which he has been received, and the liberality of railroad corporations, and the proprietors of steamboats. The proceeds received were deposited by him in the hands of a Board of Trustees appointed by himself. They have paid over to the general treasurer of the fund, at different times, the sum of \$53,493 81, and have now on hand the further sum of \$4769 75.

In the course of the autumn of 1858, Mr. Everett entered into an engagement with Mr. Robert Bonner, editor and proprietor of the New York Ledger, to furnish an article weekly for that paper, for one year, in consideration of \$10,000 to be paid in advance to the Mount Vernon Fund. This sum has been paid to the Treasurer of the Fund. The aggregate sum total realized in the various ways and paid over to the Mount Vernon Fund, and sundry public or charitable associations, in-

cluding the proceeds of the seven repetitions of the Washington discourse, which were for the benefit of the Fund, will not fall not short of \$90,000."

These labors he thus described himself:

"After the sectional warfare of opinion and feeling reached a dangerous height, anxious if possible to bring a counteractive and conciliating influence into play, feeling that there was yet one golden chord of sympathy which ran throughout the land, in the hope of contributing something, however small, to preserve what remained, and restore what was lost of kind feeling between the two sections of the country, I devoted the greater part of my time for three years to the attempt to give new strength in the hearts of my countrymen to the last patriotic feeling in which they seemed to beat in entire unison,—veneration and love for the name of Washington, and reverence for the place of his rest. With this object in view, I travelled thousands of miles, by night and by day, in mid-winter and midsummer, speaking three, four and five times a week, in feeble health, and under a heavy burden of domestic care and sorrow, and inculcating the priceless value of the Union in precisely the same terms from Maine to Georgia, and from New York to St. Louis."

His address on Charity, delivered first in Boston, December 22, 1857, his eulogy on Mr. Dowse, in 1858, and his address on the Early Days of Franklin, were all in the same spirit, devoted to useful objects. And though it may seem strange to find his efforts estimated so constantly in money, it must stand as an evidence of American appreciation of talent, and of the almost incalculable benefit which unselfish genius can render the public. In 1860, contrary to his own inclination, Mr. Everett was nominated for Vice President. The first movement towards secession, however, brought him to the support of the new administration. During the four years of war he never failed upon occasion to impart his prudent counsel, to temper passion by his calm wisdom, to encourage by his hopeful review of our prospects, and to strengthen by those lofty appeals, which roused a nobler than Roman patriotism, that led to his nomination as elector at large, on the ticket headed by Mr. Lincoln at the recent election. And the position, the last public position which in the decrees of Providence he was to hold, was a fit close to such a career.

A short time before his death Mr. Everett had prepared for publication a full account of the remarkable subscription exceeding \$100,000, made through him for the relief of the starving people of East Tennessee,—a beneficent movement, which owed its wonderful success mainly to his efforts.

He attended the inaugural ceremonies of the political year at the State House on January 4th, listening with attention to Governor Andrew's address. On Saturday, the 7th, he was in the Superior Court, conducting his own case against the city of Charlestown. He devoted the forenoon of Monday to the same business, and went directly from the court room to the platform of Faneuil Hall, where he spoke in aid of the project of sending assistance to the suffering citizens of Savannah.

Mr. Everett's speech was delivered with even more than his usual animation and grace of oratory. His manner was especially fervid, and his arguments for the cause in the interest of which he spoke were urged with great vigor and evident warmth of feeling. His face was unusually flushed, but bore no trace of the expression of latent suffering which has of late years been too often visible on his features. The remark was very general among those who listened to this, the last public effort of his life, that the eloquence of the appeal would compare favorably with anything which had ever fallen from his lips.

Mr. Everett, although much fatigued, returned to the court house after the close of the Faneuil Hall meeting, and was engaged there from 3 to 6 p. m. In the evening of the same day, Monday, January 9th, he felt so unwell that he sent for his medical adviser, Dr. George Haywood, jr. He attributed his illness to the unusual labors of the day, saying that he spoke in Faneuil Hall with great effort. On Saturday night, Mr. Everett considered himself much better, and would not allow a watcher to remain in his room. His attendant saw him at twenty minutes of four, when he was sleeping very quietly and calmly. At precisely 4 o'clock, just as the time-piece in the entry struck the hour, the attendant, sitting in the room directly over Mr. Everett's, heard a

heavy fall. Running down stairs she found him on the floor, breathing heavily, and evidently in an apoplectic fit. Dr. Haywood was sent for with all possible haste, and soon arrived, but not until Mr. Everett had breathed his last,—January 15th, 1865.

MR. EVERETT had three sons and three daughters. Of the sons, Henry Sidney and William survive. Edward Brooks, the oldest, died a few years since. All three graduated at Harvard College. Of the three daughters, Charlotte, the wife of Mr. Wise, alone survives. Ann died in Europe, and Grace in Boston.

Mrs. Hale, widow of the late Hon. Nathan Hale, and mother of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, is the only surviving sister of Mr. Everett. The father died in 1802; Mr. Everett's oldest brother, Oliver, died very young; Alexander H. died in 1847; John, the youngest of the brothers, died Feb. 12th, 1826. The last named was a very brilliant young man, and his college friends thought him to be the most promising of the three gifted brothers. One of his biographers speaks of him as a "bud of promise early blighted."

There is a memoir of Everett in the *New England Magazine*, Vol. 6th; an account of the Nashville dinner in *Niles's Register*, Vol. 37th; and a sketch of his public life in the *American Whig Review*, Vol. 12th. His separate orations are frequently reviewed by the leading periodicals, and the collected edition also—as by Sparks in the *North American Review*, Vol. 20th; by Hillard in the same review, Vol. 44; and by Felton in the 71st volume. The *Southern Quarterly Review*, *Southern Literary Messenger*, *New England Magazine*, *Christian Monthly Spectator*, *U. S. Literary Gazette*, and *Christian Examiner*, contain noteworthy critical notices of his literary, as does the *National Portrait Gallery* of his official labors. Allibone's article in the *Dictionary of Authors* is quite full, and the article in *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*, given by us in substance, very comprehensive. In Tuckerman's "*Characteristics of Literature*," 2d Series, is a critical and biographical portrait, in which his claims as an orator are specially considered.

A full account of this effort for Mount Vernon and other kindred objects, prepared at the request of his friend George Livermore, will be found in the proceedings of the *Massachusetts Historical Society* 1858-60, pp. 86 to 106.

Mr. Everett's fame will be rather an echo of his contemporary reputation than one arising from his works. He has not left an array of volumes to maintain a permanent position in American literature, and Mr. Bancroft in the next article, alludes to the regret expressed on this point. Besides his collected *Orations*, his *Life of Washington*, reprinted from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and his *Mount Vernon Papers* are almost the only works of Everett in the public hands.

GEORGE BANCROFT ON EDWARD EVERETT.

From the N. Y. Ledger.

In the death of EDWARD EVERETT I have lost the oldest friend that remained to me. I saw him for the first time in August, 1813, more than a half century ago, on my examination for admission to Harvard College. I was then twelve years old, he nineteen. He was at the time the college tutor of the Latin Language, and for one quarter at Cambridge our class read with him the first books of Livy. A marvellous account of the ability he had displayed in the four years of his student's life, his undisputed reputation as the best scholar that had been graduated within the traditions of that day, a grave and sedate and earnest manner, a sanctity of appearance, that made him in youth an object of veneration, gave him over our class an influence such as no other instructor exercised. In a few weeks he was invited to take the place left vacant by the lamented Buckminster, and at the end of the term he bade us an affectionate farewell. I remember to this day the aspect of holiness which he wore, as he made us a parting speech, full of the best counsels and exhortations. In the pulpit his manner at that time was more sober and calm and solemn than at any later period. Crowds thronged to hear

him; he loved occasionally to treat subjects of critical learning; the oldest doctors in the temple were amazed at his skill in disputation; and the young of both sexes hung with delight on his fervid but chaste and modest eloquence,

In the latter part of 1814 he travelled to the South, having for one of his chief objects to visit Jefferson; but calls from home forced him back from Washington. In December, John Adams, then in his eightieth year, thus heralded his fame to the great author of our declaration of independence: "The most exalted of our geniuses in Boston have an ambition to see Monticello, its library, and its sage. I lately gave a line of introduction to Mr. EVERETT, our most celebrated youth." He had been a clergyman for about a year, and was then but twenty.

Soon elected Professor of Greek literature in Harvard, where the promise of his return was hailed with rapturous delight by the students, he repaired to the university of Gottingen for better preparation for the office. Here among those most accomplished in learning and most famed for industry, he secured the same degree of esteem as at home. He had a miraculous facility in acquiring learning; this is one of the marked features of his intellect, in which I never knew any one that excelled him. He mastered Greek with an ease that was the admiration of his teachers; Disson, the great enthusiast for Plato and Pindar and the great tragedians, a solitary recluse, learned to bear him affection; and before long he spoke and wrote German so well, that at the request of the venerable Eichhorn, the editor, he contributed a review to the great Gottingen periodical.

It was during his residence abroad that my intimate relations with EVERETT began. Just as he was leaving London, when full of engagements, and when every moment of his time was most precious, he heard that I, then seventeen, was on my way through Holland to Gottingen, and he found time to write in advance and send to meet me at Amsterdam a very long letter, full of encouragement and the most minute and carefully considered detail of instruc-

tions and advice. An elder brother could not have shown more of guardian care. I mention this, only to bring out another trait in his character. He never missed an opportunity to do a kind office to a fellow man, especially to a man of letters. All his life long he was true to this quality in his nature. He could not be so occupied, but he would find time for a good word to any young scholar that needed it, and when a novice in authorship ventured to come before the public, he was sure to ponder upon the best way of introducing him to favor, or shielding him from censure, or if need were, breaking his fall. At the same time he was chary of his hours and even of his minutes.

A young man who had a fondness for classical studies, and was hesitating whether to devote himself specially to them as a pursuit for life, EVERETT advised to a different choice, and added: "You see I have placed so much confidence in you as not to hesitate in advising you to this, because my own studies happen to be devoted to the other. No one thing does, or will, give me greater pleasure than to witness any sort of improvement in America; and if you should find your taste incline you to those pursuits which fall within my sphere, you may depend upon my counting every success you meet as a new pleasure of my own."

Here, another marked characteristic of EVERETT's mind is portrayed with exact truth. He took pleasure in every success that any man could gain, alike in other pursuits and in those kindred to his own. He never doled out scant praise. He never withheld from any one the applause that was due. I never could discern in him the slightest vestige of envy. His heart expanded at observing merit in others; and if sometimes he was too forbearing or too complacent toward mediocrity, he gloriously redeemed that foible by the keenest and most willing perception of all kinds of excellence. His own culture of a particular branch only gave him taste to discern and promptness to acknowledge any happy achievement of others in the same class of effort. He would hear a public speaker do well, relish his performance with the live-

liest pleasure, and dwell on its merits with nice discrimination and the heartiest approval.

Returning home to occupy his post as Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard, he burst upon the world around him with a fertility and variety of industry, which even went beyond highly raised expectations. In part this was the natural outflow of his own exuberant and buoyant genius; in part perhaps it proceeded from something like necessity. He inherited no fortune; nothing but the taste for intellectual culture and purity; he was the most successful member of a numerous family; and his affection for those who were bound to him by ties of blood could never be exhausted. His manner of life was marked by liberality and elegance; but he was simple in his habits, and was never given to ostentation; and by the fruits of his own exertion he was able to be of service to those who were akin to him and to others. There were those whom he never ceased to care for; even when the burden became very heavy for him to bear. Here is another leading trait in his character; he gave away money, not thoughtlessly, but freely, always with reflecting judgment, as befitting one who had not much to spare and who desired to do the most good; he kept up this habit of generosity always; and in proportion to his own income, there was perhaps no one who gave more, or showed himself more free from everything that is sordid. His happiness seemed to centre in others; and where is there a man who habitually did so much work for others and so little for himself alone? His activity gave an impulse to all kinds of study; to the study of ancient law, of art, as well as of classic literature. His manner of speaking was irresistible. Kirkland, the President of Harvard College, who was remarkable for his love of all his good scholars, referring to a cast which adorned EVERETT'S library, said of him, that in the animation of his eloquence he looked like his own Apollo. And in the midst of the toil which his multiplied courses of lectures brought upon him, he became editor of the *North American Review*. For a time the world mixed with its admiration that dispo-

sition to blame, which is perhaps necessary to bring out talent in its perfection. To be first in so many branches, in scholarship, in eloquence, in English style, in general letters, and among conservative people to go off the old track and move upon a broader gauge of his own, was more than could be borne without jealousy; but if others were ever unjust towards Mr. EVERETT, he never retaliated, and generously and without diminution, recognized the worth even of those who most grudgingly conceded his own. To these public attractions he added exemplary tenderness in private life; and when any one of his family became ill, he was the most judicious, most patient, and most skillful nurse.

The culminating moment of this period of his life was in August, 1824, when he was to address the great literary society of Cambridge on the circumstances favorable to the progress of literature in America. A vast audience, culled chiefly from New-England, rushed eagerly to hear him; by a happy chance, Lafayette, to whom all the people wished to show gratitude and honor, was present. Everett treated the main topic of his address admirably and most acceptably, and then, in a manner peculiarly his own, he spoke the welcome to the returning hero in words which went straight to the heart of his throng of hearers, and which Chateaubriand translated to delighted France. This hour was perhaps the happiest of his life; his triumph too perfect to be renewed. The oration was printed; one edition after another was swept off with avidity; and all men in Massachusetts were grateful to him, that what they wished should be done faultlessly well, he had done in a manner of consummate tenderness and beauty. A vacancy existed in the representation in Congress of the district in which he resided, and he was, by the enthusiasm of the young, and by a general running together of opinion, designated as the candidate and elected.

That same season he drew nearer and nearer to the affections of the New-England people by a noble address at Plymouth, on the landing of the Pilgrims. In the following spring the semi-centennial anniversary of the first battles of the revolution was to be

celebrated; and no other than he was thought of to be the orator. The village church in which he then spoke was filled chiefly by the farmers of the neighborhood; and such was his fame, and such the good will borne towards him, that the eyes of many an old man shone with tears, as soon as he rose and before he could enter on his theme.

Intense expectation followed him to Congress, where he took his place in December, 1825. For some weeks he sat as a listener. An extract of a letter from General Hamilton of South Carolina, to whom his speech was a reply, will show how, early in the following February, he began:

"I send the debate on the resolution calling on the President for information in relation to the Congress of Panama, in which our friend Mr. Everett made his début. It was just as it ought to have been, because it was entirely extemporaneous, and therefore took the House by surprise, the members of which did not entertain any expectation of hearing Mr. E. except on some topic of elaborate preparation. His manner is mild, and prepossessing, and urbane in the extreme, his fluency uninterrupted, and with practice I have but little doubt of his becoming a first-rate, off-hand debater, the only debating talent that is worth a farthing in a House constituted like ours."

Five weeks later, Mr. Everett, who, from first to last, was the adversary of the nullifiers and all their brood, delivered a carefully prepared speech in opposition to Mr. MacDuffie. Up to that time the President, John Quincy Adams, had carefully kept back from uttering a word that could be specially offensive to a Southern slaveholder, and had even maintained a "non-committal" reserve on the subject of what was called the protection of domestic industry. Mr. Everett, in opposing a scheme of the Southern statesmen, desired to announce emphatically that he was no opponent of the South; and by an eagerness, not unusual in an orator, his rhetoric went beyond his intention. He uttered some words that were justly censured; and applied apologetically to our century the usages and language of two thousand years ago; yet on this occasion he was perfectly sincere, and perfectly consistent with his own character and antecedent discourse. And this brings me to an explanation of qualities in his nature, which affected his

long career as a statesman, and must be taken as the interpretation of his whole life. His organization was so delicate, his nervous system so fine and sympathetic and quick, that he could not contemplate scenes of blood without an instinctive horror. Esteeming his colleagues from South Carolina, and loving their society, he refused to consider an institution which they upheld as wholly inexcusable, or universally and absolutely wrong; and the thought of the sorrows that would follow the track of insurgent slaves was more than he could bear. Hence his utterance of words which might seem to have been offered in excuse for slavery itself. But with all this dread of sanguinary revolution and the war of races, Mr. Everett was, by that very sensitiveness of organization, full of sympathy for all who were unhappy or oppressed; he upheld the radical doctrine of democracy against the tory and imperialist theory of the divine right, or right of force, and against the English whig doctrine of compact; his mind sometimes ran in a channel which a socialist might have been willing to follow; he repelled the heart-withering doctrines of Malthus; he kindled with burning fellow-feeling for the uprising of the Greeks; he spoke for the dignity and welfare of the free working man; and without violating his instincts or habits of thought, he gave, at the close of his life, his testimony for immediate, universal emancipation. By the apprehensiveness of his constitution he was timidly conservative; by the sentiments of his heart he was the friend of equal rights and of mankind. This apparent contradiction, which has existed in other great and good men, qualified all the judgments made of him by those who really knew him; and if, by those who did not know the depth of his love for liberty and his fellowmen, he was sometimes chidden for want of firmness, those who read the secrets of his soul were aware that he would be more likely to encounter martyrdom for his sympathies and opinions than those who doubted his power of self-sacrifice; and in his first speech in Congress, and always to his dying breath, he fought inflexibly against the revolutionary tendencies of the evil spirit then known as nullification.

This divided nature unfitted him to become a debater in congress; he might shine as the representative of a party, but not as a party leader. Had he had more alloy, he would have been a better political gladiator. But his industry made his services essential to those with whom he acted; some of the best official reports put forth by his political friends are of his workmanship; and he excelled on occasions when he could strike a chord that vibrated sweetly for all. This was never more marked than in his farewell to congress, when in beautiful language and his most impressive manner, he paid a tribute to General Jackson, the restorer of the union, then engaged in upholding the rights and honor of our country and establishing peace with France.

In 1835 Mr. Everett passed from congress into the chair of governor of Massachusetts. Parties were becoming more evenly balanced; the northern democracy, as organized in that state, was as much devoted to the union as himself, as much opposed to all the forms of nullification, and quite as independent of the influence of slavery; but they differed from him by vindicating the policy of separating the public revenue from the hazards of paper currency, and by greater inclination to the principles of free trade. They increased gradually in weight and in numbers, and at the end of four years he found his opponent elected over him by a majority of one vote. The contest had been carefully kept free from personal asperity towards Everett; the opponents of his party had treated him with the reverence which his just administration and his personal virtues deserved; and the new democratic governor paid the fullest tribute of esteem to his predecessor, whom, with an unwonted strength of expression toward a man still so young, he described as "illustrious." Among those who contributed to Everett's defeat, was one at least, whom he counted amongst his intimate friends; but he never allowed himself to be swayed by a sentiment of bitterness, and never required from those he loved a sacrifice of political conviction to personal regard.

After a year devoted to rest, during a

residence in Italy, whence he was careful to send home works of art of superior excellence, he was again called to the public service as minister to England. His political position appears from the manner in which his nomination was received by the senate. The southern party against which he had always stood in congress, made war upon his appointment, because he had not proved a friend to slavery, and it merits to be brought to mind, that he was saved from a rejection by the vote of a part of the northern democracy.

How assiduous he was in London to all the duties of his station; how devoted to the general interests of his country; how attentive to the claims of individuals; how perfectly he bore himself in a foreign land as the representative of this republic, and not of a party—is still fresh in the public memory. The great and the good of all classes sought his society; he was a most welcome guest at every country house which he found time to visit; and in town, Macaulay, and Hallam, and Milman, and Sidney Smith, and Babbage were among his constant companions at home.

When Everett returned home he stood undoubtedly at the head of the men of letters of New-England, and perhaps I might say at the head of the men of letters of America. True, Longfellow excelled him in poetry, and Hawthorne, in romance, and Prescott, in history, and the incomparable Irving in his own peculiar walks; but in power of rapid and exact acquisition of knowledge, in variety and comprehensiveness of research, in the perfectly methodical arrangement of his learning, in the sovereign command over the vast mass of his resources, in the warmth and rich coloring of style, in correctness in the use of words, in the finished neatness of composition, he excelled all. The eyes of men turned to him to take the presidency of Harvard College. One, at least, of his intimate friends had warned him against accepting the office; of which his acceptance would certainly bring advantage to the public, but would overwhelm him with petty cares and torment his too sensitive nature with provoking annoyances. Besides,

his habits of study and occupation at home began very seriously to impair his health; he had not in youth indulged in athletic exercises, in wrestling, or running, or riding; now it was too late for him to change his habits, and as a consequence, his mode of life required extraordinary circumspection. But he yielded to the public requisition, which seemed the call of duty. It was well for the institution that he did so; but the office was a continued martyrdom for himself. Under his scrupulous sense of responsibility, he devoted himself wholly to his task; his favorite studies were suspended; his mind was all in his work. When he came to the government of the college, its discipline had run down; the old scholarly atmosphere had become a little tainted with indulgences in former time unknown; the liberal endowment for a library and a large part of the college funds had been foolishly squandered in an illshapen building, poorly adapted to its end. But Everett set earnestly and conscientiously about his task; his supervision of the affairs of the college was perfect; and though he personally suffered from dealing with the occasional levity and perverseness of youth, the university has never in our day had a more faithful chief.

When Everett retired from the chair, men spoke of how much he had sacrificed and how much he suffered during the few years of his administration; on reflection they see how much he had done to raise the character of the university, which he left improved, if not regenerated.

His first leisure was given to making a collection of his various addresses; and he performed the greatest act of friendship for Mr. Webster by editing his works and writing his life. Here, too, his own special character appeared; the strength of Webster is not impaired by his treatment; but as far as he could, he softened asperities and veiled the rudeness of conflicts, being always as careful to efface the follies or the errors of an opponent, as of an associate.

The health of Mr. Webster was failing; those who saw him in near interviews could trace the rapid decay of his vigor; for the last months, perhaps for more than the last

year, of his life, he was unequal to his duties as Secretary of State. On his death Everett was summoned to be his successor, and this was the public position for which, above all others, he was fitted. Here, too, the fine and generous tone of his mind appeared to the greatest advantage. He never lisped a word of the confusion in which he found affairs of the department, or the heavy arrears of accumulated business. He went diligently to work to repair what his friend had of necessity neglected; he noiselessly and thoroughly restored order where it was wanting; he finished, without hurry, but completely, what remained to be done; and he did it all in such a manner that he was alike faithful to his affection for the memory and good name of his predecessor, and faithful to his country. We all remember with pride the vigor with which he repelled an invitation for an entangling alliance with foreign powers respecting the government of Cuba. All parties have joined in praising the ability which he displayed during this short period of administrative service.

Before he retired from the cares of office, which to him were not oppressive, his native commonwealth sent him to the Senate of the United States. It was too late. His nervous excitability, heightened by his sufferings as an invalid, wholly unfitted him for a place in a body in which the debates were daily becoming more fierce. His health was broken; he could not bear the late and the uncertain hours of labor which the Senate demanded; and under the peremptory and wise direction of his physician, he soon retired to private life, which he was never again to leave.

The calmness of his quiet years allowed him to nurse his constitution, and his old age was beautiful and happy. There was no voice which his countrymen so loved to hear on questions of public interest, the culture of science, the advancement of learning. Others live only for themselves and within themselves; Everett lived for others, and was never so happy as when he played upon the great instrument of the national mind, and found that his touch brought out tones in harmony with the

movements of his own soul. This mode of life was attended with something of trial; for the sensitiveness which was a requisite to his success, in keeping up a sympathy with the mind of the people left him more than ever acutely susceptible of pain from public censure, and even from the idle cavils of triflers, or the sneers of the envious and malign. But the current of public opinion was so strong in his favor, he called out so much affectionate approval by his singularly disinterested devotion to the public good, that his last years were among the happiest of his three-score-and-ten—happier than the years of impatient, aspiring youth; happier than the years of political conflict. It was a remark of the late John C. Calhoun that there is no reward so much to be desired as “for a man to stand well with his kind.” Everett stood well and beloved among his fellow-men.

He saw the clouds that were lowering over the land, and prayed earnestly that they might be dispelled. For the sake of the Union he kept constantly before the mind of the nation the name and memory of Washington; and devoted himself with earnestness to setting apart Mount Vernon as the spot where all Americans might meet with an equal glow of patriotism. There at least the transient passions of the day were to be hushed by recalling the immutable glory of the past; and thus disloyalty was to be rebuked by the present influence of the father of the country. His seat in this cause led him to accept the magnificent invitation of the Ledger; and when he had in that way become accustomed to discourse to a crowd of listeners, whose number was incalculable, his love of sympathy assisted to make that journal his favorite way of access to the public. But his views as a statesman could not be suppressed; and his papers in the Ledger reflected, at first indirectly, then more openly, his judgments on public affairs.

To promote the great end of maintaining the Union, Everett was not an advocate for concession, but for conservatism. He had in his manhood resisted nullification with all his might; he now resisted everything that tended to secession. To keep

the constitution as it was and thus to avoid all conflict with the south, was the key-note of his policy; and when men sought to avert the storm which threatened ruin, one party looked to him, in connection with another named to bear, in the presidential contest, the standard on which was inscribed “the Constitution and the Union.” The selection was just; for he was ever a lover of the Union, and ever a supporter of the Constitution, in its simple integrity, unimpaired and unchanged. Without attempting to solve the question whether he was right in the attitude which he assumed, it is certain that he was honest, and that the place as candidate which he consented to occupy, fitted the conduct and the opinions of his life. It is, perhaps, less known, that in the threefold division which prevailed at the Presidential election in 1860, it had been the intention of Mr. Douglas, as he avowed to one or two at least of his friends, in case the decision had gone to Congress, to have given his influence to secure the election of the ticket which bore the name of Everett.

When the storm burst he could not remain quiet, and there was but one direction in which he could move. Like Douglas, to whom in so many respects he formed a contrast, he rallied to the support of the government, as the only mode in which he could rally in support of his country. Those who had before charged him with want of firmness, had not kept in mind that his delay grew out of his desires and his convictions; when events left no hope of a peaceful issue, he was instant in season and out of season, abroad and at his fireside, with friends and before the people, in giving to the contest unity of action and definiteness of purpose; and while he at the last spoke bravely for universal emancipation, that gentleness which made him so slow to acquiesce in the stern and terrible necessity of civil war, inspired him in the last public act of his life to send consolation to those who had been subdued. He died as he lived, harboring no persistent ill will even towards traitors, being satisfied if those who have engaged in rebellion will but give up the institution which led them

into evil, and wishing to heal the wounds inflicted on the Union, not by the block, not by confiscation, not by revenge, but by the establishment forever of human freedom.

I have failed in this sketch, if I have not made it clear, that the course of life of our departed friend was marked by integrity and consistency, which had their root in his own nature. Are there any who wish his career had been different? It could not have been different except by his ceasing to be himself.

It is equally vain to wish that he had devoted his powers to the completion of some special elaborate work. He was an orator, because to be an orator was what he liked best; what he was most fitted for, and what others most entreated of him. It is not certain that he would have been one of the first of historians; those of his writings which come nearest to history, such as his life of Webster and his life of Washington, are by no means his best. No one would have painted action in more vivid colors; but of the three qualities which are needed by historians, he had not a sufficient perception of how bad men can be, of that evil in human nature which theologians call depravity. Neither was he accustomed sufficiently to consider events as subordinate to law. The other requisite, which is to perceive that after all there is something in man greater than himself, he had in an eminent degree; and this perception he turned brilliantly to account in his addresses. Neither would he have been apt to excel in the construction of a scheme of dogmatic theology or philosophy; and perhaps there are others in our time who would have gone beyond him as a systematic expounder of public law. But in the field of mental labor to which he devoted himself, he is first among us without a rival. He touched the chord of public feeling with instinctive accuracy and power; at seventy he could hold a vast audience enchained, as he spoke without notes, with a clear, melodious, and unbroken voice for two hours together; and when he prepared himself for a public speech, all learning and all science seemed to come at his bidding,

and furnish him with arguments, analogies, and illustrations. What he has spoken with his golden-mouth was always in behalf of good letters, of patriotism, of the advancement of his country in science and art; of union; of the perpetuation of republican institutions. From the Charles River to the Missouri the air still rings with his eloquence.

There remains no man alive who has given such an impulse to the minds of the young in his generation; they will rise up to bless his name and to preserve his memory in honor.

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION—No. X.

RELICS OF THE EARLY COLONIAL TIMES—No. 2.

I.

Deposition taken by Major Richard Waldron of New Hampshire.

May 27, 1678.

The Deposition of Francis Pittman Aged Sixteene yeares & upwards saith: that som day in March last past that Samuel Willis did com to him & did goe to y^e waters side & fetch up the Oars from y^e Canooe: the sd deponent did forthwith goe & take y^e sd Canooe & goe unto Edward Leathers to ask him for his ffather. Sd Leathers did Say he did leave him at Birkfords point; then the sd deponent did ask of sd Leathers whose Oars were they in y^e Canooe. Leathers did Answer & sd they are thy ffathers & mine: farther saith not.

Francis Pittman tooke oath to the truth of this above, this 27 may 1678. Before me
RICHARD WALDRON Com^r.

II.

Letter of Col Wm Partridge (Lieut Govr of N. H. 1697-98.)

May it please your Excellency.

I shall forward Marchs and Turforyes Letters, with a letter to Monsier Gaulin, Emmissary, that I shall send most of the things he wrought (wrote) to your Excel-

* Richard Waldron, President of New Hampshire, 1681-2. He was killed by the Indians in 1689, aged 80 yeares.

ency for, some time next week: Our Assembly was Prorogued to the thirteenth day of April which will be to-day com' Sentight, pray your Excellency's advice what I must doo: I shall take all diligent Care in Every thing your Excellency Comits to my Charge. Am your Excellencyes most Humbell, and Obedient Servant,
Wm. PARKER.
ten o'clock at night 2d April 1708

Letter of Lt. Gov. Wm. Stoughton of Mass.*
Boston, October 12, 1698.

Capt. Hill,
Being solicited for the Release of William Sanders a Souldier now under your Command, his Friends having hired one Henry Taylor to supply his place—I send these to accompany the sd Taylor, whom, if you think him fit and Suitable for his Majty's Service, I order that you accept him in the room of the sd William Sanders, and therefore discharge him the sd Sanders from his Majty's Service. and am,
Your Loving Friend,

Wm. STOUGHTON.
(Addressed)

To Capt. John Hill,
Commander of his Majty's Fort Mary, at Sauc.

From Governor B. Fletcher to the Council of New York.†

Gentlemen,
I have yours of the 31st just by Tunisah which I am much obliged by. In a former I acquainted you of a message sent by Sagaganendon to the five nations: He returned to this place the 22d of the last month. I transmit the answer brought by him, and leave it to your consideration how far you may think it useful to make it publick.

The 20th, I ordered the three Companies to be Mustered, desireing Coll. Schuyler to stand by me while it was done; that he may Attest the Rolls. I commanded every man as he past me to prove his Arms: I thought

it for his Majties Service to putt the Militia of this County under the particular Command of Coll. Schuyler (who) has my Commission first.

The 30th, I went to Schenectady, directed the paymt. of that Garrison, equal to which is four months, ending the last of August, and I doe earnestly desire y endeavors to gett in money for the paymt. of them three months more, which will give great Satisfaction both to the Garrison and Citty.

The 31st, in the forenoon I dispatched Scouts to the Lake—gave Instructions under my hand and Seal to Ens. Harman Van Slyke, with power to Command them. I walked with them to the River, gave them a bottle of Rum, Saw 'em putt on their Snow Shoes and begin their march. I viewed that little fortification and saw some defects which could not be cured for want of money. The inhabitants of that place presented me with an Address, which being in Dutch I could not read, but accepted it as a mark of their esteem. I sent it to the Clerke of Council, together with those from the Magistracy and Militia of this place. After dinner I returned to Albany.

The 2d present I drew out the Burgers and Militia of this Citty. They appeared with very good Arms which every man proved as he passed me, and then made very good fire in three Volleys. They Seem'd to be very chearfull and Satisfied well. I gave them fifteen heavy pieces of 8-8 to drink the King's health. I took their number but not their names.

The 4th, I dispatched some Scouts from home; two Christians and two Indians, to join those sent from Schenectady. Majr. Wessels is gon to Ulster County in order to gett what money he can, but I doubt his endeavors will not answer our needs. If money can't be procured this Season of the year, when Barns are full &c. it will be a Mellancholly Spring in this place.

The flints came very seasonably to supply that want. I shall be very frugal in the disposing of them, but I find the greater part of them to be Small. I find many defects in this place, the Carriages of Guns, Platforms &c., and there is noe prospect or

* Wm. Stoughton was twice Lieut. Governor of Mass., viz., from 1694 to 1699, and from 1700 to 1702.

† Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York from 1692 to 1698. The date of his death is not known.

possibility, of repairing them, for want of money.

I have a bill of £100 sent by two of your number, Coll. Cortland and Coll. Bayard, which I shall make use of as occasion calls, but have not yett tried whether money can be raised here upon it. I have no more to add, but with my dayly prayers and endeavors, for the prosperity of this Province I comitt you to Gods Holy Protection, and remain, Gentlemen,

Your very affectionate friend,

BEN. FLETCHER.

Att Albany,
January the 9th 1696-7.

(Addressed)

For his Majesty's Service.
To the Hon^{ble} the Gentlemen of his Majesties
Council for the Province of New Yorke &c.
New Yorke.

*Letter of Lord Bellomont Governor of New
York, 1698 to 1701.**

New York, 17th October, 1698.

Gentlemen,

Being informed of y^r Capacity and good affection to his Majesty's Government, I resolve to put you into the Comicon of the Peace for King's County, and for that end desire you the undernamed persons to repair to me at New York on fryday the 21st of this present October, to take the Oaths required by Law. I desire you will not fail.

I am y^r humble Servant,

BELLOMONT.

Coll. Stephanus Van Courtland, Judge.
Major Gerardus Beekman, Cor.
Capt. Michell Hause, Cor.
Mr. Hendrick Vechte.
Mr. Rem. Remse.
Mr. Hendrick de Forest.
Mr. Vriaen Syerse.
Mr. Coort Stevense, Cor.
Mr. Myndert Coerten.
Mr. Cornelis Sybering.
Nr. Barent Juriaense.
Mr. Engelbert Lott high Sheriffe.
Mr. John Van Eecheu, Clerk.
Mr. Pieter Janse, Coroner.

* Earl Bellomont succeeded Fletcher as Gov. of N. Y., in 1698, and died in office in 1701. He was also, in 1699, Gov. of Massachusetts.

VI.
William Penn to his Surveyor General.
William Penn Proprietary & Govern^r. of y^e
Province of Pennsylvania & the Territories thereunto belonging.

By request of John Day for himself & Francis Plumsted y^e I would grant y^e to take up their Lotts in y^e City both on y^e front and high Street: These are to will & require thee forthw^o. to survey or cause te bee surveyed unto y^m y^e S^d Lotts where they fell, & make returns thereof into my Secretary's Office. Given at Philadelphia y^e 21st of y^e 10th Mo^o 1683.

Wm. PENN.
For Thomas Holmes, Survey^r General.

VI.
Letter of Thos. Lloyd to Phineas Pemberton.
Beloved friend:

As to the prisoner in Custody as I writt to Jo^o Gr^o so it is not at present: That matter is entirely subjected to you, where either y^r proof or presumption be great; in such a Case you can't oblige me by discharging him upon baile. If you shall see no occasion to relieve him as to Custody I shall be so remote from requiring or interceeding herein, that I acquaint you herewith, that your present procedure gives me good Satisfaction with your duty & Caution herein. As to the later part of thy letter, I hope to answer it soon to Content: With my Love to you both, being just going to Meeting.

Thy L^o Frd.
Ph: 19th Thos. Lloyd.

(Addressed)
For Phineas Pemberton
Near Delaware State. These hasten.

VIII.
Letter of Wm. Markham to Phineas Pemberton.

Loving friend }
Phie. Pemberton }
It is long since I recd. y^r Concerning the indoesed; partly forgetfulness and partly

* Thomas Lloyd was Wm. Penn's first Deputy Gov. of Pennsylvania, from 1684 to 1688, & again, 1689 to 1692. He died in 1694.

* Wm. Markham was Governor of Penna from 1693 to 1699. He died in 1704.

want of opportunity occasion'd this delay, which pray pardon. I assure you cannot be readier to ask any thing in my power than I shall be willing to grant to yo^r. Satisfaction, and y^t. you may have proof if you know of any thing, Try. I thank you for your advice of Cloud's death, he ow'd me upon bond about 134, I granted his Widow Administration, I did not see her, but Patrick Robinson said she promised payment this next Spring. If you have opportunity pray remember her of it, for I am unwilling to sue any, Especially a Widow. If you want news come to Town, for here is great Store. I remaine,

Yor. assured friend & Serv^t.

Wm. MARKHAM.

Philadelphia, Feb: 15th, 1695-6.

The 5th of August 1662.

A TRUE RELATION OF THE MAQUES COM-
ING TO PENOBSCOTT FORT AND WHAT
THEY DID.

BY THOMAS GARDNER COMMANDER OF THE SAME.

(N. Y. Colonial MSS. (in Sec. of State's office, Albany) X.
158.)

The Last of April one Thousand six hundred sixty two the Maques Came to Neagew howse belonging to the Sayed fort and sent three Men befor them to tell the English that the Maques their frinds were Coming & desired to Trade with them. but whilst they wear speaking About two hundred & Sixty men of them had encompassed the howse pulling down the fence entered into the sayed howse & filled it full of men: thear being but fower English men in the howse (& then as the three men they sent) so nowe these desier Trade with the English & promis that they would do them no harme nor theyr goods or Cattell & gave unto the Truke Master fower or five girdles of Peage telling him that they weare theyr Asured frinds & After A fayer Trade for what they desired Contrary to theyr former promises Compeled the Truke Master to go downe the River with them the thre men then left in the howse fearing to stay when thayr master was Caried Away in the Night

thought to have Come down to the fort to have Informed us of theyr Coming but wear surprised by the way by the Maques & kept thre. dayes prisoners.

The third of May sixty two the sayed Maques Came to Penobscott fort bring the Abonesayed fowar men & setting them upon A Roke in the River it being in the Twilight in the morning whilst thay themselves went & surprised the Indianes that wear under the Protektion of the sayed fort & wear Com ther to Trad which wear to the Number of one hundred men women and Children & hauing ended their buisnes About the Indianes in theyr surprishall: they Came and desired Trade of vs as they had done Aboue at the howse: hauing before sent home our men they had Taken prisoners: Thoug with great discord About it Amongst them selves.

Now although we well knew they had broken the pease made the last year at fort Orange by the Duches helps we overlooked the same & knowing that we could not recover the prisopners they had Taken & That All our goods up the River was at theyr dispose thought it not fitt to ofend them Any way but to preserve the Sayed howse & Tradeing goods & therefore According to the Maqueses desier we Traded with them for prouition & goods in frindly manner the Maques Sagimors in the mene time promiSing great frindship to vs & giueing vs A present of Moose skineq & Peage & we in requittall gaue the Maques the vallue in cloth Bread & prunes flower & Pease & Corne

But in most false & Perfidives maner they no sooner went out of the fort in Pease but killed ten of our cattell that were out of sight of the fort & went up the River & Robed our howse of All wase in it to the vallue of 400 lb; & Built a strong fort in a quarr of A mile of the sayed howe & Tared ther A fort might as we suppose by what had passed before to surprise our men when they should Come by to fetch our Goods

This is a True relation by me

THOMAS GARDNER

EDWARD NAGLOB

Truke master at the howse.

THE TRAITORS OF THE REVOLUTION.

To the popular mind Arnold is the one sole traitor of the revolution, who stands in solitary grandeur as the arch apostate from the cause of American freedom. Yet there were many in the civil and military service of the new government who from one motive or another abandoned its cause and took service under the crown. A few successes would perhaps have increased the number, as perhaps there were not a few who carried American commissions and British protection in the same pocket, ready to use either in an emergency.

Mr Sabine, in the new edition of his *Loyalists*, enables us to give the following list of the traitors of the revolution.

Army.—Major General Benedict Arnold.

Col. Dayckings of the New Jersey militia took the oath of allegiance in 1777.

Col. Wm. Hamilton of Lancaster, Pa., raised a regiment, but resigned at the Declaration of Independence and was in correspondence with the enemy.

Col. Daniel McGirth of Georgia, at first zealous on the Whig side, but deserted and was the scourge of South Carolina and Georgia. He was captured, kept in prison for five years and died soon after.

Lt. Col. Herman Zedwitz of N. Y., in June, 1776, petitioned the New York provincial congress for leave to raise a regiment. In Aug., 1776, detected in correspondence with Gov. Tryon, tried and imprisoned at Philadelphia.

Lt. Col. William Allen of Pennsylvania, son of Chief Justice Allen, served under Gen. St. Clair, but in 1776 was permitted by congress to resign. He then joined General Howe and raised a regiment of Pennsylvania loyalists.

Major Andrew Williamson of South Carolina was an active officer till 1780, when he submitted to the British and became so active in the cause of the crown that he was called the Arnold of South Carolina. He was captured by Haynes, and this cost the latter his life.

Captain Andrew Carney of Georgia, first sold his own and stolen cattle to the English and then deserted to them.

Captain Moses Carson, deserted in 1777,

captured in 1779, tried, drummed through the army and imprisoned.

Capt. — Davenport remained in New York after Washington's retreat.

Capt. Dennis Gatchell of the Maine militia and committeeman joined the English in 1779.

Captain Lewis McDonald of Westchester Co., N. Y., committeeman, forced to leave and join the English.

Capt. John Purvis, member of the provincial congress of South Carolina, deserted to the English with his troop in 1776.

Lieut. Ross Curry of Pennsylvania joined the English and became Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Pennsylvania Loyalists.

Lieut. Samuel Ford, 2nd. Lieut. of the Effingham Galley, deserted to the English at Fort Mifflin in 1778, taken, tried and convicted.

Lieut. Hall of S. Carolina commanded a small fort which he treacherously surrendered to the Cherokees. The whole garrison was butchered. He became Lieutenant in the King's Rangers, was taken in 1779 and executed.

Lieutenant Edward McMichael of Pennsylvania deserted from Fort Schuyler to the enemy in August, 1776.

Adjutant Alexander McDowall of Welles, Connecticut regiment deserted in 1781.

Lieut. Abraham Wilbanks of Delaware changed sides in 1778.

Deputy Quartermaster John Biddle of Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, deserted in 1779, holding criminal correspondence with the Surgeon Benjamin Church convicted of enemy.

William Cunningham (Bloody Bill) of South Carolina was an officer on the Whig side in 1776, joined the English, and as Major perpetrated the greatest cruelty, killing no less than 35 persons in cold blood.

John Goodrich of Va., entrusted with the purchase of powder, defrauded the state and joined the English with his sons.

Members of Congress, &c.—Several who at first were so ardent for freedom as to be sent to the continental congress, joined the enemy.

Andrew Allen of Pennsylvania, a leading Whig, member of congress and of the com-

mittes of safety, put himself under Gen. Howe's protection in 1776.

Joseph Galloway, member of congress till May 1775, then abandoned the Whigs and became a virulent Tory.

Rev. John J. Zubly of Georgia, member of the continental congress, finally fled to the enemy.

Rev. Jacob Duché, Chaplain to congress, went over to the enemy.

Charles Pinckney, Sr., President of the South Carolina provincial congress; Gabriel Capers, member of the same congress, submitted to the enemy.

Many more like Samuel Donaldson of New York, Edward Fenwick and Thomas Fletchall of South Carolina, Hewson of Connecticut, Abraham Walton of New York, though warm at first, soon cooled off and became Tories.

Private Soldiers.—Of these it would be impossible to make a list. The names of those who were caught and tried are almost the only traces that survive. Mr. Sabine's work mentions Canfield, Cokell, J. Dawson, E. Dodd, M. Doherty, J. Finley, P. P. Frye, D. Gamble, S. Greake, Sergeant Gornall, Wm. Green, Thomas Hickey, Wm. Houghtaling, John Jones Kelly, John Miller, J. Nardes, R. Querry, W. McMash, John Smith; Oben. Stagge, J. Van Deusen.

LETTER OF RICHARD INGOLDESBY.

ALBANY, 16th July, 2 o'clock, 1694.
May it Please Your Excellency

Since mine by Nanning came here a Sachim, named Pamatquin, one of the Schooke Indians with this belt of wampum from ye Onnogunges to inform us that since the Receipt of the two belts of wampum from this Government they have had Peace with New England, where upon the Governour of Canada sent his agents to them to Demand the Reason why they held any Correspondence with this Government wherewith he is now in actual warr. They Replyed they had always found kindness from this Government in time of their warr with the five Nations therefore are Resolved to keep a fair Correspondence with ye same then Laid down this belt. The same Sachims in-

forme that since their Peace with N. England they have had Continually agents there but their Last being Detained after Long Demanded severall times has occasioned a great Dissatisfacon amongst them whereupon they sent them word they might put them to Death or do as they thought fitt He Declares also that by this time he beleives that ther is great deale of mischeife done in N. England. This is what offers at Present when anything Else shall be Ready to pay the duty owing from your Excellencies

Obedient Humble Servt.

RICH: INGOLDESBY.

To Gov. Fletcher.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN NAMES.—*Agawam*—or, as Capt. John Smith wrote the name, *Auguan*, Smoked-Fish. See Rale's Diet. Poisson boucané, *Agouann*, or *nam-issagouann*.

Alleghany—Cold River, (Hist. Mag. vol. iv. p. 184.)

Annonosuc—Fish-stony-river, from *namas*, fish, *hussax*, stone, and *auke*, place.

Michakominy—Great-corn, from *Che*, or *K'tche* great and *huminea*, corn. *Coheco*—Great Falls. *K'tche*, great, and *coke*, or *cook*, locative terminal.

Connecticut—Long-deer-river from *ganne*, long; *attuck*, deer; and *ut*, same as *uk*, a local terminal.

Itasca—a word invented from the last two syllables of the Latin *veritas*, and the first syllable of *caput*, to denote the True Head of the Mississippi. Afterwards Indian words were found to give the combined syllables a new meaning; as *It*, beautiful *totos*, female breast, *ca*, local terminal. But it is not easy to see its descriptiveness when applied to a lake.

Michigan—Great Lake; *michau*, great, and *saurisiegán*, lake (Schoolcraft, iv. p. 379). [*Micht*, great, *gami*, water. (Ms. Illinois Dicty).]

Norredgeetock—or, as Rale wrote, *Narant-souac*, and *Nanrant-souac*; from *nara* still

water below falls, *sawpi* clear, *ack*, locative; which describes the river at the place of his residence with the Indians.

Narawauk—now *Norwalk*, in Ct., has the like origin and meaning.

Ossipee—for *Co-wass-sepe*, from *co*, a pipe, plur. *covass*, and *sepe*, river; a descriptive name.

Pawcatuck—Many Deer, from *pos* or *paw*, much, or many, and *attuck*, deer.

Pawtucket } have the same derivation
Patawset } and meaning.

Potomac—or, as Strachey writes it, *Patawomeck*, (Hist. Trav. pp. 98. 104.) Porpoise River; from *porwaugh*, "porpus" (Smith's "Dictionary," p. 192) and *ack*; or *ac*, local termination.

Quebec—The Narrows, Algonquin.

Quin-nipiss, Long Bay, from *quinne*, long, *ippe*, water, and *ao* locative. The bay at New Haven, and also by derivation, the river.

Shetucket—Great Deer Place, *Kitché*, great, *attuck*, deer, *et*, locality.

Brunswick, Me.

OLD NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR VALUE.—

In your paper of yesterday, you mention that a Salem paper of 1773, and a Boston Gazette of 1767, had been handed to you. You speak of them, I suppose, merely as interesting relics of the last century. But, in my opinion, the newspapers of that period are historical treasures of great value. There is no other source of knowledge of men and things of that age; which can be compared with them. Even a single paper will, not unfrequently, shed light on some inquiry, which no other source will supply.

My own experience abundantly establishes this fact, and knowing thus their high value for information to those engaged in historical pursuits, I would state that I have the following papers: Boston Weekly News-Letter, Oct. 21, 1756; Boston Evening Post, Jan. 12, 1758, June 23, 1760, June 20 and July 1st, 1762, July 25, Aug. 1st and Sept. 12, 1763; Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-Letter, Nov. 3, Dec. 9, 1763, Jan. 1st, 1764, and several numbers in 1787. Boston Gazette, May 4, 1761, and Nov. 14, 1762; Green and Russell's Boston Post and Advertiser, Oct. 18, 1762.

New Hampshire Gazette and Historical Chronicle Aug. 16 and Sept. 12, 1760, Aug. 20 and Sept. 17, 1762, Aug. 12 and Nov. 4, 1763, and nearly full files of 1767, '68, '69, '73 and '74.

New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette, published at Cambridge, July 21, 1775, and most of the numbers through the year.

Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser, nearly complete files from April 24, 1777, through that year, and the year 1778, to March 4, 1779.

Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser from May, 1779, till May 9, 1782, nearly perfect. Salem Gazette from May 16, 1782, through that year and the year 1833.

Yours, &c., E. E. Bourns.

Kennebunk, Nov. 26, 1864.

OLD NEWSPAPERS—AGAIN.—The brief article in your Monday's paper on an old newspaper, has had the effect of calling from our friend, Bourns, of Kennebunk, a disclosure of the treasures in this department in his possession. It is gratifying to perceive that one of our citizens who knows how to appreciate the value of these ancient and valuable materials of history, has the key to them. And now that his fondness for antiquity and his labors therein, have raised him to be the head of our excellent Historical Society, we hope that he will not permit these old documents to remain as useless lumber on his hands, but use them in illustrating and advancing our history. We are glad to be able to say, that the learned address of this historical student, delivered at the last Popham celebration, is now in press, and will soon be given to the public.

I, too, following the example of my learned brother, will set down a brief catalogue of some of the treasures in this line which are in my possession. The oldest paper I have is the Boston Gazette or Country Chronicle. It was issued Feb. 16, 1766, on a half sheet, 14 by 9 1/2 inches, published by Edes and Gill, and has a half penny stamp upon it; I have other issues of the same paper in 1763, 1767 and 1770; the last number, March 12, 1770, contains a full account of the Boston massacre of

March 5th, with wood cuts of the four coffins of the victims, among which is that of Samuel Williams, the uncle of Captain John Williams of this city, lately deceased. The *Boston Gazette* was successor to the second newspaper established in America; it was commenced by James Franklin, brother to Dr. Franklin, Dec. 13, 1720. It was discontinued a few years and revived under the same name in April, 1757, by Benjamin Edes. It was celebrated before the revolution as the vehicle for the political writings of John Adams and the leading Whigs.

I have also the first number of the first paper printed in New Hampshire; the *New Hampshire Gazette and Historical Chronicle*, published by Daniel Fowle, Oct. 7, 1756, at \$1 a year or £4 old tenor; its size was 10 by 8 inches, about the size of a sheet of common letter paper.

Also the *Boston Evening Post*, a volume from Jan. 31, 1763, to Dec. 26, 1767; and numbers in 1766 and '69. This was first published by Thomas Fleet in 1782 as successor to the *Rehearsal*, which lived but a year; it ceased to be published April 20, 1775. The war was too much for it.

I have the *Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News Letter*, Aug. 18, 1763, and scattering numbers to June 5, 1769, published by R. Draper. This paper was in the interest of the government and the Tories. The establishment was broken up when the British evacuated Boston in March, 1776. The printer, John Howe, who married Draper's widow, transferred his paper to Halifax. Howe was a Sandemanian in religion and a Tory in politics; he was father of Joseph Howe, well known to our people, formerly one of the Provincial Cabinet, and a leading politician in Nova Scotia. The paper was successor to the *Boston News Letter*, the first paper published in America; John Campbell, book seller and postmaster in Boston was its first editor, and Benjamin Green first printer. They issued the first number April 24, 1704; it was united with the *Weekly News Letter* in 1727 and with the *Massachusetts Gazette* in September, 1769, and

took the above name. John Howe died in Halifax 1885, aged 88.

I have also several numbers of the *Boston Post Boy and Advertiser*, in the years 1765, 1767 and 1769; this paper was commenced by Green and Russell in 1757.

I have the first volume of the *Quebec Gazette*, the first paper printed in Canada, commencing June 21, 1764, my volume ending with June 1, 1769, a weekly paper. At the close of the first hundred years of its publication; last June, the publishers issued a memorial mammoth sheet, containing many interesting historical reminiscences and a description of the progress in the art of printing in that Province and of its general progress.

Also the *Essex Gazette*, published at Salem by Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, a copy each in 1768 and 1769, and a volume from April, 26, 1774, to Nov. 30, 1775. Very interesting and valuable for its revolutionary incidents.

Also scattering papers of the *New England Chronicle*, 1776; *Continental Journal*, 1778; *Worcester Spy*, 1781; *Essex Journal* 1785; *American Apollo*, published in Boston 1768, beside several others published between that year and 1800, this side of which they multiply so rapidly that time and space would fail to record them.

Of papers published in Portland, I have the *Gazette of Maine*, Jan. 6, 1791; 2 volumes of the *Cumberland Gazette* from 1787 to 1791, 1 volume of the *Eastern Herald*; neither of which contains a perfect series, and 3 copies of the *Oriental Trumpet* in 1797, "published by John Rand, at his office in Middle Street, where advertisements and articles of intelligence are thankfully received." The *Gazette of Maine* was "printed and published by Benjamin Titcomb Jr., son of Deacon Benjamin Titcomb, afterwards a Baptist preacher. The *Eastern Herald* was published by Thomas B. Wait in Fish street. The *Cumberland Gazette* was also published by Wait, "opposite the hay market." That institution stood where the old City Hall now stands.

The first paper printed in Maine was the *Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Adver-*

zier. The first number published by Benjamin Titcomb Jr. and Thomas B. Wait, was issued Jan. 1, 1785, on a demi-sheet.

We may properly close this summary with Judge Bourne's just remark, "that the newspapers of that period are historical treasures of great value. There is no source of knowledge of men and things which can be compared with them." Or, in Shakespeare's terse and discriminating language, "they show the very age and body of the time." W.

MADAM KNIGHTS.—The following notice of *Madam Knights* may be of interest. It is in the handwriting of Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, grand daughter of Rev. Dr. Mather, and is bound up with a copy of *Madam Knights' Journal* in the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

"*Madam Knights* was born in Boston. She was a daughter of Capt. Kemble, who was a rich merchant in Boston. He was a native of great Britain; settled in Boston; built him a large house, for that day, near Friel square, then, now north square, in the year 1676. His daughter, Sarah Kemble, was married to a captain of a London trader by the name of Knights. He died abroad, left her a smart young widow. In October, 1704, she made a journey to New-York to claim some of his property there. She returned on horseback in March, 1705. Soon after her return she opened a school for children. Dr. Franklin and Dr. Samuel Mather received their first rudiments of education from her. Her parents both died, and, as she was the only child they left, she continued to keep school in the Mansion house until the year 1714. She then sold the estate to Peter Papillion. He died not long after. In the year 1736, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., purchased the estate of John Walcutt, who was administrator to Papillion's estate. Mr. Hutchinson gave the estate to his daughter Hannah, who was wife of Dr. Samuel Mather. The force of *Madam Knights' diamond ring* was displayed on several panes of glass in the old house. In the year 1763, Dr. Mather had the house new glazed; and one pane of

glass was preserved as a curiosity, till in 1765, it was lost at the conflagration when Charlestown was burnt by the British, June 17th.

The lines on the pane of glass were committed to memory by the present writer.

From the circumstances attending the account, we think the book lately printed must have been from some old manuscript of hers, as she was an original genius.

Our ideas of *Madam* are from hearing Dr. Franklin and Dr. Mather converse about their old schoolmistress.

Through many toils and many frights,
I have returned poor Sarah Knights.
Over great rocks and many stones,
God has preserved from fracture'd bones.

The above was written by Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, of Boston, grand daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, and presented to me by that lady.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

In another memorandum of similar import, also written by Mrs. Crocker, a slightly different reading of the lines is given:

On a pane of old-fashioned glass in the house recently owned by Dr. Mather, in Boston, were wrote the following lines.

Now I've returned poor Sarah Knights,
Thro' many toils and many frights;
Over great rocks and many stones,
God has preserved from fracture'd bones.

*** *Madam Knights* was a very great lady in her day. *** She obtained the honorable title of *Madam* by being a famous school-mistress in her day. She taught Dr. Franklin to write, and Dr. S. Mather, with many others. She was highly respected by Dr. Cotton Mather, as a woman of good wit and pleasant humour.

A word about *Mrs. Crocker*, who should have had a place among our female authors. She was herself a lady of some originality and eccentricity of character, a good deal of a reader, and with decided opinions upon subjects that interested her. In 1810, she wrote a series of letters on Free Masonry, probably for some newspaper, part of them with a signature A. P. Americana and part signed Enquirer, having the form of

a correspondence between two. These, so pleased the late Dr. Thaddeus Mason Harris, that, at his solicitation, they were published, in a small volume, with a brief preface by him.

In 1816, she printed a tract entitled, "The School of Reform; or, Seaman's Safe Pilot to the Cape of Good Hope. By the Seaman's Friend, H. M. Crocker." It closes with some verses of her own address to seamen, signed "Prudencia Americana."

In 1818 she published a volume entitled "Observations on the Rights of Woman, with their Appropriate Duties, agreeable to Scripture, Reason, and Common Sense. By H. Mather Crocker." It is dedicated to Miss Hannah More. In this book is a reference to Madam Knights.

Among some of the early instructors of writing may be found Mrs. Sarah Knights, in the year 1706. She was famous in her day for teaching to write. Most of the letters on business and notes of hand, and letters on friendship, were written by her. She was a smart, witty, and sensible woman, and had considerable influence at that period.

We may infer from the above that Madam Knights taught the art of composition; and furnished forms and examples adapted to different circumstances and subjects.

A large part of the library of the Mathers, (Richard, Increase, Cotton, and Samuel,) with the family portraits, came into the possession of Mrs. Crocker, and passed by transfer from her to Dr. Isaiah Thomas, for the American Antiquarian Society.

S. F. H.

The house built by her father in 1676, and occupied by her till 1714, was on the easterly side of Moon street, corner of Moon street court, about half way from Snn Court street to Fleet street, the front part of which is now occupied by the Catholic church. That house, which some of our older inhabitants remember distinctly, was demolished in 1832, or soon after, and a tobacco warehouse was erected by Messrs. Howard & Merry, which is now converted into the Catholic church. W. D. D.

QUERIES.

"SPEECH, INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE BILL ALTERING THE CHARTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS."—In looking over, recently, a lot of my old pamphlets, I find one which never before engaged my attention. It is entitled "A Speech intended to have been spoken in the House of Lords on the bill, altering the Charters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. The sixth Edition. London, Printed, Boston, re-printed and sold by Edes and Gill in Queen street, 1774." Who was the author? Was the speech really prepared for the purpose mentioned, or was it a cover for introducing the author's sentiments to the public? It is vigorously written and by no inferior hand; and reflects the views of those who favored the Colonies during the revolutionary conflict. I make a brief extract as a specimen—which contains sentiments not inappropriate to the present crisis.

"And yet my Lords, with your permission, I will waste one short argument more, on this cause, one that I own, I am fond of, and which contains in it what I think must affect every generous mind. My Lords, *I look upon North America as the only great nursery of freemen now left upon the face of the earth.* We have seen the liberties of Poland and Sweden swept away, in the course of one year, by treachery and usurpation; the free towns in Germany are like so many dying sparks, that go out one after another; and which must all be soon extinguished under the destructive greatness of their neighbors. Holland is little more than a great trading company, with luxurious manners, and an exhausted revenue, with little strength and with less spirit. Switzerland alone is free and happy within the narrow inclosure of its rocks and vallies. As to the state of this country, my Lord, I can only refer myself to your own secret thoughts." After speaking of the unhappy condition of his own country, the author continues,

"But whatever may be our future fate, the greatest glory that attends this country, a greater than any other nation ever acquired, is to have formed and nursed up to

such a state of happiness, those colonies whom we are now so eager to butcher. We ought to cherish them as the immortal monuments of our public justice and wisdom; as the heirs of our better days, of our old arts and manners, and of our expiring national virtues. What work of art, or power or public utility has ever equalled the glory of having peopled a continent without guilt or bloodshed, with a multitude of free and happy common-wealths; to have given them the first arts of life and government; and to have suffered them, under the shelter of our authority, to acquire in peace the skill to use them." J. D.

WHO BUILT THE FIRST IMPROVED BOAT ON THE ERIE CANAL?—De Witt Clinton at the close of his letters of Hibernicus gives an account of an old sea captain who had been confined in a prison ship during the revolution, and who after the war settled on Oneida creek, just where the canal afterwards crossed it. He attributes to him the building of the first improved canal boat. Can any one tell us the name of the old patriot? E. C.

MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY. There was in the Library of Congress in 1845 the manuscript Journal of the Company from April 28, 1619, to June 7, 1624. Has it since been printed? T. H. W.

REPLIES.

MONSIEUR DE ST. GASPIN, (H. M., vol. viii, p. 374).—The Monsieur de St. Gaspin, said by your correspondent to be mentioned in Rale's Dictionary, p. 493, as being at the river Matsibigsadoussek, was probably the *Baron Vincent de St. Castin*. If E. B. will again examine Rale's ms. Dictionary in the Library of Harv. College, he may find that his previous reading of *Gaspin* was incorrect. However this may be, the name formerly given to the river and peninsula on which Castin made his settlement, (now Castine, Me.), was *Matche-Biguatus*, but like so many Indian terms, very various modes of spelling this name may be found.

In 1859, Joseph Williamson, Esq., of Belfast Me., privately printed at Portland, a most interesting pamphlet of 22 pages entitled, "Castine and the Old Coins found there," in which the origin and significance of the term *Matche-Biguatus* as applied to the locality in question, is considered at some length, and three pages are devoted to a sketch of Castin's career as far as known, with historical references. This paper may also be found in the collection of the Maine Historical Society.

The recent discovery at Castine of a copper plate bearing a Latin inscription, has been referred to in this Journal, and in the proceedings of the Am. Antiq. Society for April, 1864, the subject is fully treated.

In the memoir of Father Rale, *Ralles* or *Rastes*, in vol. viii, 2d series Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, p. 256, there is a defence of Rale against certain aspersions, wherein the Castin family is alluded to.

Boston, Nov. 26, 1864.

THE CINCINNATI.—(H. M., vol. viii, p. 33).—In reply to the enquiry of W. G. in relation to the object and history of the order of the Cincinnati, I would state that a work edited by A. M. Perrot at Paris in 1820, entitled *Collection historique des ordres de chevalerie civils et militaires*—gives the following account of the origin of that order.

"L'ordre de Cincinnati fut institué en 1793, dans les États, en faveur des officiers Américains, et de ceux de la marine Française qui avaient participé à la guerre de l'indépendance. Les membres devoient s'assembler tous les ans pour soulager les pauvres frères, enfin jurer d'être toujours unis; mais à peine cette institution fut-elle organisée qu'on crut y voir des dangers; et sans le respect qu'on portait à Washington, l'ordre eût été supprimé dès sa naissance; on se contenta donc, d'en modifier les statuts. Cet ordre est presque éteint; et les officiers Français qui en font encore partie sont aujourd'hui les seuls qui en portent la décoration."

The decoration is a silver eagle attached to the button-hole by a blue ribbon bordered with white. I am under the impression, al-

though it is not stated in the above quotation, that the order is hereditary, and descends to the oldest son. WM. L. S.

Saratoga Springs, Feb. 1st, 1865.

ANN AS A MAN'S NAME, (H. M. vol. ix, p. 80).—ANNE, as remarked below, is or was common as a man's name among the French; witness, the celebrated warrior, the Constable Anne de Montmorency, who flourished in the time of Francis I. of France, and was killed, at the age of 74 years, at the battle of St Dennis, 10th Nov. 1567. Although he bore a feminine name he was anything but a woman in temper or disposition. He was a rough, brave, cruel soldier and general. ANCHOR.

FYTGE*—PHABER.—(H. M. vol. ix, p. 34).—I think these are misspellings. If Fytge is a woman's name, may it not be the Dutch synonym for the Roman and Greek PSYCHE, represented by a Butterfly, the Dutch for which is VVitte. W is pronounced V and V and F are almost consonous. As to PHABER a similar remark holds good. PH is almost if not exactly equivalent to F, and, bearing this in mind, there are several names almost symphonous, FABER, (FABRUS), FABAREA, FABAIRS, Fabia.

ANCHOR.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, January 5th.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held at their rooms, Judge Greenwood presiding. Dr. Stiles, the Librarian, submitted the following interesting statement.

The additions to the library during the past month have been two hundred bound volumes and forty-one pamphlets, twenty-two prints and one painting, fifty-four coins and one silver medal, besides a large number of relics, maps, old newspapers, &c. Thirty-one of these volumes were purchased, and the rest were donated. Among the donations special mention was made of that of A. S. Barnes & Burr, publishers, of New York, consisting of one hundred and

* Fytje is Sophia. It was misspelt on p. 24.

Three.

forty-eight volumes of their publications in history, science, biography, and education. Also, the gift from Henry Ward Beecher of a finely executed portrait, in oil, of the late Theodore Parker, of Boston. Mr. Beecher has also contributed a unique and interesting collection of wall-posters, which were posted in the streets of London and Manchester, with the purpose of exciting the mob, on the occasion of his public addresses, during his recent visit to England. From Mr. J. G. Brevort the gift of an old arm chair, formerly owned and used by the unfortunate and famous Major Andre. From Miss Emily Poole, a silver Waterloo medal; from Mr. Walter Nichols three ancient volumes; by purchase the library has been enriched by the Plymouth Colony Records, published by the State of Massachusetts, in ten volumes, large quarto.

Dr. Storrs, in behalf of the Executive Committee, acknowledged donations of \$500 from E. Sanford for a special department of books, and \$500 from Charles Storrs for a binding fund. The thanks of the Society were voted.

Dr. Storrs also announced that Prof. J. W. Draper would, on the 10th of this month, repeat before this Society the lecture recently delivered in New York, on "What we may learn from Ancient Egypt." It will be shortly followed by a companion lecture by Wm. C. Prime, Esq., on "Egypt."

The Society resolved to present a petition, in conjunction with the New York and other Historical Societies of the State, to the Legislature, praying for the passage of a bill authorizing the proper translation and publishing of the ancient Dutch records in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

Dr. Stiles read the report of the Committee on the Natural History of Long Island.

The collections made since the organization of this department are now placed on exhibition. A portion may be seen on the shelves, and more will soon be added.

Monthly meetings—on the last Thursday evening of each month—are held by this department in these rooms for the exhibition and presentation of specimens, and for general discussion.

A paper of great interest was read, at the first meeting, by John Heeper, on the "Algae of Long Island." The second was an able paper by Henry A. Graef, on "Botany." The third will be read, at the next meeting, by Elias Lewis, Jr., on the "Geology of Long Island."

The nucleus of a library of works on natural history and general science has been formed by the valuable works placed on our shelves by Charles Congdon, Esq. We have also received the Smithsonian publications, and various other works of value.

This committee, in behalf of the Long Island Historical Society, returns thanks to those gen-

tion of the auxiliary committees, and all others who have contributed to the collections and aided us by their knowledge and experience in the work we have in hand.

John M. Stearns, Esq., read a paper on "The Political and Civil Constitution of the Dutch Government of the New Netherlands." It gave quite a complete review of the early history of the Government, its officers, business, and institutions. It entered largely into a consideration of the principles of popular liberty, and showed how utterly it was ignored by the Colonial Governors. They were arbitrary and mercenary in their administration of affairs, and paid but little attention to the interests of the colony. It followed, as a natural result, that the surrender of the English was quite grateful to the people, and the readiness with which they capitulated was rather an impeachment of their loyalty. The paper also treated of the organization of the Government, the franchises owned by the West India Company, and the abuses to which the people were subjected. It was quite an interesting history of the period of which it treated.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stearns's able paper, the meeting adjourned, and the audience amused themselves in viewing the relics, curiosities, &c., which have accumulated in the rooms. Especial interest was exhibited in the small but well-filled room, this evening opened for the first time, by the Committee in the Natural History of Long Island, and which already contains an elegant and valuable collection of birds, fishes, geological and mineralogical specimens, &c.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York January 3, 1885.*—The annual meeting of the society was held in the hall. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, the reports of the various committees and officers were made. That of the Executive committee showed the successful prosecution of the plan of establishing as funds the donations heretofore made to the society, some of which had at the time been applied to the ordinary purposes of the Society. The various donations will now always appear as funds, the income only being applied.

The Report of the committee on the Fine Arts dwelt on the importance of the Jarvis and Bryant Collections, and noted the gift to the Society of two paintings by Benjamin West, from Wm. H. Webb.

The Librarian report announced the additions to the library, mainly by contributions.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood in making his report as Domestic Corresponding Secretary announced his resignation.

The election of officers of the society for the

year 1885, was then made, and the following officers chosen.

President, Frederic DePeyster,

1st Vice-President, Rev. Thomas DeWitt.

2nd Vice-President, Benj. R. Winthrop.

Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary, George Bancroft.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary, John Romeyn Brodhead.

Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field.

Librarian, George H. Moore.

During the collection of the ballots E. C. Benedict nominated as a corresponding member Rev. J. King, of Athens, Greece, and Hugh Maxwell, Esq., made a few remarks on a difficulty between Mr. King and the Greek Government some years since.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston Jan. 7.*

—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday afternoon. The report of the previous evening was accepted, after which several donations were announced and new members elected. The curator reported that but few coins had been added during the year, but some of the most valuable have been placed under lock and key. From the Annual Report of the Treasurer the society appears to be in good financial condition. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a List of Officers for the year 1885, reported as follows: President, Jeremiah Colburn; Vice President and Curator, Judge J. P. Putnam; Treasurer, Henry Davenport; Secretary, W. S. Appleton. The report was adopted, and these gentlemen were declared officers of the society. A vote of thanks to the retiring President, Dr. Winslow Lewis, for his interest in the society, his kindness towards it, and the very acceptable manner in which he has presided over it, was unanimously passed.

Mr. Putnam exhibited a large and fine medal of Washington, very lately struck. Mr. Seavey showed one of the very rare Virginia shillings or silver half-pennies of 1774, also the half-pennies in beautiful condition, and rare pattern half dollar and quarter of 1858. The Secretary exhibited a number of valuable pieces, among which were the extremely rare Washington cent of 1792, known as the "naked bust," and an oval funeral medal in copper, with the inscription "He in glory, the world in tears," and the initials G. W. below the bust; also an original medal of the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, and some fine foreign medals.

Dr. Lewis, on resigning the Presidency, read an address in which he briefly sketched the history of the Society, of the science in the United States, and of coinage in general; he enumerated the many uses of the science in chronology and every branch of history, dwelling particu-

larly on religion and art, and concluded with some suggestions as to the pursuit of the study. A committee was appointed to consider and report on the expediency of printing the Constitution and list of members, with the address of the President, and other interesting papers. The meeting then adjourned.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Worcester, Jan. 17, 1865.*—A special meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, in reference to the death of their former President, Hon. Edward Everett, Stephen Salisbury, the president, occupied the chair. In consequence of the illness of Hon. Levi Lincoln, whose relations with Mr. Everett had been most intimate, the society adjourned at once to Gov. Lincoln's residence. On coming to order, the meeting was addressed as follows by the President:—

Brothers of the Antiquarian Society: While the voices of our people express their sorrow and deep concern that one of our most exalted citizens, who awayed the opinions and destiny of our country from a sphere above the distractions of political life and the envious assaults with which public office is infested, I have invited you to assemble here, not to forget your duties and interests as citizens, but to remember that this little company of students of history and antiquarian lore have lost their honored ex-president, Edward Everett, LL. D., the associate who had the greatest present ability to promote the object of your association. The eloquence that honored the obsequies of the Nestor of your society, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, still resounds in your printed proceedings, meeting a cordial reception wherever learning, virtue, and a laborious, conscientious and beneficent life were held in honor. He stood among us in the majesty and gathered wisdom of 94 years, and his wise counsels faltered on his lips when he heard the summons for which he waited and hastened away; and a second time the solemn warning of Providence has addressed this society, and from the clear sky in which no threatening cloud was apparent, another distinguished leader of this fraternity has been struck down. The last act of his life was to plant sweet Christian charity among the sufferings and crimes of wicked and treacherous rebellion, and this effort is a probable cause of his sudden and, as we in our ignorance and impatience, are prone to say, his untimely departure. Let us rather repeat the familiar words of the old Roman, that "he was not more happy in the glory of his life than in the occasion of his death." But I will not detain you with my own unsatisfactory words from the utterance of thoughts more worthy of your own feelings and of the occasion. In my desire to forward the deliberations of the hour, I will venture to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize in the universal grief of our country, that a patriot has been taken away in fullest strength and glory of his beneficent service, and his mantle is not seen to fall on any successor.

Resolved, That with our lamentations for a great public loss, we will gratefully consider the noble works which he has recently performed in the defense of our government and our national privileges; in the vindication of the right and the safety of free institutions, and in the thrice repeated lessons of charity and Christian forgiveness, enforced by his own unequalled and persuasive example.

Resolved, That we will embalm with the odor of our exalted praise the memory of an orator who always carried his admiring listeners to higher and happier planes of thought; a scholar of incessant and unwearied labor, who brought up his deep-sought treasures with a fitness and polish that adapted them to the handling and uses of common life, and a man who exercised his great powers for useful ends with a kind and cautious prudence and constant regard for Christian purity.

Resolved, That it is our privilege to offer a chaplet of honor and fraternal grief at the tomb of our Ex-president, who gave to this society the advantage of the highest official relations for twenty-one years, and has since been a fellow worker by his constant contributions, and especially by his frequent and successful pursuit of the objects for which this association was formed.

Resolved, That we offer to the children of our respected associate our sincere condolence, and commend them to the highest source of consolation.

Resolved, That as a society, we will express our respect by attending the funeral of Mr. Everett on Thursday the 19th instant.

Resolved, That the President of this society is requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the family of our deceased associate.

The resolutions having been seconded by Rev. Dr. Seth Sweetser, the chair was addressed in eloquent terms by Dr. Sweetser, Rev. Dr. Alonzo Hill, Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. Ira M. Barton, Hon. Levi Lincoln and Hon. Henry Chapin; after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Jan. 20th.*—The annual meeting of this society was held at No. 13 Bromfield street, the President, Dr. Jarvis, in the chair.

A letter from Josiah Curtis, M. D., Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tenn., was read.

Lyman Mason, Esq., the Treasurer, made his annual report, showing a balance in his hands of \$365.35.

The following named persons were chosen of ficers for the current year.

President, Edward Jarvis, M. D.; Vice Presidents, Hon. Amasa Walker and J. Wingate Thornton; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph B. Worcester, LL. D.; Recording Secretary, John W. Dean; Treasurer, Lyman Mason; Librarian, William B. Towne; Councillors, Hon. Samuel H. Welley, Ebenezer Alden, M. D., and Hon. George S. Hale.

The President read a letter written by him, to his family in Massachusetts, from London, while attending the International Statistical Congress as a delegate from the association in 1860, in which he detailed the action of Judge Longstreet, of South Carolina, the delegate to that Congress from the United States, and Mr. Dallas, the American minister, relative to a remark of Lord Brougham construed to be an insult to our country. The letter showed that our national representatives (Messrs. Dallas and Longstreet) seemed at that time to consider slavery of supreme importance.

Mr. Thornton called the attention of the meeting to an article lately published in the London Statistical Journal, showing by the censuses of 1851 and 1861, that the Catholic religion has declined of late years in great Britain.

Remarks on the financial condition of the country were then made by Messrs. Walker, Thornton, Towne, Mason and the President, after which Hon. Amasa Walker was requested to prepare a paper on the subject to be read at the next quarterly meeting.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, January 20.*—A special meeting of the directors of the N.E. Historic-Genealogical Society was held to take notice of the death of Hon. Edward Everett, a member of the society from its earliest date. William B. Towne, Esq., occupied the chair and William R. Deane acted as secretary. The following resolutions were offered by John H. Sheppard, the librarian, and were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Edward Everett this Society, of which he was a resident member for nineteen years, deplores this great loss; and particularly as we have been of late afflicted in the death of several excellent and valuable friends.

Resolved, That in his death literature and science are called to mourn the departure of a very distinguished scholar and accomplished writer, whose purity and elegance of taste, richness of imagination, affluence of language and flowing, fascinating style, without any other mark of distinction or celebrity, would have made him an honor and ornament to our country.

Resolved, That in his death the voice of a most

eloquent man is silent,—a voice which left no superior, if, indeed, it did an equal in this land, and which was ever exerted in the cause of all that is good or excellent, pertaining to a nation's welfare.

Resolved, That in the death of this statesman and patriot, the whole nation has reason to weep and lament: for his exalted love of the Union gave to his voice and counsels a peculiar importance in our great struggle to preserve our nationality from destruction.

Resolved, That in his death we deplore the loss of a citizen of most exemplary virtues, indefatigable industry, and faithful adherence to those noble principles of justice and honor, from the prevalence of which a nation can only become great and glorious.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our sympathies to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That in testimony of our veneration of the memory of the deceased, we will attend his funeral on Thursday next; and also, that a copy of these Resolutions be presented to his family.

The meeting then dissolved.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia Dec. 14, 1864.*—A special meeting of the Society was held, Vice President Coates in the chair.

The Society having been called to order, Horatio Gates Jones, Esq. the corresponding secretary, arose and said that he had been desired by the committee to introduce to the audience their distinguished fellow member, Col. W. W. H. Davis of Doylestown, Bucks Co., who was among the first from Pennsylvania to volunteer, and who, although suffering from painful wounds, continued in the service until September 30th, 1864.

Col. Davis began by a geographical description of Morris Island and the configuration of the coast, and then described the fortifications of the rebels.

These were very strong. Wagner was one of the best constructed works ever known. Gen. Gilmore redeemed his promise to take the west end of Morris Island, but a mistake was made on July 11th, in the attack upon Wagner, and a severe repulse was received.

The speaker showed the bloodshed consequent upon the attempts to assault the fort, and then how Gilmore became satisfied that it could be taken only by scientific approaches. Then came the attack on Sumter. Beauregard assured his soldiers that Sumter could not be breached until Wagner was taken. Gilmore showed them Beauregard's mistake. Ultimately our batteries were planted, with labor that no one but a soldier can understand, and a weight of metal was thrown against Sumter heavier than ever before thrown against any fort in the world. Then the

Swamp Angel battery was built. It was finished. The sand bags alone to make its foundation cost \$5000. The gun exploded at the 24th round, throwing a shot further than ever before was known in the history of the world.

The story of Greek fire being used was purely the creation of newspaper correspondents. There never was such a thing used. A gentleman came with a missile of the sort, and for three weeks it was tested, but the cases always exploded at the muzzle of the guns. The speaker described the bombardment of Sumter. 6250 projectiles were thrown altogether at Sumter. The artillery practise was as fine as was ever seen. On the last day of the bombardment the Ironsides and other frigates took part.

Then the work on Wagner began in earnest with sure progress up to Sept. 6th. The ground around the fort was literally sown with torpedoes; but they did its service in one respect, for they prevented sorties by the enemy; the men in the trenches were continually being exhausted by heat or killed by the fire of the enemy. Three thousand men had already been buried on that strip of sand. This point was then considered the key to Charleston. On September 7th the final assault was made. Powerful calcium lights were turned on the fort, so that our sharpshooters could pick off the men repairing damages. This was a new feature of warfare.

For forty hours the bombardment continued, and was sublimely terrible. The fort had been evacuated the night before! A single sergeant volunteered to go into the fort to see if the report of a deserter to that effect was true, and found it to be so. Nothing but the sand remained. The troops took undisputed possession of as utter a ruin as could be imagined.

The remainder of the paper described the batteries that threw shells into Charleston. The first night thirteen shells dropped into the doomed city, and every night afterward for some time shells were thrown into the town. A single gun in one battery burst at the 4615th fire, a case unparalleled in history. It threw 138,450 pounds of iron, at an expenditure of but one sixth the powder used in the ordinary guns. That piece did an amount of service greater than any other yet known.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1865.—Mr. James Ross Snowden announced the death of Hon. George M. Dallas, and made appropriate remarks on the character and public services of the deceased. He said that, in the list of our eminent and distinguished citizens, Mr. Dallas stood in the front rank. He was favored by nature with great abilities and the most graceful and attractive manners and deportment. Having in his youth the benefit of a home which was the seat of refinement and learning, and the example and

instructions of his accomplished and distinguished father, Hon. A. J. Dallas, to guide him, he was well prepared for the thorough education which he received at Nassau Hall, where he was graduated with the first honors of his class in 1810. His subsequent career was full of honor and distinction. He was eminent at the bar, whether in supporting the rights of his private clients, or representing the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Federal and State courts. He was equally distinguished as a Senator of the United States and Vice President of the United States. He represented our government at two of the most important Courts in Europe. On his return from the Court of St. James in 1861 he retired to private life, and on the last day of the year just closed, in the 78d year of his age, he ended his useful and honorable career. This event was sudden and unexpected to his family and the public, thus realizing what the Psalmist has said, and what is also applicable to all mankind, "There is but a step between me and death."

Mr. Snowden closed his remarks by offering the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by H. G. Jones, Esq., with some interesting and appropriate observations, and were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the society death has called from his earthly career our beloved and distinguished fellow-citizen, Honorable George M. Dallas; and

WHEREAS, It is proper that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania should place upon its minutes a notice of this afflictive bereavement, Therefore

Resolved, That this Society deeply sympathizes with the family of the late Mr. Dallas in their afflictive bereavement, and with the community at large in the loss of an eminent and lamented fellow-citizen, who has, by a long and useful life, rendered important and valuable services to his country.

Resolved, That the private virtues and pure morals and integrity of the late Mr. Dallas, add to the propriety of placing on our minutes this testimonial of our appreciation of the life and character of a citizen who has been an ornament to his native city, and whose memory will be dearly cherished by his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published; and that the Recording Secretary be requested to send a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Proceedence, Jan. 14, 1864.*—At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society the following officers were elected:

President—Albert G. Orcene.

Vice Presidents—S. G. Arnold, Geo. A. Brayton.

Secretary—S. S. Rider.

Treasurer—Welcome A. Greene.

Librarian—E. M. Stone.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department reported that during the year now closed the contributions of every description amount to about three hundred. Many of these are of great value to those engaged in historic or scientific research.

Considerable attention has been paid to perfecting the several series of pamphlets in the Rhode Island Alcove, and good progress has been made. The President of the Society has also devoted many hours to this work, and to completing the Schedules of the General Assembly, as likewise aiding the Librarian in rearranging the shelves. The work still to be done, to place the library and cabinet in the complete condition due to its character and importance, as the depository of historic treasures, would give to a competent person daily employment for the next three years. Every deficiency in each class of pamphlets should be supplied, so far as it can be, by a diligent gathering of materials accumulated in attics and closets in this city and in various parts of the State: the several departments of general and local history, of science and of agriculture, of education and of humanity, should be made as complete as possible; the accumulation of Rhode Island newspapers should be filed and fitted for a place on our own shelves, or be reserved for exchanges with other Societies; the mounting and binding of the Society's invaluable collection of manuscripts should be effected at once, so that their safety may be ensured, and their contents made available, first for its own purposes, and secondly, under proper restrictions, to the student, the biographer, the genealogist, and the historian. And this done, a complete index, on the most approved plan; of books, pamphlets, works of art, and cabinet curiosities, should be made and printed, that all interested may see what the collections are, and that researchers, by such as seek access to them, may be facilitated.

Measures are in train for publishing a volume of the Society's collections, comprising matter of special interest not only to the historian, but to the general reader. It will be issued, it is expected, in the early part of the present year. Indeed, it has long been the conviction that several volumes should follow each other in quick succession, and nothing but a lack of funds has interposed an impediment to so doing. The materials are ample for such an undertaking, and if laid before the public would reflect honor upon this institution as an industrious collector of the records of the past. But to do all the work pointed out—and in the judgment of the librarian it should no longer be delayed—will,

of course, require the support of an ample treasury. Such support should be ensured by an appeal to the proverbial liberality of this community. Let it be secured, and the Society may be made one of the most important auxiliaries in the common cause of history, and at the same time rear a worthy monument to its living and deceased founders.

The field for research into the details of elementary history, relating to Rhode Island and Rhode Island men, is broad and inviting. A systematic course, persistently pursued, would annually enrich the archives of this Society, and enable it to present, in documentary form, a picture of the state as she appeared from 1790 to the close of the war of 1812.

By reference to the records for six years past or more, it will become apparent that a large amount of work, at various times laid out, remains to be completed. Should it be finished within the year upon which we are entering, the Society will earn deserved credit for industry.

Our necrology for the year is impressive. Seven members have deceased, viz: Hon. John Brown Francis, Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, Hon. John Pitman, Charles F. Tillinghast, Esq., Nicholas A. Brown, Esq., Jarvis J. Smith, M. D., and Mr. William H. Helme.

Governor Francis was an original member of this Society. In its early days, his influence was heartily given in aid of its success, and to the close of life he cherished a cordial interest in its prosperity. His public career is too familiar to need delineation here. If, in official stations, he justified, by high probity, the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, in private life he was no less conspicuous for the social and domestic qualities that impart to character its most powerful charm. To all with whom he had intercourse, his face was a benediction; and his sincerity as a friend, and his kindness as a neighbor, gained for him universal respect and affection. His sudden death, August 9th, filled the entire community with sadness.

Mr. Cranston was also an original member of this Society. He was born in Newport, October 9th, 1789, and became a prominent member of the Bar in his native town. He was fifteen years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and for twenty-five years annually elected Moderator for the town. He was a member of the several Conventions for framing and remodelling the State Constitution, and Vice President of the Convention in 1842. For sixteen consecutive years, from 1827 to 1843, he was member of the General Assembly, and from 1843 to 1847, Representative of Congress. He was subsequently returned to the General Assembly, and for several sessions presided over the House of Representatives. He occupied an honored place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens at home and

throughout the State. He departed this life February 12th.

Judge Pitman died November 17th, leaving the fragrant name of a loyal citizen, an upright jurist, and a devout Christian. The history of Rhode Island, and the spirit of her institutions, became early in life a favorite study, and his discourse on the second centennial celebration of the settlement of the State in 1836, evinced laborious investigation and a just appreciation of his subject.

Mr. Tillinghast often attested his interest in the objects of this Society, by valuable contributions to its archives. In his professional as in his private relations, he was honored and beloved by all who knew him. The client reposed undoubting confidence in the safety of his counsel, and the friend felt sure that all expressions of regard were real. He passed peacefully away, August 3d.

Mr. Brown died August 12th. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. Nicholas Brown, formerly American Consul at Rome. He was of retiring habits, possessed a fine taste for art, and was a careful student of history, science, and antiquities.

Mr. Helme was for several years an active officer of this Society. He was fond of antiquarian and scientific pursuits, and was the first in this country to test the possibility of employing the balloon in photographic operations. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he joined the First Regiment of Rhode Island volunteers in its three months service for the protection of Washington. He took an active part in the enlistment of colored men for the Fourteenth Rhode Island Regiment, and subsequently went on important business to the south, where, it is supposed, he was captured by guerillas, and fell a sacrifice to their barbarity.

Dr. Smith was a native of Burrillville, and settled in Chepachet, where, for about thirty-six years, he was engaged in an extended and successful practice. At the time of his decease, March 10th, he first went as Vice President of the Rhode Island Medical Society. He was a man of frank, prepossessing manners, and his death, which was met with Christian composure, has made a wide breach in the social and professional circles.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — *Trenton*, Jan. 19. — The New Jersey Historical Society held its annual meeting in Trenton, the Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., one of the executive committee, presiding.

Mr. Whitehead, the corresponding secretary, made a report upon the correspondence of the society since the meeting in May, submitting a large number of letters from other kindred institutions and individuals, on matters connected

with the operations of the society, many of them transmitting valuable donations to the library or cabinets. Among other interesting articles received was an old vellum covered book, containing the first records of surveys, deeds, &c., in the towns of Woodbridge, Middlesex county, extending from 1668 to 1731. Mr. Whitehead reported that, in consequence of the inability of any of the Vice Presidents to attend, the treasurer, Mr. Alosen, and himself had represented the society by invitation, at the commemoration by the New York society, of the two hundredth anniversary of the conquest of New Netherland, by the English in 1664, on the 12th October last.

The Librarian, Mr. Comgar, presented a long list of donations received from various parts of the country, including many rare and valuable contributions for the library.

The Treasurer, Mr. Alosen, reported the balance of cash on hand, Jan. 1st, \$362 15. The invested funds amount to \$700 and the real estate and publications on hand were valued at \$4,528 75.

Mr. Whitehead, from the Publication Committee, reported the recent issue of another number of the "Proceedings," completing the 9th volume, and also the 6th volume of the "Collections," containing the "Newark Town Records." The Committee suggest to members residing in the old towns of the state the propriety of taking steps to secure the publication of similar records yet to be found of the men and measures that led to their successful establishment and subsequent prosperity; promising the co-operation of the society in any undertaking of the kind.

Mr. W. Rutherford, from the Library Committee, reported a renewal of the lease of the Society's rooms for three years from next April, and urged liberal subscriptions to the Library Fund for necessary bindings, arranging of manuscripts, &c. Mr. Alosen, from the Special Committee on that subject, reported that the members of the Society number 278, of whom 69 are resident paying members. Those in arrears had been addressed on the subject, and those who did not respond after being twice addressed, were presumed to have dropped their connection with the Society. A resolution was adopted, to publish a list of members in the next number of the proceedings.

Mr. C. C. Haven, of the Executive Committee, presented a report of the progress of the Society during the past year, observing that the library was increased by 225 volumes, besides hundreds of pamphlets, newspapers, &c., &c. The donations of Mr. Alosen, in books and money were especially commended. Some disappointment was expressed that so few memorials of the war had been received, and legislation on the subject was suggested. Twenty years having elapsed since the organization of

the Society, the report recounted the work accomplished in gathering materials for history during that period, and its contributions to the historical literature of the country. No Society in the union, unaided by state appropriations, had in so short a period attained such stability and usefulness.

Several gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were elected members, and new nominations were received. The following standing committees were announced:

On Publications—Richard S. Field, William A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., and Rev. John Hall, D. D.

On Statistics—Joseph P. Bradley, F. Wolcott Jackson, Rev. Samuel M. Hammell, S. A. Farland, E. M. Shreve.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and Rev. R. K. Rogers, D. D.

On the Library—Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Isaac P. Trimble, M. D., with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark.

The following officers were elected for 1866,
President—Hon. James Parker.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Richard S. Field, Hon. Henry W. Green, John Rutherford, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary—William A. Whitehead, Newark.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes, Newark.

Librarian—Samuel H. Congar, Newark.

Treasurer—Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City.

Executive Committee—Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Hon. Charles S. Olden, Rev. R. K. Rogers, D. D., Peter S. Duryee, Esq., Rev. John Hall, D. D., C. C. Haven, Esq., Rev. Samuel M. Hammell, Lyndon A. Smith, M. D., and Hon. John Clement.

Mr. Bradley presented in behalf of Mr. Philemon Dickinson of Trenton, an interesting historical document, being one of the five original reports emanating from the commissioners of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, who met at Annapolis in 1786 to consider what means were necessary for the adoption of a better general system of government for the States. Mr. Bradley explained the circumstances which led to the meeting of the commissioners and the more important consequences flowing from it, culminating in the adoption of the constitution in 1787. The report presented was the one sent to the State of Delaware, and bore the signature of John Dickinson, the "farmer" of Pennsylvania.

The Society then took a recess for dinner, and on reassembling, Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, Vice President, in the chair, J. P. BRADLEY, Esq., in feeling terms alluded to the death of Hon. WM. L. DARTON, and the loss it entailed upon the Society, the State and the nation. He concluded by offering a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The resolutions express regret at Mr. Dayton's sudden decease,

and sympathy with his family; refer to his eminent services to the State and nation, and provide for a committee to procure, if practicable, the preparation of some permanent and fitting memorial of his career. Messrs J. P. Bradley, Henry W. Green and Fred. T. Frelinghuysen were appointed as such committee.

The Society then listened with great interest to a paper read by Judge FIELD on the life, character and services of its late President, ex-Chief Justice Hornblower.

Mr. Whitehead offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, recognizing the many public and private virtues of Judge Hornblower, referring to his useful labors in behalf of the Society, of which he was one of the earliest and best friends; and dwelling upon his eminent usefulness as a Judge, patriot, philanthropist, and christian.

The Society adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May.

Notes on Books.

The New England Historic Genealogical Register, October, 1864.

It is not too late to notice the October number of the Register, which closes the eighteenth volume of that most valuable repository. It comes adorned with two portraits, that of Hon. Henry W. Cushman, and that of John Bakers. Besides memoirs of both these gentlemen, it contains a continuation of the article on the Authors of Massachusetts, which leaves little doubt on the subject; extracts from records of various places, the Barnaby Family, Watson Genealogy, Massachusetts Small Bills of 1722, &c.

Remarks and Resolutions Commemorative of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL.D., by the American Antiquarian Society, at their first Meeting after his death. Worcester, 1864.

We have already had occasion to speak of these proceedings in a previous notice. This separate and beautifully printed edition gives Mr. Livermore's eloquent and comprehensive view of the character of the Nestor who bore unsullied, through more than three generations, a name which was a responsibility from being already illustrious.

Tercenary Celebration of the Birth of Shakspeare, by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, at Boston, Mass., April 23, 1864. Boston, 1864. 8°. 71 pp.

The readers of the Magazine are already acquainted by our report with this celebration. The proceedings are here given in full in a style of the highest typographical beauty, rendering it a choice addition to Shaksperiana.

A memorial of John, Henry and Richard Townsend and their Descendants. New York; W. A. Townsend, 1865. 12° 233 pp.

This very neat volume from the pen and press of a well known publisher, is to some extent a family history, in its tracing the descents from the three brothers, but is also a valuable contribution to the history of Long Island. It begins with the original deed for Oyster Bay, given by Assiapum or Mohanes in 1658, to Peter Wright, Samuel Mayo and William Leverich, and gives a very interesting history of the early settlers of Oyster Bay. Among other interesting items, we find that Bradford, the first printer of the Middle Colonies, lived here prior to 1708, and apparently supplied the town with some of the still extant Record books.

The Genealogy of the Townsends begins on page 81. John, Henry and Richard Townsend, were English Friends who settled on the island under the Dutch rule, John being one of the patentees of Flushing, under Gov. Kief in, 1645. They were sufferers for conscience sake, under Stuyvesant: and their descendants have continued respected citizens of Queens County. Several of them have been men distinguished in the State Annals.

An Address delivered before the New England Historic Genealogical Society at the Annual Meeting held in Boston, Mass., January 4, 1865, by Winslow Lewis, M. D., President of the Society, to which is added a report of the proceedings at said meeting. Boston: 1865. 8° 20 pp.

The address of Dr. Lewis is well worthy of study and reflection. The neglect of a sound and philosophical course of historical study in our colleges and universities, the disproportionate space given in many of our works to American writers of simple mediocrity, are among the points on which he dwells. The former is a great evil. A course of General History, and one of American History, especially as connected with European history, should form a part of every College, but really history seems almost as completely banished as English literature, which is seldom made a matter of systematic study.

A poetical Epistle to his Excellency George Washington Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, from an inhabitant of the State of Maryland, to which is annexed a short sketch of General Washington's Life and Character. Annapolis, printed, 1779. London, reprinted 1780. (Edition 75 copies. 25 large paper.)

Mr. Francis S. Hoffman has reproduced this curious little poem, which as the reader will see was reprinted in England. The object does not, however, appear. It was "for the charitable purpose of raising a few guineas to relieve, in a

small measure, the distresses of some hundreds of American prisoners, now suffering confinement in the goals of England." With all the progress of nearly a century, we would hardly permit North or South a similar publication now.

A History of the Delaware Department of the Great Central Fair for the U.S. Sanitary Commission, held in Philadelphia, June, 1862. Wilmington Reg., 1864. 8°.

Delaware, hitherto so little represented in historical contributions, has awakened, and now in earnest begins to claim her place. If small in extent, she is nevertheless rich in her historic part, and has before her the noble example of Rhode Island, which, small like herself, can nevertheless point to her state and local histories, to her libraries, and galleries, to her zealous laborers in every branch of history.

The newly established Historical Society shows the right feeling, and in the present brochure, the committee give a history of Delaware's part in the Sanitary Fair.

The Bladensburg Races, written shortly after the Capture of Washington City, August 24, 1816. Printed for the Purchaser. 1816.

A Mr. George C. Beadle has reprinted, on the large paper at Munsell's press, this lively squib of fifty years ago. The edition professes to be limited to seventy-five copies, and will doubtless be sought with avidity by collectors. The poem is an imitation of John Gilpin and a satire on President Madison's flight from Washington.

Historical Collectors of the Essex Institute, Aug. 1864.—Vol. vi. No. 4.

This number opens with a very interesting paper on Wenham Pond, remarkable among other things for ice, which has been used to explode gunpowder; Extracts from the town records of Salem, Lynn and Rowley; a sketch of Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich; sketches of Rev. Asa Dunbar and Jonathan Gardner Hale; Memoranda.

Miscellany.

FOR COIN FANCIERS.—The Washington cent of 1783 is not very rare or valuable, as they make them in England now. The Washington cent of 1791 is quite rare, and is worth from \$3 to \$25, according to the state of preservation the specimen is in; but the copper Washington coin of 1792 is more valuable than all, and is of great rarity.

The late William Curtis Noyes devised his valuable library, said to be one of the largest and finest in the state of New York, to Hamilton College in the state of New York.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.]

APRIL, 1865.

[No. 4.]

General Department.

HENRY DIETRICH VON BULOW'S VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, FROM A MILITARY AND CRITICAL POINT OF VIEW, WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

This author and military critic, the German Jomini, was in some respects one of the most remarkable men who appeared in Germany at the close of the 18th century. As he reviewed the military operations of our war for Independence, and by its dissection demonstrated wherein consisted the greatness of Washington as a general, a biographical notice of him is worthy of a place in a Historical Magazine devoted to American annals. We propose to present a few details of his career, and a compilation of his views of the American Revolution, dated 1797, fourteen years after the termination of hostilities. This paper is "interesting, as the judgment of a man, who, although opposed in his theories of the philosophy of strategy by Jomini, has so much distinguished himself by his acumen and originality in the vivisection of the military operations of the past and present, but more particularly of the latter."

HENRY DIETRICH VON BULOW* was born about 1760 at Falkenberg, in Mecklenburg, Prussia, of a family which had already furnished his native kingdom with many distinguished statesmen and warriors. He was a younger brother of Count Frederick William von Bülow Count of Dennewitz, hero of Lukau, Gross-Beeren, and Dennewitz, three victories, each of which saved

Berlin from Napoleon. He was a man of considerable talents, but his extravagant notions of men and things rendered his career an unfortunate one. He was the de Guibert and Jomini of Prussia, and experienced a still more unhappy recompense for his sagacious warnings, and fulfilled predictions, than did the former, Lewis XVth's minister of war, general, poet, and miscellaneous writer, in return for his proposed ameliorations in military organization and tactics.

He was educated at the Berlin Military Academy and thence passed, at the age of fifteen, into the Prussian Infantry. From this Arm, he was transferred into the Cavalry Regiment of *Reitzenstein*. Subsequently he devoted himself to the study of the authors of antiquity and the philosophical works of *Rousseau*, in a word, the cultivation of the literary arts and sciences. These so worked upon his naturally restless and ambitious character, that the obscurity of a barrack became insupportable. In 1789, he repaired to the Netherlands, where the Belgian Insurrection, in which Van der Mersch displayed so much ability, and Van der Noot so much arrogance, in their revolt against Joseph II of Austria, seemed to open a career to him conformable to his views. The high estimate placed at this time upon the Prussian, or Great Frederic's, system of discipline, enabled him to get a command, but the prompt termination of this ephemeral revolt soon destroyed all his hopes. Not finding any opportunity to distinguish himself with his sword, he then returned to Berlin and undertook to organize a theatrical troop, but the scruples inspired by his aristocratic birth induced him almost immediately to renounce his projects as a manager. Thereupon in company with his older brother, Henry William, he made a

* The Dictionnaire de la Conversation, Paris, 1857, calls him Henry Adam Baron de Bulow.

voyage to North America, hoping to enjoy there a liberty of which he complained he was deprived in his own country. Again his hopes appear to have been deceived, and returning to Hamburg, he thence undertook a commercial speculation to the United States, which turned out as badly as all his other projects. His active brain demanding constant excitement, he became a great partizan of the ideas of Swedenborg, preached this doctrine in America, and composed a work upon the Swedenborgian doctrines, which was published after his death, in 1809. Having lost his fortune, Bulow returned to France, and resumed his original profession. At this period he wrote his "*Republic of North America in its actual condition*," (2, vols., Berlin) 1797. About the same time the study of BÖRENHORST'S "considerations on the military art," inspired him with the idea of subjecting this art to fixed principles and geometrical rules, or, as another biographer expresses it, called his attention to the defects of the existing theory of war and suggested to him the necessity of giving more solid bases to this science. With this intention he composed his "Spirit of the system of modern war," or "Spirit of a new system of war," published anonymously, at Hamburg, 1799, (third edition 1835). H. A. Pierer in his noted German universal lexicon, 5th volume, article Bülow, pages 458-9, Altenburg, 1841, characterises Bülow's work as full of genius, and adds, that it excited an unusual sensation, and that it first established the fundamental principles of strategy which he afterwards eliminated and modified or reduced to rule as they should be correctly recognized. The *Biographie Universelle*, on the other hand, remarks, that after having drawn in this treatise a false distinction between strategy and tactics, he reduced all military operations to the form of a triangle and deduced from this principle consequences which have been stigmatized, whether justly or not, as most strangely inconsistent, eccentric or even absurd. This work, which was diametrically opposed to the existing system of modern warfare, occasioned much controversy. It was translated into French by M. Tranchant de Laverne, Paris, 1803,

8vo. and notwithstanding the opposition and criticisms it evoked, had no little success in Germany. A number of Tacticians entered the lists against this system of Bulow, and French writers allege that General Jomini in particular demonstrated the defects of his Lines of Defence, destined to cover every assailable point by their extent, and of his eccentric retreats, of which it would seem that the Prussians desired or intended to make an application in their deplorable retreat, after their disgraceful overthrow at Jena and Auerstadt, in 1806. Nevertheless, Bulow's book had a great success, and this agreeable result induced him to return to Berlin, in the hope of receiving an appointment in the General Staff of the Prussian army, or in the Department of foreign affairs. He did not succeed, however, in obtaining it, and this failure obliged him to resort to his pen, as an author, for support. He first wrote on the subject of Money, after a Swedish author; Physical Welfare of a State, Berlin, 1800; then he translated into German Mungo Parke's Voyage, Hamburg, 1799; and during the winter of 1801, published the History of the campaign of the preceding year, 1800, which he compiled in the Hamburg Gazette. This work, which bears the date of publication, Berlin, 1801, was translated into French by M. de Sevelinges, 1 vol. 8vo., Paris, 1804. In the preface to his translation, M. de Sevelinges, contrary to the usual custom in such cases, discussed, and it is said refuted in a very judicious manner, a part of Bülow's system. After several difficulties, caused by his eccentricity, Bülow went over to England towards the end of 1801, and published, in London, the three first numbers of a newspaper, which was then discontinued for want of support. Bülow, who had staked his subsistence on the success of this enterprise, incurred debts in consequence, which consigned him to the king's bench (debtor's) prison. His incarceration lasted for several months. Having recovered his liberty, he went to Paris, where he remained for more than two years, giving out that he was charged with a diplomatic mission by the Germanic

Equestrian Order. Having rendered himself an object of suspicion to the police, he was obliged to quit France; and reappeared at Berlin in 1804. Here he became involved in a dispute which had arisen, and took an active part in it by publishing a work in favor of the French, entitled "Napoleon Bonaparte." This created a general suspicion that he was a spy in the Emperor's pay, and finding himself shunned by society, he resorted to his pen in order to procure the means of living, and he composed several works, which followed each other in rapid succession.

1. Principles of Modern War, or Theroetical and Applied Strategy, deduced from the system of Actual War, Berlin, 1805, 8vo.

2. Elucidations of the preceding work, under the signature of a Prussian officer, 1805.

3. New Tactics of the Moderns, as it should be, Leipzig, 1805, 2 parts, 8vo.

4. Critical History of the Campaign (or Life) of Prince Henry of Prussia, Berlin, 1805, 2 parts, 8vo.

5. Foresadowings of the Future, which are, nevertheless, not to be considered as prophecies, written in April, 1801, and which will demonstrate their truthfulness, or verify themselves in 1806. "Even before the opening of the war, Lieutenant Henry von Bulow a retired officer, the greatest military genius at that period in Germany, and, on that account misunderstood, foretold the inevitable defeat of Prussia, and, although far from being a devotee, declared 'The cause of the national ignorance lies chiefly in the atheism and demoralization produced by the government of Frederic II. The enlightenment, so highly praised in the Prussian States, simply consists in a loss of energy and power.'" (*Bohn's Mentzel's Germany*, III, 240.

(About this epoch, he issued his *Monthly Military Sheet*, not farther alluded to).

6. Campaign of 1805, 2 parts, 8vo, place of publication not given, supposed to be Leipzig.

Besides the works already mentioned, there appeared after his death "Gustavus Adolphus in Germany," Berlin 1808, and "Nunc permissum est," a General view of

Swedenborgianism, Philadelphia, (Berlin) 1809.

All these works are in German. The last, in which he seemed desirous of avenging himself for his exclusion from society, is stigmatised as a severe satire on public men and measures. To this publication, in which he had spoken ill of several powerful individuals, may be attributed the origin of his misfortunes. The Russian and Austrian Courts preferred lively complaints in consequence, and his daring assertions determined the Prussian Court to arrest him. Advised to fly, Bülow refused, and was incarcerated, when the French were pushing forward in triumph upon Berlin, in August, 1806, in the Prison of the Provost Marshal. There his case was submitted to a commission of physicians, charged with examining into the condition of his brain. These declared that as the vital powers of M. von Bulow were exceedingly active, a longer detention would prove fatal to him, and that it was desirable that he should be set at liberty with the charge that he must be more circumspect in future. No attention was paid to this report of the physicians, and criminal proceedings were commenced against him, whose consequences were much aggravated by the manner in which he justified or defended himself. After the battle of Jena, so disgraceful to the Prussians, whose results he had predicted, von Bulow was transferred to Colberg. Thence he wrote to one of his friends "Am I not, indeed, a prophet? Accordingly, have they not treated me even as a veritable Ezekiel?"

The whole of the disasters of this war (Aug. 1806—July, 1807,) had been predicted by Henry von Bulow, whose prophecies had brought him into prison. On learning the catastrophe of Jena, he exclaimed, "That is the consequence of throwing generals into prison, and of placing idiots at the head of the army." *Mentzel* (*Bohn's Edition*) III, 243.

From Colberg he was dragged as a prisoner to Königsberg, thence into the prisons of Riga, where he died, in the month of July, 1807, at the very moment when he was about to be transported into Siberia.

In 1807 a pamphlet appeared at Cologne

(Berlin) entitled "Henry von Bulow Depicted, according to his great talents, his sublime genius, and his adventures, with an authentic notice of the arrest of this astonishing man and of the criminal proceedings instituted against him." Such is the account, attributed to the pen of Michaud, the younger, which appeared in the 6th volume of the "Biographie Universelle," issued at Paris, in 1812. Mentzel, in his famous history of Germany, furnishes an entirely different version of the unhappy fate of this clear sighted but eccentric and ill advised military critic, who was so unfortunate as to prove a true prophet of the miseries which a corrupt court and inefficient war administration and traitorous and miserable generals were about to bring upon his native land, Prussia.

He gives a terrible account of the closing scenes of poor Bulow's unhappy life. "Whilst the unfortunate Henry von Bulow, whose wise counsels had been despised, was torn from his prison to be delivered to the Russians, whose behavior at Austerlitz he had blamed, on his route he was maliciously represented as a friend to the French, and exposed to the insults of the rabble, who bespattered him with mud, and to such brutal treatment from the Cossacks, that he died of his wounds at Riga. Never had a prophet a more ungrateful country. He was delivered by his fellow countrymen to an ignominious death for attempting their salvation, for pointing out the means by which alone their safety could be insured, and for exposing the wretches by whom they were betrayed."—*Mentzel's Germany* (Bohn's Edn.) III, 245.

A military friend who resided for some time in Prussia and was intimate with officers of merit and application, says that von Bulow is now looked upon by his countrymen, attached to the profession of arms, as having been a man of extraordinary ability. Under all these circumstances, including his personal knowledge of the country, his criticisms on the Military Circumstances of the American Revolution, recommend them to the consideration of our people, the more especially as some of his remarks are

not only true as of the past, but actually applicable to the present situation.

The following extract translated from the German of the papers of "*Henry Dietrich Von Bulow*" must pass for what it is worth. It is interesting as the judgment of a man, who, although opposed in his theories of the philosophy of strategy by Jomini, was nevertheless not only the predecessor of that author, but, we believe, the first opener of the field of inquiry into general principles in which Jomini has so much distinguished himself. The paper is dated 1797, fourteen years after the close of the War of Independence.

It is entitled "Der Friestaat von Nord Amerika, 1797," p. 51 &c., in the late collected edition of his works; "*Militärische und Vermischte Schriften von Heinrich, Dietrich von Bülow, in einer Auswahl mit Bülow's Leben und einer Kritischen Einleitung, herausgegeben von Eduard Bülow und Wilhelm Rüstow, Leipzig. F. A. Brockhaus, 1853.*"

The style is merely that of short remarks hastily thrown together. It has been translated almost literally; a few transcendental sentences not bearing on military operations have been omitted.

"At the first outbreak of the war of the American Independence, in 1776, it was tolerably easy to collect a very considerable body of armed men. It was generally supposed that the English could easily be driven from the country, that is, from Boston, and that, this done, the whole affair would be ended.¹ The popular opinion was that these English, who demanded taxes, must by all means be expelled, and added to this, the New England militia before Boston behaved with much bravery. This temporary energy however was soon dissipated, for as the severer season of the year came on, few felt inclined to serve longer, and General Washington found himself in the

¹The same promptness to volunteer at the outbreak of the present war or rebellion proves the truth of the adage, that "History repeats itself," and that what is, has been, and will be; that there is nothing new under the sun. What is more, a similar opinion was prevalent in 1861 that a single effort would be sufficient to terminate victoriously the difficulty. The Revolution, nevertheless, lasted seven years; this Rebellion bid fair to endure as long.

unexampled embarrassment of being obliged to recruit a new army within a couple of paces of the enemy. It was only by unspeakable pains that he could prevent his troops from leaving him entirely alone.¹

The English were accommodating enough to allow all this to take place before their eyes, without making an attack, although they might have annihilated the military forces of the Americans by such a measure. They were even kind enough to abandon Boston, an operation which places the military acuteness of this nation in a decidedly unfavorable light. The Americans were totally destitute of powder, arms, and every material of war. At the commencement of the war this might be excused in them, but there was a lack of material, and of magazines in the following year, a circumstance of little honor to the people who expected to conquer their freedom without any sacrifices.

In this following year (1777) a considerable number of militia by the promise of high pay¹ were again persuaded to devote themselves, for a short space of time, to the service of their imperilled country; they however quickly dispersed to their homes, when they were beaten near New York, in every direction, and it began to be cold weather. They came to camp without fire-locks although they had small arms at home. The half of the enlisted troops were unarmed, but these militia men must nevertheless be supplied. There was a scarcity of powder, but some must nevertheless be given to the militia. And now when the period of service of these patriots had passed, they went, with this powder and these arms which belonged to the, at that time, so terribly straightened States, to their homes there to use them in shooting squirrels. Thus acted Freedom's soldiers in North America.

General Washington believed himself able to defend New York, with a land force only, against both a sea and a land force, which is certainly scarcely credible of a well-informed commander. He had most infallibly been taken prisoner in New York,

with all his militia, had the English General shown more activity in seizing the post of Kingsbridge.

On the retreat from New York and over the Delaware, almost the whole American army except about 3000 men disbanded. These three thousand deserved equally with the three hundred Spartans to have columns erected to their honor, but this despicable desertion of their standards in the hour of greatest danger brands the American people with disgrace. The *Surprise of Trenton* was for America what Thermopylæ was for Greece. This surprise is one of the best planned and boldest executed military movements of our century (the XVIIIth). It was however excelled by the *Attempt upon Princetown*, and both events are sufficient to elevate a general to the temple of immortality, especially when, as in this case, he fights for the good of his country. General Washington himself avows that the war had been ended if he had only possessed six hundred troops in fighting condition, with whom to march against Brunswick, where were the magazine and military chest of the English army totally unprotected. His troops were too much worn out; and then he says in his letter, in keeping with his trait of excessive prudence, which always foresaw the difficulties, "the result was uncertain."

What coldness belongs to a character which could withstand so strong a temptation as with a couple of thousand men, by a march of a few miles, and a stroke which could not miscarry, to wipe off the field an army of nearly thirty thousand.

The annihilation of the English army was in the case unavoidable, for they would have been confined to the sea coast in the most barren part of New York, and destitute of all necessaries. They must then either have laid down their arms or embarked.

The advantages of Trenton and Princetown, however, put the affairs of the Americans in no better position than before; on the contrary, the danger was greater than ever.

As may be seen from the official letters referred to, General Washington through-

¹ Exemplified again and again during the present war.

out the winter of 1777 with some seven or eight hundred badly armed, badly fed, and half naked men stood opposed to the whole British army, without anything being attempted on the part of this latter.

Here is no question of military talent, for with a so great inequality of means all art ceases. No! it was a miracle, a direct interposition of Providence which thus furthered a revolution so beneficial for the rest of the world, and especially for Europe. How else is it to be explained that the English undertook nothing? when they needed only to advance and the war was ended. It seemed likely that the case of Senacherib's army would be repeated. General Washington sent officers out to enlist recruits. These officers went to their connexions, caroused for a while upon their pay, and when the time for their return to the army approached, resigned their commissions without having enlisted a single soldier. What want, not only of patriotism, but also what an absence of all that is called manly feelings!

Very often those who in time of peace were captains, colonels, &c, in the militia, paid for others to take their places as soon as they were called to the field. The hired colonels and captains generally deserted on their march to join the army. It may be added that this national militia received three times the pay of the enlisted soldiers.

All this taken together certainly makes up a most extraordinary state of things. "Even officers of the regular troops" writes General Washington, "often left the camp without permission, went to their homes or elsewhere with great coolness, drew their pay at their places of abode, and vegetated on, in their ordinary existence, without a thought of return to the standard, and this without the slightest punishment." However, the New England¹ militia which opposed General Burgoyne, forms an honorable exception to this. They always, it is true, gave way before the Eng-

lish and German troops *at the commencement* of the campaigns; they abandoned forts, fortified positions, and left magazines to take care of themselves. But as the danger increased all sprang to arms. They fought the enemy with much bravery and, finally compelled an army of European soldiers to lay down their arms. This brilliant campaign is principally to be ascribed to the activity, courage, and skill of Gen. Arnold. Kościuszko who afterward became so renowned in Poland, is said to have had as an engineer officer, a great share in planning and carrying out the operations.

The capture of General Burgoyne made America independent. For France, without whose assistance this independence had probably not been obtained (if one may judge from the state of the weakness into which the Americans had fallen in the last years of the war) would scarcely have declared in favor of America without this event.

Religious enthusiasm perhaps contributed, among other causes, to make this militia out of the northern parts of New England braver¹ than the other Americans, for they were frequently heard to sing psalms in battle. This corroborates what has been said previously, that among the Americans the New Englanders have shown the most energy.² What was added, viz: that they have lost much of the energy of their forefathers, is borne out by Washington's letters, for all that was said of the American militia is true from the southern parts of New England. Burgoyne was overcome only by the northern inhabitants of this section.³ Yet even these after the cap-

¹ Not so persevering, not so disinterested, not so long suffering, not so calmly brave, as the New Yorkers.

² Harkness (Herkimer) and his Mohawk Valley Dutch surpassed the Yankees in enterprise and audacity in the presence of the enemy; witness Oriskany. This conflict and the successful defence of Fort Stanwix had more to do with the ruin of Burgoyne than Bennington or even Stillwater and Saratoga, for they saved Albany and stopped and drove back the British cooperating column from the west, under St. Leger and Sir John Johnson. Oriskany was at the north what King's Mountain was at the south, one of the decisive conflicts, which can scarcely be styled battles from the paucity of numbers engaged.

³ The majority of Schuyler's troops were New Yorkers, and Gates only superseded our man at the decisive moment. Even the glorious victory of Bennington, so styled, was won on New York soil, in the town of Hoosic, Rensselaer county. Vermonters having but a small share in the labor and danger, should have a corresponding part in the glory, whereas almost all the honors of the

¹ The New York militia, descendants of the early Dutch settlers, under their noble leader, likewise of Dutch lineage, Schuyler, accomplished almost all that was necessary to defeat Burgoyne, and, then, at the crisis, the New Englanders stepped in to fetch the rewards, and the laurels.

ture of the English sank back into their usual apathy and have remained in it up to this time. It cannot therefore be exactly maintained that general Washington's military operations freed America if those conducted in combination with the French army be put aside. The operations of the Northern army under Gen. (*Schuyler*) Gates contributed the most to the result.

Nevertheless, without Washington the American cause would probably have miscarried, that is if his acute intellect had not, without ceasing, guided the Congress.

This Congress was continually making the greatest blunders and Washington was then obliged to point out in his letters the right way to the senators. He always did this with much circumspection, for these potentates, unpracticed and unskilled as they were in governing, still loved their power. On this account Washington avoided every appearance of superiority as may be supposed from the knowledge of human nature possessed by this commander. He appears in his letters to Congress as even a greater general than in his military operations. In the last he had to contend with astonishing obstacles and a *boundless* want of means. The question may be asked why did he not continually disquiet the English camp? Why did he not retreat to inaccessible positions when the enemy was about to attack him? Why did he not then show himself like a Sertorius suddenly on the flanks or in the rear of the enemy so as to cut off their supplies and capture their convoys? Why did he not actively employ his whole force as light troops?

The answer to all this is easily given when one has read that his soldiers, since they were without shoes and yet had always been accustomed to them, would all have deserted had he marched excessively; that the government and the people for which they fought allowed these unhappy soldiers to want the most needful clothing and provisions, that the American people, not to

allow so fine an opportunity for enriching themselves to slip by, sold them strong drinks and even the necessities of life at immense prices; that they refused to these warriors fighting for freedom a shelter in their houses during a most bitter winter; that the greater part of these soldiers were Europeans, and therefore it was no love of country that kept them under arms; that they often deserted to the English simply in order to put an end to their misery and to obtain a happier lot; and that consequently General Washington was obliged to spare his distressed troops all labour that he could possibly avoid, if he would hold even such a body together as might keep up the illusory report of an army among the enemy.

Add to the above that for want of a military hospital the wounded had only certain death in prospect, and one may imagine how much Washington was obliged to refrain from in any way exposing his troops.

The inactivity of General Washington arose then from the nature of his circumstances, and in fact where these allowed of it, he was at once active as the occurrences of Trenton, Princetown, and Germantown show. In this last engagement a curious occurrence should be mentioned; the Americans took to flight as the English began to give way. Washington certainly did not invent for his raw levies any new method of discipline adapted for carrying on the war in peculiar conformity with the characteristics of the country.¹ He kept close to the last established rules, but I verily believe that he had to do with people with whom, and with circumstances, in which nothing could be accomplished. He however possessed in a singular degree the characteristics necessary for managing the Americans. Hundreds in his position under so many difficulties, and with such uncertainty of action in Congress, would have lost patience and courage. He undertook in the most masterly manner, not indeed to lead the general train of thought

struggle in the valley of the Hudson and Mohawk appertains to the now Empire State. Bulow, however, would seem to include New York or the Eastern part of it with New England or else some of his allusions are not clear, here, as well as in another article.

¹ And yet VON HARDEGG, the Wurtemberger Adjutant General and celebrated military writer, admits that the employment of *travailleurs*, or riflemen, originated in America, and that their organization dates (like Light or Flying Artillery?) from our Revolutionary War.

among the people, (a thing which perhaps was impossible) but to discover and to follow it. His military acquirements develop themselves, as has been said and for the reasons given, more in his letters to Congress than in things accomplished;—very especially his reasoning in regard to the conquest of Canada, when Congress foolishly desired to undertake it without possessing the necessary means, is so striking and masterly.

He was never jealous of the merits of his own subordinates, as for example of General Steuben, who disciplined and drilled the American forces, of another Prussian officer Baron de Kalb, or the Marquis de la Fayette, or others. The Americans generally were continually so against foreigners who rendered them any service.

General Washington did not venture to give to General Steuben any command in the army, on account of the envy and discontent which it would have excited among the American leaders who never could comprehend the circumstances. They were continually forming cabals and disputing about rank.¹ In truth however the Congress was here to blame which, every little while set to work recruiting a new army.

(It remains to be added that) in all I have said of the conduct of the Americans during their war of Independence I have made use of the official letters of General Washington to Congress."

* * * * *

It is the universal opinion that the American Revolution of 1776, had a very great influence on the French Revolution of 1789, and, indeed, it appears to me (Von Bulow) a proper one; but if that signifies that the French Revolution was entirely and alone a consequence of the American, that is not my opinion. If the American war of Independence had not occurred, the French Revolution would most likely have never taken place; still, without the writings of Rousseau, Montesquieu, and of Voltaire, it (the latter) would, nevertheless, either have never occurred, or at least have

¹ This jealousy and its effects were doubtless the direful spring of woes unnumbered, among others of the gallant Stark's resignation, and (although no excuse for it) of Arnold's treason.

happened in an entirely different form from that in which it manifested itself.

The French and American Revolutions diverged entirely as regarded their objects: the latter interested itself in no manner whatever with the abstract Rights of Man. It was only after the French Declaration of the Rights of Man that people began to talk of them in America. Slavery in the Southern States and in the majority of the Northern is not abolished:—i. e. at the time when Von Bulow wrote, 1797.—The right of being taxed only by their own representatives, and a more extended freedom of trade, were aimed at in the American Revolution; the Rights of Man in the French—that is to say, in theory, although in practical development, they were not respected.

The reading portion of the French people were, politically, much more enlightened than the Americans, and even the English. This was due to Rousseau's "*Contrat Social*," which, when it appeared, they desired to refute, because they did not understand it, and which they finally admired.

On this account Payne excited so much attention in America, although his pamphlets did not develop that which was not already demonstrated, far more clearly, in Rousseau's immortal work. Yet Payne certainly did possess the talent to represent truths to the masses in his unmethodical writings; whenever, on the other hand, he diverged from Rousseau's ideas, he lapsed immediately into errors.

The American Revolution was thus, by no means, brought about by disinterested motives. It only furnished the opportunity to circulate among the masses of the people the political truths which up to that period had been the exclusive possession of the most enlightened. It is, however, eternally memorable, as the beginning of the progression which works in opposition to despotism, and which progression must finally root out this monstrous evil from the earth.

In consideration of the beneficent effects, which sooner or later must flow from the sources of an entirely new order of things originating in America, every one who feels

strongly for the benefit of humanity must look back with great satisfaction upon that momentous historical event, and pour forth in prayers to Heaven the warmest petitions for the future happiness of the American Free States.

The French Revolution was truly the result of different causes working in together, but the American is, among those, by far the most important, and it certainly accelerated the birth of the French.

The portion of the French army which fought in America for the independence of the Colonies must necessarily have returned home with entirely novel ideas which could not harmonize with those of the military class in Europe, and must have imparted these sentiments of freedom to the rest of the French army; and it is very probable, that in these sentiments of liberty is to be found the explanation of the abandonment, by the troops of the line, of the King, hitherto looked upon as divine by the army and nation."

ANCHOR.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

(H. M. vol. viii, p. 395; vol. ix, p. 35). *Anchor*, in speaking of a little book in his possession, entitled *The Present State of the Universe*, (printed 1704 ?) says, "In it the United Provinces of Holland are styled the United States." Both *Anchor* and the book are in error,—and many with them commit the same mistake by giving "the United Provinces of the Netherlands," which formed the old confederation or republic, or the present kingdom of the Netherlands, the name of Holland. There were and are yet, the (Provincial) States of Holland, the States of Zeeland, &c., but these were provincial legislative bodies, and as from these members were sent to the general congress at the Hague, which body was known under the name of The States General of the United Netherlands, the error in the book of calling the Dutch Netherlands *the United States*, has no doubt arisen.

The flag of 13 stripes, red and white, which in *Anchor's* volume, the "Present State of the Universe," is represented as the flag of the East India Company, is desig-

nated as the *New England Ensign*, in a *General Treatise on the Dominion of the Sea*, 1707, in possession of your correspondent *Delta*. This difference is remarkable, and patriotism feels inclined to give the the latter book the preference in authority; and I readily adopt the opinion that the designers of our flag were acquainted with this New England Ensign, and that it had some influence upon their decisions; but it is evident that they did not attach great weight to the figure 13, or desire to perpetuate the simile; for it was decreed, that on the admission of a new state in the Union, not only a star but also a stripe should be added to the flag, and soon the resemblance to the original was measurably lost. But if the 13 striped flag was that of the East India Company, I would then reject the idea that it had any connection with our own; for what charms had the English East India Company's flag to Americans of the Western World?

Speculations upon the origin of the American flag at this day are almost useless. It is a well established fact, that the 13 horizontal stripes and the 13 stars in the union, of which the flag of the 13 United Colonies was composed, under the act of congress of 14th June, 1777, signify nothing else than these very 13 United Colonies. It is said that the flag has no connection with the arms of Washington; still it will always remain a curious coincidence that his shield consisted of the same pieces and figures the flag is composed of; that his crest was an eagle, and that the colors and metal of his coat are the predominating or principal colors in the flag, namely, red and white.

And be it also remembered, that the act of congress prescribes stars for the union, which, in heraldry, consists of 6 or more points, and instead of which they adopted the five-pointed figures of Washington's shield, which are called mullets. Was this accidental? If it was done by design, the flag received an additional lustre from the silent honor thus paid to Washington by his contemporaries.

All flags have meanings; but their significations have frequently been obscured or destroyed by arbitrary composition. Imper-

fect knowledge of the rules of heraldry, want of a minute description, and the absence of sufficient legislative action, have also left the meaning or the design of a flag sometimes in uncertainty.

As to the uncertainty of design, I will instance the American flag. The act of congress of 4th April, 1818, properly establishes the arrangement of the stripes, which are to be horizontal, and alternate red and white. But as to the white stars, the form, or rule, or figure in which to place these in the blue field was left in uncertainty in the act, and to this day it has been left to every man or woman in the land to place them in whatever form or figure individual taste or fancy may at the moment dictate. (See *American flag*, in *Historical Magazine*, *ubi sup.*)

When Congress was about to pass resolutions of thanks (Ho: Rep: Report No. 160, 35 Cong. 2d Sess. Feb. 5, 1859) to Captain Samuel C. Reid, who has since died in New York on the 28th January, 1861, and who was the designer of the present flag, I wrote to a prominent member of Congress from New York on the subject, requesting him to have inserted in the resolution a clause which would fix by law the mode of arranging the stars in the blue field, but I regret to add that the resolutions passed without such a clause, and the act of April 4th, 1818, remains as it was.

I am, however, glad to see that, within the last few years, the good taste of the people has done away with the fanciful compositions of stars in the blue field, so frequently seen in former years, and that by almost common consent they are now arranged in alternate lines, which is known in heraldry under the name of *powdered*, or, *semée*. And this is the proper way, for by the simplicity of the arrangement we are enabled to see the figures from a considerable distance, and to compute their number without much difficulty, which in our flag is a great desideratum.

Historical works of art are for the most part regarded by the masses as good authorities, and so they often are. But what can be said in excuse of the anachronism in Leutze's celebrated painting of Washington crossing the Delaware (25 December 1776).

The artist here conspicuously displays the American flag with the blue field and white stars, although that flag had no existence before the 14th June, 1777, when it was adopted by Congress. And yet this incorrect historical tableau received from the treasury department an official recognition and approval, by having the vignette engraving of it selected to embellish the face of the fifty dollar notes of our National Banks. To perpetuate an historical error of the kind nothing worse could have been invented. February, 1865.

S. A.

A LETTER OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,

A translation of this earliest document of American history is contained in one of the volumes of the Hakluyt Society, but as the work of Mr. Major is seen by few, we give another version here.

LETTER OF CHRISTOPHER COLOM,

To whom our age oweth much, concerning the Islands of India beyond the Ganges, recently discovered, to seek which, he was sent eight months since, under the auspices and at the expense of the most unconquered Kings of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella—addressed to the noble Don Rafael Sanchez, treasurer of the same most serene monarchs: which the noble and erudite Leander de Cosco, transferred from the Spanish to the Latin idiom, the thirtieth day of April, 1493, of the Pontificate of Alexander sixth, year one.

Because I know that you will take pleasure that I have brought to a successful issue my undertaking, I write you this to acquaint you with every thing done and discovered in this our voyage. Thirty-three days after leaving Cadiz, I reached the Indian sea, where I found very many Islands, inhabited by men without number, of all whereof I took possession for our most fortunate King, with herald and standard unfurled, no one gainsaying. To the first thereof, I gave the name of our Divine Saviour, * relying upon whose protection, I had reached this as well as the other Islands; but the Indians call it Guanahany. To each of the others I also imposed a new

* San Salvador, now Turk's Island.

name, ordering one to be called the Island of the Conception of St. Mary, * another Fernandina, † another Isabella, ‡ another Juana, § and so on with the rest. As soon as we arrived at that Island (which I have called Juana), I coasted along the shore somewhat to the west, and discovered it to be so large with no apparent end, that I took it to be not an Island, but the mainland, the province of Cathay. Yet seeing no towns or villages situated on the coast, except some hamlets and cultivated grounds, with the people whereof I was unable to get speech, whereas when they saw us they fled, I kept on, thinking to find some City or towns: at last, after advancing very far, seeing that nothing new appeared, and that this course was leading us northward, (which I wished to avoid, for winter reigned in the land), and my wish was to proceed southward, and the winds responded to our prayers, I resolved to attempt no other courses, and turning back, returned to a certain point, which I had noted. Thence I sent two men inland, to see whether there was a King or any cities in that province. They travelled for three days, and found people beyond number and habitations, small however and without any government, wherefore they returned. Meanwhile I had learned from some Indians, whom I had taken there, that the province was indeed an Island: and so I kept on eastward, always hugging the shore, for 322 miles, to where the extremity of the Island was. Thence I descried another Island to the east, 54 miles distant from this Juana, which I forthwith called Hispana, || and steered to it. I directed my course, as it were, by the north, as in Juana, to the east 564 miles. This said Juana, and the other Islands there, are most fertile. It is surrounded with many most safe, ample ports not to be matched by any I ever saw: many very large and salubrious rivers here flow across it: and there are in it very high mountains. All these Islands are very beautiful, and distinguished by various kinds of animals, easy of travel, and filled

with the greatest variety of lofty trees, which I think never lose their leaves: for I found them as green and beautiful as trees usually are in June or the month of May: some were in blossom, some bore fruit, some in both states, according to the nature of each. The nightingale and unnumbered other various birds were singing in November, when I walked out in them. There are, moreover, in the said Island Juana, seven or eight kinds of palms, which in size and beauty, like all the other trees, herbs and fruits, easily surpass ours. There are too, wonderful pines, vast fields and meadows, various birds, various kinds of honey, and various metals, but no iron. In that, which we called Hispana, are very lofty and beautiful mountains, vast country, groves, and very fruitful fields, most adapted for planting, pasture and building habitations. The convenience and excellence of the harbors in this Island, the supply of streams, and the healthiness of the people, would exceed the belief of any one who had not seen it. The trees, pastures and fruits of this Island differ much from those of Juana. Hispana moreover abounds in various kinds of aromatics, in gold and metals. The inhabitants of this and all other Islands that I saw or heard of, of both sexes, always go as naked as they are born, except a few women, who cover the private parts with a leaf, a branch or a veil of cotton which they prepare for that purpose. They all, as I have mentioned, are destitute of any kind of iron: they are also destitute of arms, of which they are ignorant, nor are they fitted for them, not from any deformity of body, for they are well formed, but because they are timid and full of fear. However, they carry for arms, reeds dried in the sun, in the roots of which they fix dried wood sharpened to a point. Nor dare they use these always boldly, for it often happened when I sent two or three of my men to some of the hamlets, to speak with the people, a crowd of Indians would come out, and take suddenly to flight, when they saw our men approach, children being abandoned by parents and vice-versa, and this not because any harm or injury was done them; nay, to all whom I reached, and

* North Caico. † Little Inagua.

‡ Great Inagua. § Cuba.

|| Hispaniola or Hayti.

could have words with, I gave whatever I had, cloth and many other things, no return being made me; but they are by nature fearful and timid. But when they see they are safe, they lay aside fear, and are very simple and honest, and very liberal with all they possess: no one refuses what he has to one who asks, and they even invite us to ask. They show greatest love to all, give great things for little, content with little or nothing. I however forbade, that these trifles of no value, such as bits of dishes, bowls and glass, nails and straps, should be given them, although when they could get them, they possessed, it seemed to them, the finest jewels in the world. One sailor got as much gold for a strap as three gold pieces, and others in like manner for things of less value, especially for new blancas or any gold coins, to get which they gave, whatever the seller asked, say an ounce and a half or two ounces of gold: or thirty or forty weight of cotton which they already knew. So too like irrational animals they bartered gold and cotton for pieces of bows, glasses, bottles, jars. This as clearly unjust I forbade, and gave them many beautiful and pleasing things, which I had carried with me, taking no return, that I might win them more easily, and that they might become Christians, and inclined to love our king, queen, and princes, and all Spanish people, and seek out, gather up, and deliver to us, the things in which they abound but which we need. They have no knowledge of idolatry, nay, they believe firmly that all power, all might, in fine all good things, are in heaven, and that I descended thence with my ships and sailors; and under this belief was I received there, after they had banished their fears. They are not dull and stupid, but of very good and clear mind, and such as have crossed that sea, gave an account of everything, not without admiration, but they never saw clothed men, or ships like ours. As soon as I came to that sea, I took some Indians by force from the first Island, to teach them and learn of them, what they knew of those parts. My desire was fulfilled: for ere long we understood them, and they us, by gestures and signs, as well as words, and

they were of great help to us. They are coming with me now, yet always suppose I descended from heaven, long as they have associated and still associate with us, and they were the first to announce this wherever we went, some crying out to the others, in a loud voice: "Come, come and see the people of heaven," whereupon women and men, children and adults, young and old, laying aside their previous fear, flocked to us in rivalry, the multitude crowding the road, some bearing food, others drink, with the greatest love and incredible good will. Each Island, has many narrow boats of solid wood, like our two banked galleys in length, and shape, but swifter. They are directed by oars only. Some of these are large, some small, some of middling size, many however are larger than a two banked galley, rowed from eighteen benches. In these they cross to the innumerable Islands around, and with these, they carry on trade, and commerce is maintained among them. I saw some of these galleys or boats, which carried seventy or eighty rowers. In all the people of these Islands there is no diversity of countenance, nor in manners or speech, but all understood each other, which is very useful, for what our most serene king, I think, chiefly desires, namely the conversion to the holy faith of Christ, to which indeed, so far as I could understand, they most inclined and favorable. I have said that, I proceeded in a right line, before Juana Island 322 miles from west eastward. From which course and the length of the route, I can say that this Juana, is greater than England and Scotland together, for beyond the said 322 miles, there remain two provinces in the western part, one of which the Indians call Anam, and has inhabitants born with tails. They extend 153 miles in length, as I learned from the Indians I bring with me, who know all these Islands. But the circumference of Hispana is greater than all Spain, from Catalonia to Fontarabia; and is hence easily evinced, in that its fourth side, which I myself passed in a straight line, from west to east, measures 540 miles. This Island is to be coveted and not to be despised, and I have sought

to acquire it, in that, although I solemnly took possession of all the others, as I have said, for our most unconquered King, and the government thereof is committed entirely to said King, I took peculiar possession of a certain large town, (on the Island) to which we gave the name of Navidad del Señor, in a convenient place, suited for all gain and commerce. There I ordered a fortress to be at once erected, which must now be completed, and left in it such men as seemed necessary, with all kinds of arms and provisions, for more than a year. I also left them a caravel, and to build others, men skilled in this, and other trades, and the incredible good will, and friendship of the king of this Island to us. These people are very amiable and kindly, insomuch that the said king gloried in calling me his brother. And if they change their mind, and wish to injure those left in the fort, they cannot because they are destitute of arms, go naked, and are very timid, so that those holding said fort, can without imminent danger to themselves easily retain possession of the whole Island, provided they do not exceed the rules and regulations we prescribed. In all these Islands, as far as I saw, each man is satisfied with one wife, except Kings and princes, who may have twenty. The women seem to work more than the men, nor could I well understand whether they have individual property, for I saw what one had, was distributed to the rest, especially meat, vegetables and the like. I saw no monster among them as many thought, but men of great deference and kindness. They are not black like negroes: their hair is straight and hangs down; they do not live where the heat of the sun's rays is intense, for the power of the sun is very great here, because it is apparently 26 degrees distant from the equator. From the tops of the mountains, moreover prevails very great cold, but this the Indians moderate both by the custom of the place and by the help of the very warm things, on which they frequently and luxuriantly live. So I did not see any monsters, nor had I any knowledge of them, except a certain Island, named Charis, which is the second

from Hispana, as you go to India, which is inhabited by a nation considered by their neighbors, more ferocious: they live on human flesh. The same people have several kinds of boats, in which they cross to all the Indian Islands, ravage and carry off whatever they can. They differ in nothing from the rest, except in wearing long hair like women: they use bows and darts of reed, with their spear heads fastened, as we have said, in the thickest part. They are therefore regarded as ferocious, so that the Indians are filled with unmeasured fear of them: but I hold them no more formidable than the rest. These are the men that cohabit with certain women who live alone in Mathenin, an Island next to Hispana as you go to India. These women do no female work: for they use bows and darts as I said of their husbands, they arm themselves with plates of copper, which abounds among them. They assure me that there is another Island, larger than Hispana aforesaid; whose inhabitants have no hair, and it abounds in gold beyond all the rest. Of this Island and of others, which I saw, I bring men with me, who bear testimony of what I have said. Finally to consider in brief words, the summary and successful completion of our departure and return, I promise this, that with little aid from our unconquered sovereigns, I will give them as much gold as they need, and as much aromatics, cotton, mastic (which is found only in Chios) and as much aloes, and as many slaves for naval service, as their majesty shall require: also kinds of rhubarb and other drugs, which those left in said fort, I think, have already found, and will find. For I made no stay anywhere, unless winds compelled me, except to build a fort in the town of Navidad, and see all things safe. Although these things are truly great and unheard of, they would have been much greater, had I possessed such ships as the affair required. But this great and wonderful result, is not due to our merits, but to the holy Christian faith, and the piety and devotion of our Kings, whereas, the divine intelligence has granted to men, what human intellect could not attain. For God is wont to hear his servants, who love his

commandments, even in things impossible, as happens to us in this case, where we have attained, what hitherto mortal strength had never accomplished, for if any have ever written or spoken of these Islands, all has been in doubts and conjectures, none asserting that he had seen them, so that it seemed almost a fable. Therefore let the King and Queen, the princes and their most happy kingdoms, and all other provinces of Christendom, return thanks to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who has bestowed on us so great a victory and reward. Let processions be held, solemn rites performed, and the church be adorned with festive boughs. Let Christ exult on earth, as he exults in heaven, foreseeing that the souls of so many nations hitherto lost, are to be saved. Let us too rejoice, both for the exaltation of our faith, and for the increase of our temporal goods, in which not only Spain, but all Christendom is to share.

I have thus briefly narrated these events. Farewell. Lisbon the 14th of March.

CHRISTOPHER COLOM,
Admiral of the Fleet of the Ocean.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

FIRST THEATRE IN NEW YORK.—

To the Hon^{ble} John Nanfan, Esqr his Maj^{ties} Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of New York and territories Depending thereon in America and Vice Admirall of the same.

The Humble petition of Richard Hunter. Showeth.

That your hon^{rs} Petitioner having been at great charge and expence in providing persons and necessary's in order to the acting of Play's in this City;

Humbly prays your Honor will please to grant him a Lycence for so doing.

And your hon^{rs} petitioner shall ever pray,

Rich^d Hunter

Indorsed,

"Petition of Richard Hunter.

Licence issued and Recorded."

The foregoing is a copy of a petition in N. Y. Col. MSS. in the Secretary of States

office, Albany. It is without date, but as Lieut. gov Nanfan, to whom it is addressed, administered the government from 16th May, 1699, to 25th July, 1700, in the absence of the Earl of Bellomont at Boston, and again after his lordship's death, from 19th May, 1701, to 3rd May, 1702, the date may be easily approximated. The endorsement is in the hand writing of Barne Cossens, clerk of the council. Probably, Hunter came to New York from the West Indies with Nanfan. Be this as it may, his petition conclusively establishes the fact that Theatricals were introduced into New York half a century, if not more, before the period fixed by Dunlap.

E. B. O'C.

LETTERS OF GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN
TO R. H. LEE.—

Fort Ligonier, Aug. 26, 1759.

I received yours with great joy, and acknowledge my obligation for your kind remembrance. You will easily believe me sensible of this when I assure you that no person exists whose friendship I esteem more. I am extremely angry at the ill-fortune of my letters. To test my gratitude and respect, I have wrote more than once to the Hon. Col. Philip, thrice to Col. Thomas Lee, and am sure that Capt. Bullet and Mr. Lawson wrote at my request to your honour. I am afraid that some malignant curiosity has prevented their coming safe to hand.

We had a very hard and difficult campaign, until the reduction of the Niagara. Nothing was eaten or drank at that Post or Pittsburg but what was fought for.

The Virginia detachment, with which I began the campaign, is shattered to pieces by the enemy and duty. Mons. d'Aubry, who commanded the enemy's force on the Ohio has been very active and pursued the best measures to distress us effectually.

I cannot help admiring the extensive views and great designs of the French. They are indefatigable in America, and most patient of hunger and fatigue. Their attempt on this post was well designed, but ill-executed. Had they succeeded, all was wisdom. Pittsburg must have fallen, of course, for want of provisions, as there were

no posts or magazines on the Virginia communication. With the artillery and stores found here they would have immediately destroyed our magazines at Bedford (Ragstown), and spread desolation far and wide through the provinces,—the best troops being cut off at the advance posts, and no communication, and the new levies not complete. I imagine it would have occasioned a detachment to have been marched from Gen. Amherst's army to stop their career, and cover the provinces. To have carried Ft. Ligonier, was shortening their labours, and settling matters at once. But in case of miscarriage in that design, they had artillery ready at the Presquise, to be transported to Venango, and proceed against Pittsburg, in a slow manner, but more certain of success; and accordingly, the 13th of July, they had artillery, stores and provisions embarked at Venango, and were ready to fall down the river against Pittsburg with eleven hundred French regulars and Canadians, and 900 Indians, when the commander, Mons. d'Aubry, received positive orders per express to march his whole force to the relief of Niagara.

A most lucky interposition for us! They would have certainly reduced Pittsburg, destroyed an escort, and made themselves master of a large convoy on the road, and by the assistance of the Howitzers at Pittsburg, would have soon made themselves masters of this place—when the consequences mentioned above would certainly have ensued. All our hopes, our labors, expense and fatigue for five years, would have been blasted and of none effect. To bring about all these ends, the enemy had collected a force greater than we had imagined, which shows their great attention to Ohio Territory, notwithstanding the enemy is in the midst of their country.

Their design on Oswego after the march of Gen. Prideaux, argues great military capacity. The supplies of the army before Niagara, their communication and retreat would have been cut off by the defeat of the body of troops under the command of Col. Halderman.

When the enemy marched to the relief of Niagara, was our season to proceed

against Venango, Le Bœuf and Presquise. But we had no provision; the carriage is made to appear very difficult, but at last the General has agreed to have a communication opened with Virginia. The tempest has now subsided, all threatening clouds are dispersed, and we are in perfect tranquillity. We have certain evidence that the enemy's posts above mentioned are destroyed.

The Indians appear full of discontent and sorrow at our success. Had the attempt on Niagara failed, they were resolved to have fallen on us again with more violence than ever. The firm attachment of the Delawares and the Shawnees to the French interest is daily more visible. They continue to murder some of our people, and steal all the horses they possibly can. They are extremely treacherous, and it seems to me that nothing but violent measures will answer our purposes with them.

If you imagine there was an occasion for an apology for the length of your letter, which consisted of a few lines, what must I say in excuse for troubling you with this scrawl. I beg you will present my compliments to all your Bros., with whom I have the honour of an acquaintance.

P. S.—The general leaves this for Pittsburg to-morrow. It is certain that Gen. Wolf is in a fair way to destroy Quebec. I have heard from a brother of mine sent on that expedition.

Feb, 24th, 1760, Wms Burg.

I find the advantage of the Ohio lands despised, and the profits arising from a trade carried on with the Indians in that quarter, regarded as chimerical. I plainly foresee, that notwithstanding the blood and treasure that country has cost the colony in particular, that we will tamely set down without any of the advantages which would naturally arise from our labor, and by our remissness permit every good arising from our possession of that country to be directed into the channel of another province.

This, I think, is a great want of attention. Last summer the Pennsylvanians sold about £30,000 worth of goods to the Indians at Pittsburg, and I can demonstrate that, in three years' time there may be goods consumed on the Ohio to the value

of £150,000, and if such a trifling sum is worth the notice of our Colony, goods of that value may be carried up the Potomack or Rappahannock, and returns brought down said rivers in furs, skins and peltry. If this increased our number of shipping, there would be an additional sum left yearly in the Colony, as every ship leaves some small thing behind. It is certain it would increase our waggoners, drivers, blacksmiths, occasion a demand for pack-saddles, forage and horses,—in short, it would increase our commerce, and consequently add to our wealth. Forgive me for mentioning this to you, who are more sensible of the advantages than I am—who pretend to enumerate them. But I am very near in a passion on finding myself mistaken in people who I thought knew the public good, and made it their business to push it.

In following their example I have been so ardent after my private affairs, which have turned out of some moment at Hampton and York, that I have not had the pleasure of seeing Col. Ludwell. My call is so urgent at Winchester that I cannot see you, as I proposed, on my way up. If the session is like to continue any time, I will return, and in the meantime send down Bulletin. I hope if half pay, or a present to the officers is proposed, they will have the happiness to obtain your interest. I have now been six years in the service, and have bled for the colony, which I leave to the consideration of my friends.

The Governor is apprehensive we shall all go the right about. Be that as it will, I vow the continuance of a friendship so happily begun.

Camp Near Fort Pitt., Sep. 1st, 1760.

We have now about 18,000 men in Canada, besides Indians, and as the armies are now marched from their respective places of Rendezvous, Quebec and Oswego and Crown Pt., about eight and twenty days,—I am of opinion that the fate of Canada is determined by this time.

*Greenway Court (Lord Fairfax's)
Seat) Sep. 11th, 1763. }*

I was thus far on my way to the meeting, but was unhappily detained by an

alarm occasioned by some Indians being trailed within ten miles of Winchester, after doing some mischief on Cacapehon. They have incessantly infested these two counties for three months, but it is with pleasure, I can assure you, we have always trimmed their Bufts,—I can't say jackits—and have killed more of them than they have killed or taken of us.

I am lately returned from an expedition through Hampshire, and our most advanced Frontiers, in the course of which I have the pleasure to inform sir, that the Parties of Militia detached by me on different occasions, brought in six Indian scalps, routed every party they came up with, retook four prisoners at different times, by whose account a great many of the savages were killed and wounded. They have taken from the Indians fourteen rifled guns, besides smooth bores and pistols. One party only has escaped, which made inroads into Frederick, and that was owing to the scarcity of provisions the militia laboured under, who pursued them. The Indians carry off all implements of husbandry, and have drove out a great number of horses from Hampshire, about thirty of which are retaken by the different parties of militia. The question arises, whose property are these horses. * * *

I have received the honour of a letter from Gen. Amherst, in which he gives me great encomiums on Virginia, and declares that he wants words to express his indignation at the stupidly obstinate government of Pennsylvania. At the same time he requests me to employ some of the 500 men put under my command by the Governor in helping to keep open the communication with Fort Pitt. Now, sir, as this is contrary to our Constitution to order any of the militia on such duty, I communicate this to you as a secret and request your advice in answering that paragraph of the General's letter.

—
Berkeley, 27th Dec., 1774.

Immediately on my arrival from the Shawneese country, I wrote you, committed the same to the care of Hector Ross, to be forwarded to Chantilly by one of the Mr.

Turbewell's, then at Leesburg. In it I gave you the cause of the Indian War.

I have only time to tell you that a few brave men, on the conclusion of Harvest, laid down their sickles and pitch-forks, took up their rifles and tomahawks, marched 500 miles without noise or parade, took post in the Enemy's country, chastised them; imposed on them more humiliating terms than before could be done by all the king's forces ever employed against them; established the peace of the country and returned again to the plough after the ancient Roman manner.

Let the Enemies of America hear this and tremble. All this was done without a farthing of money advanced, either for pay or provisions. * * *

Saltpetre may be made in Virginia and Maryland sufficient to supply the Empire. Pray take it under consideration next Assembly; give a premium—nay, I wish every person who has a tobacco house were obliged to make some. Jeremiah Brown's process is very easy, and there is great quantity of Earth richly impregnated with Saltpetre over the great mountains, so that on the North side of a hill you can sweep up half a bushel of Saltpetre in one place.

—
Berkeley, Feb. 4th, 1776.

The two companies ordered to be raised in Berkeley, are raised, and armed and ready to march, If they are so active throughout the Colony the Levies will soon be completed.

I think the Congress should apply for foreign assistance, as the bloody violence of King and Ministry, and the apathy of the people of Britain seem to me incurable. Every sinew must be exerted; nothing but the plentiful bleeding by successful opposition will bring them to their senses. Indeed my affection is not only cooled, but I begin to be inveterate, and it is impossible that I can ever again have any attachment to the Mother Country.

I had an opportunity to write you last week. I mentioned that this time 22 years I was first captain in the Virginia troops: by the death of Col. Fry, and resignation of Muse, I was made Lieutenant Colonel

after the battle of the Meadows, July 3d, 1754. In the year '58, upon my return from Carolina, I was detached to the frontier of Pennsylvania with 600 men, and commanded all their officers when I joined their troops, and indeed there was not one field-officer of them at that time that could make a provision return or a report of the guard. They were but newly raised. The wise Pennsylvanians, seeing that officers of Virginia commanding would give great encouragement to their settlers and traders with the army, prevailed on Governor Denny to appoint three Colonels, and antedated their commissions. Of this I informed Governor Fauquier, and desired that I and the rest of the old Virginia officers should be advanced in the same manner and on the same account; but the poor mulish man was afraid to do a good action least it should have been bad. The consequence was that the Pennsylvanians drew about \$200,000 on that campaign for dry goods, liquor, pack-horses and carriage.

Col. Hugh Mercer served but 58-'59-'60. I have served eleven campaigns, and have nothing to reproach myself with. Heaven was pleased to bless me with success. Were I not of abilities and experience equal to any who pretends to the command of our troops, I would not mention this to you, whom I look upon as concerned in my conduct. * * *

P. S.—I would want no men from France, but agree to take what goods and manufactures we wanted of them for a certain term of years, and that they should furnish a Navy sufficient to protect our exports, and convoy them to the best markets in Europe, &c., &c.

—
Post Near Bonum Town, }
May 11th, 1777. : }

I have the pleasure to inform you that yesterday afternoon, part of my division attacked the Royal Highlanders and six companies of Light Infantry. It was a bold enterprise; they being posted within two miles of Bonum Town and about the same distance from Brunswick. The action continued about an hour and a half. The Continental troops behaved well, drove in

the Pickets at Bonum Town, attacked and drove the Highlanders out of a wood they had taken possession of near to Piscataway Town.

The Enemy were reinforced, but again compelled to give way. They were reinforced a second time, when, upon due consideration of our situation in respect to the Enemy's different posts, of Brunswick, Raritan Landing and Bonum Town, it was judged advisable to retire. The retreat was made in excellent order, and our loss is inconsiderable.

I congratulate you on this advantage obtained over the Enemy's best troops. The Highlanders, obstinately brave, were too proud to surrender, which cost many of them dear.

FROM GEN. CHARLES LEE TO R. H. LEE.

Camp, Dec'r ye 18th, 1775.

MY DR. FRIEND: One of our Privateers has just taken a despatch vessel from that impious scoundrel Dunmore to Gen'l Howe. Our General will immediately transmit to Congress the contents. You will see his plan and the assurances he gives of subduing your Colony. As everything goes on so smoothly to the Northward and Eastward, I must repeat that Virginia is now the chief object of attention. For God's sake lose no time; send a force sufficient, before it is too late, to kill this accursed snake before all his rattles are grown. Point out to the Congress the necessity of the most vigorous exertions. You may depend upon it, that if the war is continued, Norfolk will be the Boston—that is the chief place of arms—to your enemies the next year; and it is a place which in their hands will be infinitely more dangerous. Adieu; lose no time; crush him this winter, thro' every nerve is strained.

Yours,

C. LEE.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT CHATTANOOGA — OPENING OF AN INDIAN MOUND. — In the Sanitary Garden on the banks of the river above town, a curious discovery has just been made by a gentleman in charge of the Sanitary Commission's agency at this place. At the entrance of the garden is a

large mound, similar to many to be found scattered throughout parts of Georgia and Alabama. These structures are quite numerous through those sections, as well as in Ohio, and to some extent in Indiana, but are scarce and uncommon through Tennessee and Kentucky.

There are many different theories as to the builders of these mounds, and the uses for which they were intended. Antiquarians seem unable to decide at what time they were erected, but the generally received opinion is that they are at least three, or perhaps four thousand years old, and were intended for burial places for the chiefs or rulers of the tribes or nations which inhabited the country at that time. Many of the mounds have been opened, and in almost every instance bodies have been found buried in them, thus giving some basis to the supposition that they were used for burial places.

This supposition has received confirmatory proof in the present instance. Mr. M. C. Reed, the agent of the Sanitary Commission, who is in charge of the gardens, has kindly furnished us with the following facts in regard to it:—

During the past summer, the gardener at the grounds erected a little building for quarters for himself, on the top of the mound, which is a regular oval in shape, being eighty-four feet by forty-six feet, and twenty-five feet high. Wishing to prepare a place in which to secure his roots and seeds for preservation from the frost till next spring, the gardener commenced digging a tunnel into the side of the mound.

After proceeding a short distance, he found that the mound was composed of successive layers of earth. Each layer seemed to have been prepared by burning large fires on it for the purpose of baking it perfectly hard and solid. Fifteen feet from the entrance of the tunnel the working party came upon what were evidently the remains of a palisade of large timbers, which probably had encircled the whole mound when it was first erected. Just inside of these palisades they found the remains of three full-grown skeletons. A curious circumstance connected with these skeletons is to be

found in the fact that all three of the skulls bear evidence of having been broken before burial. When found the upper jaws were in such a position that no other inference can be adopted. It is well known that among the tribes who built and used these mounds the custom prevailed of killing and burying a number of the men of the tribe with each chief on his demise.

Proceeding a few feet further, the operators dug a tunnel to the right, but after going a few yards, and finding no new discoveries, they returned to the main one. They then dug about twenty feet further, and reached the centre of the mound. Here the most interesting and valuable discoveries have been made. The first thing observed was a row of holes, twenty in number, that were probably the cavities in which a row of posts had been placed. These had wholly decayed, but in the holes were found pieces of wood, which crumbled at the touch. From the position of the posts, which were about four inches in diameter and six inches apart, they would have enclosed a square space of about eight feet in diameter. In the centre of this space, and at what is believed to be the centre of the mound, were found the skeleton of a woman and the remains of the skeletons of three children. The woman had been buried in a sitting posture, and the body had fallen forward upon the knees. Under these remains—two feet below them—were found the remains of a man, evidently those of a chief of the tribe for whose burial-place the mound had been erected.

The bones of the skeleton crumbled on being handled, but the teeth remained perfect, and all who have seen them pronounce them the most beautiful they have ever seen, they are all in the jaws, and perfectly sound.

No further discoveries have been made at present, but the search will be prosecuted until the mound is thoroughly explored, and we will lay all the items of interest that may occur during the work before our readers.

On the top and sides of the mound large trees have been growing for hundreds of

years. In front of, and a short distance from the mound are the marks and remains of what must have been a pottery. The ground is strewn with pieces of burned and wrought clay, and many fragments of pottery, and pieces of the same kind of pottery are to be found scattered through the mound.

It is supposed that the first found palisade extends around the entire circumference of the mound, and that the bodies of the followers killed on the death of the chief will be found buried all around the base of it. Unless such proves to be the case, the finding of the three bodies at the entrance to the tunnel will be the more remarkable. —
Chattanooga Gazette.

HOW DRAFTS WERE ENFORCED IN THE REVOLUTION.—A gentleman in Lancaster has found among his old papers a sheet of foolscap giving some curious information. It is indorsed "Order from Council. Thomas Wharton to Joseph Kirkbride, April 24th, 1777." Then comes first the following:

In Congress, April 24th, 1777.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the President of the Supreme Council and the Board of War of Pennsylvania, to call out three thousand of the militia, one half of said troops to rendezvous at Chester, on the Dallawer, and the other half at Bristol, and to order the city militia to equip themselves with arms and accoutrements, and to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, and that the said President and Board of War take measures to furnish said troops with a proper train of artillery.

Extract from the minutes, &c. Charles Thomson, Secretary.

Then follows the order from Thomas Wharton to Joseph Kirkbride:

SIR: Agreeable to the enclosed resolve of Congress, and the advice of the Board of War, I have determined that the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton, send their proportion of militia to Bristol to form a camp at or near that borough. The counties of Chester, Lancaster and York, to form a camp at or


near Chester. Your county (Bucks) is to furnish 400 men to march immediately to Bristol, with as many arms and accouterments as can be procured in the county. If the first class does not amount to that number, the second class also are to march. You are to procure, by purchase or otherwise, a blanket for each man, which are to remain the property of the State. Money will be sent you for this purpose; if they cannot be purchased they must be impressed, and their value paid. This is to be done in a way that will give the least offence. You are to exert yourself to the utmost to comply with this order with all possible expedition, as the enemy are preparing to make an immediate attack on this State.

I have the honor to be with great respect,
your most obedient humble servant,

THOS. WHARTON, Jr.,
President.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1777.

To Jos. Kirkbride, Esq., Lieutenant of the county of Bucks.

COLUMBUS'S LETTER, 1493.—In the notice of the Spanish letter of Columbus in the September number of the Historical Magazine, it is said, "the water-mark is an open hand with the monogram of Christ over the the third finger." A closer examination of the little book has shown that this is not entirely correct; but that over the third finger there is a stalk and leaf of a tree or plant of this shape . I have just discovered this water mark in the paper of two folio volumes, printed by Juan or Jacobo Cromberger, at Seville, in 1519 and 1535. The one is Fernandez d'Enciso's "Suma de Geographia," and the other, Oviedo's "Historia General de las Indias."

If the fac simile in the Historical Magazine gives a true representation of the type of the letter, there is not much resemblance between it and the characters used in the Enciso and Oviedo. But I think it may be safely concluded that the letter was printed at Seville, and by Cromberger. I have not been able to ascertain when he began to exercise his art in Spain; but it is known that the first decade of Peter Martyr,

printed by him, appeared at Seville in the month of April, 1511. The type and form of the plaquette, which may be called a newspaper of that day, render it probable that the letter in question was issued very early in the 16th century. L.

THE ANTIQUARY.—The following lines, in which the value of the antiquary's labors are truly as well as poetically set forth, were written by John H. Sheppard, Esq., of Boston, as a motto for his memoir of Samuel G. Drake, A. M., the well known antiquary:

"Few realize the antiquary's worth:
He pioneers the march of History:
Exhumes the relics of long buried lore;
Gathers up scraps and saws; lost pedigrees
Found by the blazon of the armorial shield;
Black lettered parchments; coins, books odd
and quaint;
Wills, deeds and ballads,—waifs of olden time
Dearer than oracles from Delphi's steep
Or Sibylline leaves, rescued from sport of
winds;

And as the explorer of diluvian rocks
Unveils events in distant ages passed,
So he his deep foundation lays on fact.
For, like the signal on a mountain top,
Fact points the way alone which leads to Truth;
Thence the historian draws his rich supplies
And pictures scenes of life that live forever."

BOSTON.

SLAVERY IN CANADA.—A slave case of twenty-five years standing was decided by the Supreme Court of Missouri recently. Charlotte, a negro, sued Col. Auguste Chouteau for her freedom and the case outlived the plaintiff. The mother of Charlotte was a slave in Canada in 1786, and by several sales became the property of Chouteau's father in St. Louis. The question turned upon the fact whether slavery was recognized in Canada at that time, and the Court decided in 1859 that it did exist there from 1760 to 1798. The Supreme Court reversed this decision the other day and assessed the costs that had accrued for half a century against the defendant Chouteau. It is probable that had slavery and its influence continued as it was in 1859, the decision of the Lower Court would have been confirmed and the State have lost the costs. Thus it took the Court a quarter of a century to do for

one person what an hour's work in the Convention did for 114,000 slaves.

St. Louis paper.

Ff FOR F.—In some of the modern books where copies of records or documents of the seventeenth century are printed, will be found the anomaly of *Ff* for *F*; thus, France will be spelt *Ffrance*. This is decidedly an error. At no period was such a combination used. At the time mentioned above the written capital *F* was made by doubling the small *f*; (thus *ff*) as in France; but this practice was confined to writing and never used in printing. The same character was used in print then as now. Antiquaries in printing early documents frequently preserve in print the peculiarity of the writing which they copy, and represent the capital *F* by doubling the small letter. Though I do not consider this in good taste, I will admit that it is allowable. The practice, however, of using a capital letter and doubling it also, cannot, I think, be too severely condemned.

IOta.

NEW YORK IN 1801—WHO PLANTED THE TREES IN THE PARK? In the *Commercial Advertiser* for the 28th of March, 1801, is a note on "recent improvements" in New York, by a citizen who had just returned from a residence abroad. It is provokingly meagre; but I glean from it a few facts which may interest some of your readers. In 1790, the writer remarks, the Battery was extended by docking out into the river, the old fort levelled, the government house erected, and "elegant houses" built by Mr. Watson in State street. In 1792 Mr. Hammond built the first good house in the fields (now the Park) and *planted at his own expense the Park*, which the Corporation immediately enclosed. In 1798 the Manhattan Company was established, to supply the city with water. He complains that Beekman street was not yet (1801) opened to Crane's Wharf, adding that Orange (now Baxter) street, a comparatively unimportant thoroughfare, had been opened to accommodate a rope-walk. He remarks that though Banker (now Madison) street had lately been extended through to

Pearl street, the same improvement had not been made in Cedar street where it was more necessary.

The fact that we owe the trees in our Park to the generosity and foresight of Mr. Hammond is new to me, and will be new, I believe, to many of your readers. S. W. P.

A VISIT TO WASHINGTON IN 1798—HIS OPINIONS ON NEGRO SLAVERY.—The following personal notice of George Washington may be worth adding to the "Washingtoniana" collected from time to time, in the *Historical Magazine*. It occurs in the correspondence of the late William Taylor of Norwich with Robert Southey. Taylor writes to Southey, Norwich, September 26th, 1798, adding this paragraph at the close of his letter:

"Since I began writing to you, we again possess my father, [also named William Taylor]. His passage across the Atlantic was good. He passed three days at General Washington's house, with whom he is greatly delighted. Of his negroes Washington said, he wished to know how to provide for them with equal certainty and humanity on an emancipation scheme, and he should gladly concur in abolishing vassalage. He thought it would be necessary to educate on the soil a more provident generation, before they would be fitted for free laborers. Against further importations provisions are already made, which are rapidly travelling southward. He rises early and is alone till breakfast. In the morning he rode with my father over his farm, and wanted him to write to him from England any improvement he might think or hear of. He dines late, sits at table an hour and half, and has his tea sent up into the study. He sups with the family, but not with parties, and goes to bed early. The Americans are all become antipathetic." *Robberd's Memoir of the Life and Writings of the late William Taylor*, vol. i, p. 230.

DELETERIOUS EFFECT OF LEAD PIPES—THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.—Attention seems to have been directed of late to the deleterious effect of lead pipes upon the water which they convey through our hou-

ses. This is not a recent discovery. It furnished one of the many grounds of complaint against the Manhattan company [which undertook in 1798 to supply New York with water] that they had substituted lead pipes for the old wooden ones, thus injuring the health of the citizens. Any one who is curious in such matters, may read a vigorous protest against the innovation in the *New York Daily Advertiser* for the 10th June, 1803.

S. W. P.

NEW YORK CITY HALL.—Miss Booth in her history of the city of New York, page 668, states that the corner stone of the City Hall was laid on the 20th of September, 1803. This is one of the numerous slips which a careful revision of that work might have corrected. The ceremony took place in the afternoon of May 26th, 1803. An account of the proceedings (giving among other things, a copy of the inscription on the corner-stone) may be found in the *Daily Advertiser* for May 27th of that year. It is there stated that Mr. Mangin furnished the plan which was adopted; but Miss Booth divides the honor between this gentleman and Mr. Macomb. s. w. p.

COLDEN'S FIVE NATIONS.—It should be added to the notice of this work (H. M. vol. ix, p. 12,) that the London edition of 1747 contains a second part by Dr. Colden, comprising a mock title and preface, which are not folioed, and pp. 91 to 204 of the work. The preface concludes with these words: "I now continue this History to the Peace of Reswick, and if I find this acceptable, and that a farther continuation of it is desired, I shall, if my Life and Health be preserved, carry it down farther." How far the manuscript of Dr. Colden was tampered with we have no means of telling, but the liberties taken with the first part give us little ground for supposing that his manuscript was respected.

QUERIES.

GEN. KNYPHAUSEN.—In Disosway's Earliest Churches in New York, page 111, occurs the following passage in speaking of

the old Swamp Church corner of Frankfort and William streets. "In widening Frankfort street, the remains of a military officer were disinterred; and, from the sword and uniform, they were those of General Knyphausen, the Hessian leader during the Revolution. He was known to have attended this church." Can any of your readers tell what disposition was made of these remains?

J. BULL.

A MAIN OF COCKS.—"We are informed that a main of twenty-one cocks for two hundred dollars the main will be fought at New-Market in Virginia on the third Tuesday in the present month. *New York Commercial Advertiser*, 3rd June, 1801.

Until I read the paragraph cited above, I had never met this rare word in American publications. Is it still in use among "the fancy?"

S. W. P.

SCHOOL LANDS.—Can any one tell who originated the noble idea of appropriating a thirty-sixth part of the public lands in the old N. W. Territory to the support of public schools? I cannot ascertain the fact from the Journals of the old Continental Congress. It appears by them, however, that on the 7th of May, 1784, a committee, consisting of Mr. Jefferson of Va., Mr. Williamson of N. C., Mr. Read of S. C., Mr. Gerry of Mass., and Mr. Howell of R. I. "for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing lands in the western territory," reported an ordinance, which had its first reading, which provided "there shall be reserved the lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools in said township." This ordinance seems to have slept in the files of Congress till the 20th of May, 1785, when it finally passed with the clause in question.

Mr. Jefferson, as chairman, probably drew up this ordinance, as Mr. Randall, his biographer suggests that this labor generally fell on him, when on committees. But it does not follow that all the topics originated with him. Who started the idea of making such liberal provision for public schools, can only be ascertained now, from the contemporaneous correspondence of the men-

bers of the Continental Congress of that day, which occasionally sees the light.

On looking into this subject amongst the invaluable historical treasures of Mr. FORCE of this city, I learned the interesting part, that he possesses the original printed draft of the ordinance of 1787, with the MS. alterations made during its passage, including the immortal "PROVISO" against "Slavery or involuntary servitude" in all the north western states, in the hand writing of NATHAN DANE.

J. B. R.

Washington, D. C.

TEA-WATER PUMP, N. Y.—What has become of the Tea-water Pump? Watson, in his Historical Annals of Olden Time (New York, 1832,) says,

"I found the once celebrated 'tea-water pump,' long covered up and disused, again in use but unknown, in the liquor store of a Mr. Fagan, 126 Chatham street; I drank of it to revive recollections."

Is it still in existence? or did the filling up of the Kolck, with which it was generally believed to be connected, cut off its supply of water?

S. W. P.

New York.

SULTANA.—Webster and Worcester agree in saying that this word means the *wife* of a sultan. But Hope, in his Anastasius (fol. 1, p. 116) states that it is properly used to designate only the sultan's *sisters* and *daughters*, whom, of course, he cannot marry. Which definition is correct?

S. W. P.

WISDOM LEAVES NO HEIR.—Can any reader of the Magazine tell me the name of the author of the following quotation, and in what work it occurs?

"Kings have their dynasties, but not the mind; "For Wisdom, dying, leaves no heir behind."

DELTA.

ADOX.—In the Paris correspondence of the New York Tribune, I find it stated that a work is "already in MS. in the hands of Michel, Levey & Co., Israelitish publishers for Guizot, Renan, and so many other most orthodox, heterodox and *adox* writers of renown."

Is this word *adox*, a recent issue of the mint, to mean *creedless*, or can any former use be shown?

DOX.

SYCAMORES ON STATE STREET, N. Y.—An old resident of New York informs me that the row of splendid buttonwood, or sycamore trees, which until 1860 graced the west side of State street from Bowling Green to Whitehall street, was planted by Chancellor Livingston. Can any of your readers confirm this statement? S. W. P.

HARRISBURG RECLUSE.—Mr. Wilson, a recluse near Harrisburg, Pa. Where can an authentic account of Mr. Wilson and of his sister's sad fate be found?

T. B.

REPLIES.

PENNSYLVANIA ACT OF 1711, PROHIBITING SLAVERY.—(Hist. Mag. vol. viii, p. 278; H. M. vol. ix, p. 35). As the enquiry of M. H. G. has not been answered, we propose to do so. Mr. Dixon, in his *Life of Penn.* (331) errs in asserting that the law of 1711, as he styles it, prohibited the importation of slaves under any condition. The importation *was* allowed, subject to an impost, and it is clear to us how Dixon was led into the error. The late Edward Bettle in his able and valuable paper entitled "Notices of Negro Slavery as connected with Pennsylvania," published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in the 1st vol. of its *Memoirs*, refers to the year 1711 "as memorable in the annals of Pennsylvania on account of the passage of a bill, entitled an act to prevent the importation of negroes and Indians into the province," and regrets he has not been able to obtain a sight of this highly important and interesting document and doubts whether a copy of it is in existence, as it was repealed in England directly after its passage. The evident impression of Mr. Bettle, although he does not say so, was that this act was entirely prohibitory.

Mr. Edward Armstrong, who has, on behalf of the society, just edited a reissue of the 1st vol. of its *Memoirs*, discovered that there *was no law of 1711*, and remarks:

"The following is a list of all the Acts, prior to the Revolution, and is somewhat fuller than that in the text. They are those of 1705, 1710-11, 1712, 1715, 1717-18, 1720, 1722, 1725-6, 1729, 1761, 1768, & 1778, which last are made perpetual.

The acts of date subsequent to 1705 are but modifications of the one of that year; for when through the bigoted policy of the mother country a repeal took place, another, so soon as expediency allowed, was passed by the assembly. The objection on the part of the superior authorities was not because of the spirit of some of the provisions of the acts, which might have been better, but sprang from a determination to force upon the province an institution to which it was averse.

Our author mistakes in supposing a law was passed in 1711, that to which he alludes, but regrets he has not seen, was the one of 1712, of the main feature of which he seems to have been aware." [Note at p. 389].

It is possible the mistake may have occurred from the intermixture of dates, the running of one year into another, so puzzling to the historical enquirer, unless he is watchful. The act of 1710 was approved 28th Feb. 1710-11, and the one in question, was on 7th of June, 1712. *Colonial Records*, ii, 529, 558.

ANOMALOUS NAMES FOR COUNTIES.—(H. M. ix, p. 33). Berkshire County dates back to 1761; but we have an earlier instance of this tautology in the "County of Hampshire," which expression I find used in a law passed by the Province of Massachusetts in 1699. I have no doubt it may be found still earlier. The County itself was incorporated, May 7, 1662, by the name of Hampshire—not Hampshire County; and in no part of the early Massachusetts colony records do I find the latter expression used, unless, "Hampshire County rates," a marginal note to October 8, 1662, be considered such; but as this evidently means the county rates of Hampshire, I do not consider it tautological.

There is another anomaly in the names of Massachusetts counties, which is said to have been noticed by John Randolph. The

county of Norfolk is situated south of Suffolk. The same time that Suffolk county was incorporated, May 10, 1643, there was a county of Norfolk formed in its proper position—that is, to the north of Suffolk. This county, which is usually referred to as Old Norfolk, included the towns in Massachusetts north of the Merrimac river and all the settled portions of New Hampshire, then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. After the government of New Hampshire was taken from Massachusetts, the remaining towns, Salisbury, Amesbury and Haverhill, were added to Essex county, Feb. 4, 1678-80, and the county of Norfolk ceased to exist. The modern Norfolk county is less than three quarters of a century old. It is to the Solons of 1793, and not to the legislators of our early colonial days, that we are indebted for this anomaly. DELTA.

PAINTINGS BY COPLEY.—(H. M. vol. 8, p. 345).—The following embraces some of the paintings by Copley in the country.

OWNERS.	RESIDENCES.
Portrait, Mrs. Cobb,	Boston.
Portrait, J. M. Holkins,	Milton, Mass.
Portrait, W. S. Appleton,	Boston.
Portrait, J. J. Dixwell,	Boston.
Portrait, Boy and Squirrel, purchased at the sale of the effects of the late Lord Loudoun,	
Portrait, J. S. Amory,	Boston.
Portrait, Wm. S. Whitwell,	"
Portrait, Col. Joseph Scott,	"
Portrait, Mrs. Joseph Scott,	"
Portrait, J. J. Dixwell,	"
Portrait, (Epos Sargent),	"
Portrait, (Mrs. Arthur Browne),	Rev. C. Burroughs, Portsmouth, N. H.
Portrait, (Mrs. Ralph Inman),	J. M. Robbins, Milton, Mass.
Portrait, (James Murray),	J. M. Robbins, Milton, Mass.
Portrait, (Rev. Arthur Browne, 1787),	Rev. C. Burroughs, Portsmouth, N. H.
Charles I demanding the Five Members of Parliament,	
Portrait, (Col. Marshall),	Public Library, Boston.
Portrait, (Richard Dana),	J. F. B. Marshall, Boston.
" (Mrs. Catherine Sargent),	R. H. Dana, Boston.
Portrait, Miss Tracy,	J. J. Dixwell, Newburyport, Mass.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1865.

DEMORALIZE.—In a letter addressed to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and published in that journal on the 9th of January, 1801, Webster claimed that this word had been introduced into the language by him, and that he first used it in a pamphlet published in 1794. He alludes, I suppose, to his brochure entitled the Revolution in France. Oddly enough, the last edition of his Dictionary (Springfield, 1864) refers the word to Walsh, whose first work, [A letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government] did not appear till 1810, and

who was but ten years old when Webster's pamphlet was published. Webster himself, in the first edition of his Dictionary (2 vols., 4-to, New York, 1828) quotes Grattan on Catholic Petition as authority for its use; but as this has been omitted in subsequent editions, I infer that the citation was considered erroneous. In a conversation with Lyell, during the latter's first visit to this country, the great lexicographer stated that this was the *only* word he ever invented. Worcester, I may add, fastens it upon the Critical Review (1756-1817), but gives no date.

S. W. P.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN VA.—(H. M. vol. ix, p. 33). The author of the law establishing religious freedom in Virginia was Thos. Jefferson. When he entered the legislature of that State in Oct. 1776, he brought in four bills that he considered of vital importance; one for a General Revision of the laws of that commonwealth; one for cutting off Entails, to prevent the accumulation and perpetuation of wealth in select families; one for the abolition of the law of primogeniture, which made one member of a family rich and all the rest poor; and another, which he esteemed the most important of all, the Restoration of the Rights of Conscience, which relieved people from taxation for the support of a religion they did not profess, for the Establishment was truly the religion of the rich. This latter was the Bill for establishing Religious Freedom, and was one of the three great acts of his life that he wished to have inscribed on his monument, as appears by the following well known epitaph written by himself: viz.

Here was Buried
Thomas Jefferson,
author of

The Declaration of Independence;
The Statute of Virginia for
Religious Freedom; and
Father of the University of Virginia.

GOV. BURNET'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.—(H. M. vol. viii, p. 398; vol. ix, p. 34). The will of Gov. William Burnet is on record at Boston, Mass. It is dated at New York, Sept. 6th, 1727, and proved

at Boston, Sept. 25th, 1729. He requests to be buried near his wife Mary and one of his children, "at the Chapel of the fort at New York." He names "my brother David Mitchell and my sister Mary his wife," "my late brother Gilbert," "my son Gilbert Burnet," "my children William, Thomas and Mary," by late wife "Mary Vanhorn," whom he afterwards calls his "last wife." He appoints Abraham Vanhorn and wife Mary his executors. No wife is mentioned as then living. His son Gilbert, I take to be by a wife previous to Mary Vanhorn. The inventory of his estate, amounting to £4540 4s. 3½d. was presented Oct. 13th, 1729, by Abraham Vanhorn, his executor.

Mr. Drake, in his *History of Boston*, p. 581, says his wife died at New York at the close of 1727. It is evident that she died before Sept. 6th, 1727, the date of his will.

BOSTON.

PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.—(H. M. vol. ix, p. 33). The following from a Catalogue of Geo. P. Putnam's Publications is a reply to the query. Was the article on Washington's Portraits, in Putnam's Magazine for October 1858, ever republished?

Washington's Portraits.—The Character and Portraits of Washington. By HENRY T. TUCKERMAN. With 12 Portraits, proofs on India Paper. Only 150 printed.

Quarto, cloth, \$6.00

" in a portfolio, 6.00

Upon inquiry we learn that the above printed edition was long ago disposed of: but that the author has collected new material and proposes to issue a new and enlarged edition. See also appendix to Irving's *Life of Washington*, note to Everett's work on the same subject. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, N. Y.—Mr. Disosway in his earliest churches of New York, page 60, states that St. John's Chapel was erected in 1807, therein following Valentine, Dewitt, and Booth. It may have been completed in that year, but it was begun four years before: the corner-stone was laid on the 8th of September 1803 by the Right Rev^d. Bishop Moore. The inscription on

this stone, together with an account of the ceremonies, will be found in the *Daily Advertiser* for Sept. 10th, 1803.

S. W. P.

ACCOUNTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.—(H. M. vol. viii, p. 75). An alphabetical list of those who died in this city of the Yellow (or "Malignant," as it was then called) fever from the 29th of July to the 9th of October, 1803, will be found in the *Daily Advertiser* for Oct. 31st, of that year. It will be of service to the future genealogist. There were, it seems, 1639 cases and 606 deaths.

S. W. P.

FREDONIA.—I learn from your article on a name for the Confederate States (vol. viii, p. 310) that *Fredonia* has been suggested as a proper description for the confederacy. This smacks a little of plagiarism from the *Mudsills*; for on the 13th of April, 1803, a note appeared in the New York *Daily Advertiser* proposing that the *United States* should thenceforth be known as *Fredon* or *Fredonia*. It was apparently written in good faith, and to judge from the correspondence which it evoked, seems to have met with some favor.

S. W. P.

ENGLISH OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AT QUEBEC.—(vol. viii, p. 874). A list will be found in the *London Gazette* Oct. 17, 1759; in the *Gentleman's* and *London Magazine* for October 1759, p. 511, and in *Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs*.

L. N. Q.

VENERABLE VOTERS, (H. M. ix, 82).—Nantucket, Mass., is the place where these fifty-five aged persons voted last November, as will be seen by the December number of your magazine, vol. viii, p. 398.

IOTA.

SCYLLATIUS' ROSA ANGLICA.—(H. M. vol. ix, p. 82). A copy of this work I find, in the catalogue of the recent donation of Dr. Watson to the library of the New York Hospital.

S.

THE OLDEST GENERAL.—(H. M. vol.

ix, p. 31). Viscount Combermere is an older general than Scott, as well as an older man.

BOSTON.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Feb. 24, 1865.*—The Society held a regular meeting at its rooms on the 23d inst. In the absence of the President, Mr. Leathe took the chair. The Society occupied itself chiefly in discussing matters of local interest. Owing to Mr. Norton's unexpected absence, the paper of the evening was necessarily postponed. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Mr. Everett. The committee on Incorporation announced that the papers were nearly ready. Various donations to the Library and Cabinet were announced, among them a portrait of John Bright, taken some years since, before he left off the Quaker dress.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn Jan. 24.*—A special meeting was held January 24th, at which Col. W. W. Davis of the 104th Penn. Reg., read a paper on "the siege of Morris Island, S. C."—a very excellent production.

A regular monthly meeting was held on the evening of the—th, Judge Greenwood presiding. After the routine business, the librarian, D. H. R. Stiles, reported 120 volumes and 139 pamphlets purchased on the "Sanford fund," and a number of valuable contributors to the library and cabinet.

A number of new members were then elected, after which the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn was introduced, and proceeded to read a paper on "The Shifting Lights of History," a brilliant and scholarly production, closing with a keen and subtle analysis of the reasons for these shifting phases of history, and an elegant definition of what true History should be.

Mr. Geo. W. Parsons then presented to the Society, in behalf of the donor, ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, an original manuscript map of fort Ticonderoga, drawn at the time of its capture by Lord Amherst, in 1659—showing the position of the English batteries, regiments, &c., also the interior arrangement of the fort, and lines of defence. The thanks of the society were given to Gov. Seymour.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Jan. 5th.*—The annual meeting was held on Thursday, several donations were announced, and

members elected. The committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a list of officers for the year 1865, reported: *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice-President and Curator*, Judge J. P. Putnam; *Treasurer*, Henry Davenport; *Secretary*, W. S. Appleton. These gentlemen were declared officers of the society. A vote of thanks to the retiring President, Dr. Winslow Lewis, was unanimously passed.

Mr. Putnam exhibited a large and fine medal of Washington, very lately struck. Mr. Seavey showed one of the very rare Virginia shillings, or silver half pennies, of 1774, also the half pennies in beautiful condition, and rare pattern half dollar and quarter of 1858. The Secretary exhibited a number of valuable pieces, among which were the excessive rare Washington cent of 1792, known as the "naked bust," and an oval funeral medal in copper, also an original medal of the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, and some fine foreign medals.

Dr. Lewis, on resigning the Presidency, read an address in which he briefly sketched the history of the society, of the science in the United States, and of coinage in general; he enumerated the many uses of the science in chronology and every branch of history, dwelling particularly on religion and art, and concluded with some suggestions as to the pursuit of the study. A committee was appointed to consider printing the Constitution and list of members, with the address of the president, and other papers.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — *Boston, Feb. 9.*—The president, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair.

A list of donations for the past month was read by the Librarian.

Mr. W. G. Brooks, from the standing Committee, reported that he had procured a large photograph book, capable of containing two hundred photographs, designed for the members of the society; and he hoped each member would furnish his photograph to be placed in it.

Dr. T. Webb read a long paper on the late Prof. Rafn, of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, with whom he had for many years been a correspondent, and it was quite interesting, and will probably be printed in the Historical Society's proceedings.

Dr. Peabody read two letters addressed to Tobias Lear, the Secretary of General Washington. One was written by James Sullivan, and one by Christopher Gore; both subsequently governors of Massachusetts, and presidents of this society. The letters related to the accommodations for Washington and his suite during their contemplated visit to Boston in 1789.

Mr. Charles Deane communicated a *fac simile* of the celebrated letter of Andrew Jackson to Andrew J. Crawford, May 1st, 1832; in which the writer freely expresses his opinion of the in-

tention of the nullifiers of the south. "The tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, or slavery question."

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — *Boston, Feb. 1, 1865.*—The president, Dr. Winslow Lewis, in the chair. The librarian reported that since the last meeting 29 bound volumes and 245 pamphlets had been added to the library. The corresponding secretary, Rev. Henry M. Dexter, reported that he had since the last meeting received a letter from Frederick D. Allen of Boston, accepting membership. The secretary read a letter from S. Alosfen of Jersey City, New Jersey, with a donation of one hundred dollars to the society. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Alosfen for his generosity.

The President of the society, Dr. Winslow Lewis, said he could not pass in silence an occurrence of such great and painful interest as the death of Edward Everett, and proceeded to address the society in eloquent terms on the deceased.

Dr. Lewis was followed by the Rev. Mr. Nason.

The thanks of the society were voted to the speakers, and copies of their addresses were requested.

The meeting then adjourned.

March. — Dr. Winslow Lewis, the president, in the chair. The Historiographer read memoirs of Rev. Benjamin Huntoon of Canton, who died April 19, 1864, aged 71 years; and of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D., of New Haven, who died Nov. 24, 1864, aged 85 years.

Rev. Dr. D. Clarke, from a committee, reported upon that portion of the president's annual address relating to the delivery of a course of lectures on history, under the auspices of the society. The report was accepted and referred to the government of the society. David Pulsifer, Esq., called the attention of the society to the importance of asking that the early statutes of Massachusetts may be published, as they are now very scarce. The subject was referred to the government.

The President, in a few pertinent remarks, called the attention of the society to the fact that the 18th day of the present month was the twentieth anniversary of the incorporation of the society. He referred to the society as eminently a success, and spoke of the urgent necessity for larger and fire-proof rooms, in which to deposit and arrange the gatherings of the last twenty years, and for a more commodious lecture room. Dr. E. R. Humphreys gave an eloquent and learned discourse on the "Life and era of John Wickliffe." After a vote of thanks to Dr. Humphreys the society adjourned.

PRINCE SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb. 27.*—The president, Samuel G. Drake, Esq., in the chair. It was reported that a commencement had been made in printing the second volume of the Hutchinson Papers. The subject of the future issues of the society was then taken up. Various books were proposed as suitable for reprinting; and after discussion, the following were selected, namely, Wood's "New England Prospect," Norton's "Life of John Cotton," and Cotton Mather's "Life of John Eliot." It was decided to begin printing the several works as soon as they could be properly prepared for the press by their editors.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.—*Madison, Jan. 3, 1865.*—Hon. H. S. Orton in the chair. The annual report of the Executive Committee read and adopted, showing a decided improvement over 1863. The treasurer reported receipts in 1863 \$1241.81; disbursements, \$1226.64. Total disbursements in eleven years \$11,207.17, of which \$5996.89 for books and binding. Additions to library last year 520 volumes, 226 pamphlets.

Among the last year's additions are 163 bound volumes of newspapers—ten of them of the last century; making the total number of bound files in the newspaper department 1,086—of which 132 were published in the last century, and one volume in the century preceding.

The following shows the increase of the Library:

	Vol's Added.	Doc's & Pamp'ts.	Both Together.	Total in Lib.
1854 Jan. 1.....	50	50	50
1855 " 2.....	1,065	2,000	2,000	3,050
1856 " 1.....	1,065	2,000	3,065	5,115
1857 " 6.....	1,005	300	1,305	6,420
1858 " 1.....	1,024	959	1,983	8,403
1859 " 4.....	1,107	500	1,607	10,010
1860 " 8.....	1,700	723	2,523	12,533
1861 " 2.....	837	1,134	1,991	14,504
1862 " 2.....	610	711	1,321	15,825
1863 " 2.....	544	2,873	2,917	18,742
1864 " 2.....	248	356	604	19,346
1865 " 3.....	520	226	746	20,192
	9,810	10,282	20,192

An exceedingly rich and valuable collection of manuscripts, relating to the early settlement and history of the Mississippi Valley, and extending from 1672 to 1808 left by the late lamented Lt. Col. Sidney A. Bean, of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, who so gallantly fell at the storming of Port Hudson, have been most obligingly presented to the Society by his mother, Mrs. Bean, of Waukesha. They number one thousand and fifty-seven manuscripts, French and Spanish. The Spanish MSS, 1,185

pages, all transcripts from the originals in the Spanish archives. The French MSS making 2,357 pages; of which 786 documents, making 1,546 pages are transcripts from the originals in the French archives, 151 originals, numbering 811 pages. Of these manuscript documents, thirteen are on parchment, covering 81 pages, and five of them have the autograph signature of Louis XV, and many autograph signatures of the French Cabinet of that period. Among these manuscripts we include 110 printed French arrets, ordinances, and proclamations, having MS additions and autograph signatures.

Hon. George Gale has contributed an interesting and valuable paper, of 45 pages, in the form of the Annual Address before the Society. *On the History of the O-Chunk-a-raw, or Winnebago Indians.*

Probably the most interesting addition to the Cabinet is a silver medal, in a fine condition, struck in 1646, in commemoration of the peace of Westbhalia, ploughed up in Sept. 1861, on Bear Creek, Buffalo Co.

Efforts have been made to secure pledges for a sufficient amount, to erect a fire-proof building for the use of the Society. Success did not equal the efforts made. As the lease for the rooms now occupied by the society expire with the present year, and ampler accommodations are demanded for our steadily increasing collection, the executive committee has concluded to seek suitable rooms in the capitol, where greater conveniences, and increased safety from fire, will be secured. The nominating committee reported the following ticket for officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT.

INCREASE A. LAPHAM, LL. D., Milwaukee.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. Gen. Wm. R. Smith, Mineral Point.
 2. Hon. Henry S. Baird, Green Bay.
 3. Gen. James Sutherland, Janesville.
 4. Hon. James T. Lewis, Columbus.
 5. Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Racine.
 6. Hon. W. D. McIndoe, Wausau.
- Recording Secretary*—Frank H. Firmin.
Corresponding Secretary—Lyman C. Draper.
Treasurer—Prof. O. M. Conover.
Librarian—Daniel S. Durrie.

CURATORS.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Hon. H. S. Orton, | Gen. G. P. Delaplaine. |
| Gen. S. Mills, | Hon. E. B. Dean, jr.. |
| Gen. D. Atwood, | S. G. Benedict, |
| Gen. G. B. Smith, | F. G. Tibbits, |
| Hon. D. J. Powers, | S. V. Shipman, |
| Horace Rublee, | J. D. Gurnee, |
| Prof. J. D. Butler, | S. H. Carpenter, |
| Gen. L. Fairchild, | John H. Clark, |
| Hon. D. Worthington, | N. B. Van Slyke. |
- Standing Committee for the year:*
Publications.—Draper, Rublee and Butler.

Auditing Accounts.—Powers, Benedict and Firmin.

Finance.—Mills, Conover, Powers, Worthington and Gurnee.

Printing.—Rublee, Carpenter and Atwood.

Library, Fictures and Purchase.—Draper, Durrie and Conover.

Picture Gallery.—Delaplaine, Tibbitts and Fairchild.

Literary Exchanges.—Firmin, Gurnee and Carpenter.

Nominations.—Benedict, Dean and Van Slyke.

Lectures and Essays.—Butler, Durrie, Rublee and Carpenter.

Building Lot.—Delaplaine, D. Atwood, Tibbitts, Clark, and Worthington.

Building.—Mills, Powers, Shipman, Fairchild, and Draper.

Soliciting Committee.—Orton, Dean, Butler, Durrie, and G. B. Smith.

Cabinet.—Durrie, Shipman, and Clark.

Obituaries.—D. Atwood, Orton, G. B. Smith, and Butler.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Augusta, March 3.*—The President, Hon. E. E. Bourne, of Kennebunk, addressed the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, on the purposes of the society, and on the work which had been found in its members since its organization. He alluded to the death of one of its former presidents for many years, whose character would be portrayed in the leading paper of the evening. The Right Rev. Bp. Burgess then read a "Memorial of the Life of the late Hon. Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner," who had been a member from the beginning. The fidelity in the detail, the elegant simplicity of the language of this production, and the true and ample delineation of the excellences in the well known and long tried character of this prominent and good man, were received, by an audience larger than usual, with marked attention and interest, and great commendation.

The President read a paper of much diligent research on "Union," having special reference to the times of the American Revolution. The quaintness of some of the citations from the ancient resolves awakened not a few smiles; while the spirit of the times was such as should animate our people, fighting for the right in these troublous days. The time would not allow other papers to be read.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Providence, Jan. 8.*—At the Annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, held at their rooms, Jan. 8d, 1866, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, A. G. Greene; *Vice-Presidents*, Samuel G.

Arnold, George A. Brayton; *Secretary*, Sidney S. Rider; *Treasurer*, Welcome A. Greene; *Northern Cabinet-keeper*, Edwin M. Stone; *Southern Cabinet-keeper*, B. B. Howland; *Committee on Membership*, Edwin M. Stone, Wm. Gammell, Jehn A. Howland; *Auditors*, Henry B. Drowne, R. P. Everett; *Committee on Building Grounds*, A. G. Greene, John A. Howland, Henry Lothrop; *Committee on Lectures*, Sidney S. Rider, Thomas A. Doyle, R. P. Everett; *Correspondent of Historical Magazine*, Welcome O. Brown.

The materials for several valuable volumes are nearly ready for publication, and a committee has been appointed which it is hoped may succeed in raising funds for this and other purposes, essential to the prosperity and usefulness of the society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, Feb. 13.*—Dr. B. H. Coates, Vice-President, took the chair, and an election was held, resulting in the choice of the following named officers:—*President*, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll; *Vice Presidents*, B. H. Coates, M. D., John Wm. Wallace, Alfred Cope; *Treasurer*, Charles M. Morris; *Recording Secretary*, Samuel L. Smedley; *Corresponding Secretary*, Horatio G. Jones; *Librarian*, Richard Eddy. *Members of Standing Committees:* on *Library*, Richard L. Nicholson; on *Publication*, Charles D. Cleveland, M. D.; on *Finance*, Joseph Carson, M. D. The casting of a large number of votes for Vice-President, for a gentleman not legally nominated, raised a question which was decided by declaring a vacancy in that office, to be filled at the stated meeting in March. Hon. John M. Read, and Hon. Joshua Francis Fisher, are in nomination.

The Treasurer's Report shows a receipt from Annual and Life Memberships, of \$1,421, and of interest on investments of \$392.56. The expenditures have been, \$1,862.10. The investments of the society in the jurisdiction of the Treasurer, are \$2,600. Besides these the Trustees of the Publication Fund, possess a publication fund of about \$16,000, a binding fund, and a building fund, the amount of the two last not being stated.

The Recording Secretary announced the death of the Hon. Edward Everett, and gave a brief synopsis of his life and services. A committee consisting of Messrs. John William Wallace, Horatio Gates Jones, and Samuel L. Smedley, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the society on the death of the distinguished statesman, and present them to the meeting in March. The Librarian reported a large list of donations of books and pamphlets, and the bell of the old city Alms House, cast by Thomas Gregory, in 1758, presented to the

society by the Guardians of the Poor. A vote was passed to open the rooms of the society to the public, from and after April 1st, from nine, A. M. to ten P. M., with an intermission from noon to three P. M. Mr. Snowden, from the building committee, reported that they had prepared subscription books, and an appeal to the citizens of the state, in behalf of the society. It set forth the great danger to our valuable records, in not having a fireproof building, and recounted many instances in the history of the country where the original manuscripts belonging to the archives of different states and public institutions have been irreparably lost by fire, where a little foresight and care would have preserved them. From these well-known facts, the society feels the necessity of providing a safer place for its many and constantly increasing valuables, and earnestly appeals to the citizens.

Feb. 20.—The society adjourned to Monday evening, Feb. 20th, when, Dr. Coates, in the chair, several persons were elected members. A communication from Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, accepting the office of president, and thanking the society for the honor conferred was received. J. R. Lambdin, artist, made a statement that the Academy of Fine Arts, and several kindred institutions contemplated a conference, by means of committees, on the subject of the erection of a large building or a block of buildings, for the accommodation of all. On his motion the society unanimously *Resolved*, That the Chairman of the committee on building be instructed to appoint a sub-committee of three persons, to meet similar committees from the various art, literary and scientific institutions of the city, for conference in relation to a joint effort for the erection of a building suitable to the wants of the several bodies represented." On the passage of this resolution several members expressed an earnest desire that the contemplated effort would be immediately and thoroughly made.

DELAWARE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.—*Wilmington, November 10, 1864.*—The President, Hon. Willard Hall, in the chair.

On motion three hundred copies of Gen. Read's oration were ordered to be printed.

Rev'd Mr. Foot presented the Society, in behalf of Mrs. Eliza Janvier, on original letter of Lieut. Michael McDonough during the Indian War in 1791, giving a detailed and graphic account of the defeat of Gen'l St Clair.

H. Rob't Penington, Esq., presented, from Mrs. Rockwell, a number of old Delaware newspapers, and Rev'd Leighton Coleman presented, from Mr. William Bringhurst, a portion of the boat in which Washington crossed the Delaware.

On motion of Rev'd. Charles Breck, *Resolved*,

that the members of the Society be requested to prepare and read before the society any papers in which they may claim interest. On motion of Mr. George W. Bush it was resolved, that Rev'd. William Aikman, be invited to prepare for the Society a discourse upon the History of the Second Presbyterian Church of Wilmington and Christianna.

On motion of Mr. Frances Vincent, a committee was appointed to obtain books, if possible, from the Swedish government any documents, or copies of the same which may illustrate the early history of Delaware. Rt. Rev'd. Alfred Lee, D. D. and Rev'd. Charles Breck were appointed the committee. After the election of members,

Resolved, that immediate efforts should be made to secure for the Historical Society of Delaware, biographical sketches, and such historical remains of the governors, chancellors, and judges of this state, and judges of the United States who have resided in this state as it is proper for this Society to possess.

Resolved, that this subject be referred to the president with power to call to his assistance such members of the society as he may find it necessary to aid him in securing this result.

The committee appointed to procure a charter, reported that the legislature had passed an act incorporating the historical society of Delaware.

January 12, 1865.—The stated meeting was held at the Wilmington Institute.

The President, Hon. Willard Hall, being absent from sickness, Dr. Lewis P. Bush was called to the chair.

The committee in procuring memorials reported having received from Mrs. Boyed a piece of silverlace taken from the body of Col. Hazlett, who fell at Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.

The secretary then read the appointments on the standing committee. *Resolved* that a committee be appointed to prepare business for the next stated meeting. Messrs Donk, Penington and Vincent, committees.

Several gentlemen were elected members of the society.

Several other donations from the state of New York, Rev. Mr. Foot, Rev. E. D. Neill and others were reported.

On motion, *Resolved*, that the subject of proposing a design for a certificate of corresponding membership be referred to the committee on seal.

Rev'd Mr. Coleman read a letter from Rev. E. D. Neill and presenting from him to the society a biographical sketch of Doctor Jonathan Potts.

Rev'd. Mr. Coleman also read a letter from Mr. J. T. Headly, in answer to an inquiry as to the Delawareans mentioned in his "*Chaplains of the Revolution*." Also a letter from Col. White-

ley, U. S. A., stating his interest in the object and purposes of the Historical Society. Col. stated that the papers of his grandfather (Col. Kirkwood) are in his possession and promises to present them to the Society.

Notes on Books.

History of Ancient Windham, Ct., Genealogy, containing a genealogical record of all the early families of Ancient Windham, embracing the towns of Windham, Mansfield, Hampton, Chaplin and Scotland. Part 1. A, B, C. By William D. Weaver, Editor of the *Willimantic Journal*. Willimantic: *Weaver & Curtiss* 1864. 8° 112 pp.

The title expresses quite fully the scope of this valuable addition to local history. The author, the popular editor of the *Willimantic Journal*, had devoted himself faithfully to the dry and laborious but most useful task of genealogist, and gives in this volume a small contribution. Completed as it has been begun, and coupled with the history, his volume will be one of the most comprehensive and valuable furnished by his state.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. xix, No. 1. January, 1865, Boston, 1865.

The *Register*, returned to Boston, begins its nineteenth volume with renewed vigor. The present number, edited by Wm. B. Trask, Esq., opens with a memoir and portrait of John Collins Warren, M. D. Among its other contents are several contributions on Family History, and a curious letter of Paul Dudley to Chamberlayne, the author of a collection of versions of the Lord's Prayer. It is curious that, in spite of Dudley's protest, Massachusetts figures as Virginia to this day in such collections, as, witness Bagster's "Bible in every land" and Celeberrimus Eliot hath not his due renown. Griesbach's New Testament, marking the spurious passages, would explain an omission that puzzled Dudley. In the proceedings of the Society we find a vote of thanks to Mr. Munsell, the publisher of the *Register* for the last three years, whose name will go down to posterity as the great historical printer of the day.

The Old Roll of Fame. The Patriots of the Revolution of '76. Sketches of the survivors, &c. Boston: G. W. Tomlinson, 1864, 8° 20 pp.

This is an interesting little pamphlet, which will be acceptable to such of our readers as have noticed the articles on Revolutionary Pensioners. It contains sketches of all those who were alive in the states that succeeded. Among these is a

Peter Bashaw, put down as residing in Tennessee: but notwithstanding some difference of dates, we think that he is probably the James Barham, the pensioner, who died last year near Nashville.

History of Duryée's Brigade, during the Campaign in Virginia under Gen. Pope, and in Maryland under Gen. McClellan, in the summer and autumn of 1862. By Franklin B. Hough. Albany: Munsell, 1864, 8°, 200 pp.

This is one of the elegantly printed volumes which have made the name of Munsell so well known. As a contribution to the History of the war it possesses the great merit of being written by one who had already attained an acknowledged rank as an historical writer, and who on the present occasion had the advantage of personal knowledge of much that he records. In the immense armies which have been in the field the career of a single regiment, or even brigade, may seem comparatively insignificant, yet the history of the war will not be written without a mass of these, supremely necessary to correct the newspaper accounts of the day, where the officer who makes most of "our special correspondent" can hardly fail to be the hero of the hour.

Memorial of the Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of the Machias. Machias. C. O. Furbush, 1863 8° 179 pp.

On the 20th of May, 1863, the town of Machias in Maine celebrated the centennial anniversary of its settlement, and has preserved in this highly creditable memorial the record of the interesting event enriched with historical reminiscences of its century's history. The address of William B. Smith, Esq., is an elegant summary of the early history of the town, interweaving much detail, and describing with spirit the gallant act of the townfolk in capturing the *Margaretta*, an exploit which gave her Jeremiah O'Brien the high fame of first capturing a British vessel. The sketch is devoted almost entirely to the affairs preceding the close of the Revolution, and thus becomes a matter of general interest and value. Mr. Smith's appropriate and modest address is followed by letters from emigrant Machias men, and by the speeches made in the afternoon of the day, embracing biographical sketches of the worthies of the place. An appendix of Genealogies closes the volume, which in typography beauty reflects great credit on the town.

The Annual Report of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society. Philadelphia, King and Baird.

This paper is valuable in a historical selection, for its gathering together with great diligence of research, all the information known to be in existence concerning the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England on North American shores, previous to 1620, and indeed to a later

date. An inaccuracy in the name of George Weymouth will be noted on p. 19; as also the statement, after Belknap, that Weymouth entered Penobscot Bay as far as Belfast. On the contrary, Strachey, whose work Belknap had never seen, says as plainly as language can speak, that the "great and beneficial river" of Weymouth's entrance and exploration, was the Sagadahoc, now known as the Kennebec. The pamphlet may well be treasured up as a faithful condensation of materials judiciously collected from many volumes,

Miscellany.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—There was a large sale of autographs, &c., at Washington, D. C., Jan. 10th. They belonged to the estate of the late Edward M. Thomas, a colored man, for many years messenger to the House of Representatives. Surmounting the prejudices of caste and the disadvantages of a want of early education, he devoted his leisure hours and limited means, for many years, to artistic and literary objects. We subjoin the prices realized for some of the most important, viz.: Bonaparte, First Consul, signature only, \$8.50; Gen Robert Anderson, 87c.; Chas. Carroll, \$1.25; Robert Fulton, \$1.25; Alex. Von Humboldt, his seal and autograph, \$4.75; John Hancock (including Chas. Thomson), \$6.50; Lafayette to James Madison, \$16.50, letter of 4 pages, which Lafayette says, "their plan is founded upon a purchase and employment of slaves, a thing I detect, and shall never do. * * * I would not be concerned in transactions in a negro country, unless not only my personal doings were *unsullied with slavery*, but I had provided with others for to render the very spot productive of *freedom*,"—showing pretty plainly Lafayette's opinion on the great question of the day: Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, \$5.50, a letter in 1832, in which he says, "Will the Secretary of war reject the applications of the aged veterans, because they are not church-going people, and do not reside in the neighborhood of a clergyman." Andrew Jackson, historical letter to J. H. Easton, \$6.00; Thomas Jefferson to Lafayette, autograph letter of two pages, June 27, 1804, introducing Von Humboldt, who had spent five years in South America, adding, "As to the importation of slaves from abroad, for which that country is pressing, *it never will be permitted*, but you will look to a colony of laboring French with a certain portion of the fugitive Creoles from St. Domingo." Robert Morris, letter written in prison and distress, Feb. 11, 1798, \$8.25; Daniel Webster, fly leaf, in which he says, "I have paid \$120, for the freedom of Paul Jennings; he agrees to work out the same at \$8 per month, to be furnished with

board, clothes, washing, &c." [See Hist. Mag. Vol. vii, p. 7]. Thomas Jefferson, letter to the Tammany Society, Dec. 14, 1807, \$5.50; John Brown, "whose soul is marching on," signature and photo., \$1.87; Murat, \$1.87; John Randolph, \$1.30; Talleyrand, \$1.75; Duke of Sussex \$1.25; Duke of Cambridge, \$1.25; Toussaint L'Overture, \$5.50; Henry Clay, letter, \$1.00; Alex. H. Stephens, \$1.00; Benj. Rush, M. D., 65c.; George III, \$3.00; Jas. Madison, \$1.05; Dr. Kane, \$1.75; Chief justice Ellsworth, \$1.12; Aaron Burr, signature only, 87c.; H. L. Bulwer, \$1.62; Jas. Buchanan, 50c.; a splendid 4 to. volume bound in half morocco, of autographs of European, American, and Revolutionary celebrities, comprising all our Presidents, Vice Presidents, &c.,—the Duke of Wellington, Oliver Cromwell, Herschel, Moore, Lord Nelson, Exmouth, Kosciuszko, &c., an extraordinary collection, carefully arranged and mounted, was held at \$200, but withdrawn on a bid of \$165. No offers were made for autographs of John Tyler and Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy at the breaking out of the Rebellion; Chief Justice Taney's sold for 35 cts.; Franklin Pierce, 20c.; and Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and Jefferson Davis, same price. The books, including quite a large collection of Masonic literature, and European, American, Colonial, and ancient coins and medals, were also sold at high prices. R.

THE PRINCE CLUB.—On the 22d of October, 1860, the Centennial anniversary of Mr. Prince's death, an exceedingly able, interesting and appropriate oration was delivered before the Society by Mr. W. H. Whitmore, its Secretary, which was printed in the North American Review for October, 1860.

After considerable delay, owing, in some measure to the absence of the President, it was finally decided to commence a reprint, in two volumes, of "Hutchinson's Collection of Papers;" the first and only impression extant being that of 1769. It having long been extremely rare, and its importance to historical students of the first class, caused the Society to begin its series with it.

The original edition is in one fair sized octavo. The present, as just stated, is to be in two small quartos, the first of which is published; and when it is stated that it is from the press of Mr. Joel Munsell of Albany, uniform with his Historical Series, nothing more need be said for its mechanical execution. The editorship of the work was committed to Mr. Whitmore.

The Society or Club consists of one hundred members; its list is now full. R. T.

ERRATA.—Vol. xii, p. 387, col. 2, for 1663 read 1688, p. 388 for Campbell read Armstrong.



Henry R. Schoolcraft.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. PHILADELPHIA

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. IX.]

MAY, 1865.

[No. 5.]

General Department.

AMERICAN HISTORIANS—HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT.

The late Mr. Schoolcraft, from his earlier writings, and more especially from the position which for some years past he occupied under the American government, and the series of volumes on the Indians which under his supervision were issued in so magnificent a form by the national press, has long been regarded at home and abroad as the highest authority in all relating to the aborigines of the country.

His recent death makes it the more apposite to give here a sketch of his life and a summary of his labors.

He was born March 28, 1793, at Water-vliet, now Guelderland, in Albany county, New York, where his family, originally called Calcraft, had settled in the reign of George II. He entered Union College in his 15th year, but apparently did not graduate, most of his education being, it is stated, self acquired.

His first attempt at authorship was in 1816, when he began, but never completed, a work on "Vitreology," or glassmaking, a business in which his father was engaged. His studies in geology and mineralogy, however, led him to the west, and he there made valuable collections, and on his return published, in 1819, "A View of the Lead Mines of Missouri," with a narrative, republished in 1853, under the title of "Scenes and Adventures in the Semi Alpine Region of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas." In 1821 he published a narrative of an exploring expedition to the Lake Superior Copper Region, and the

Upper Mississippi, which he had accompanied as geologist. This narrative he reproduced in 1854.

His first entry into the Indian service was as secretary to a commission to treat with the Indians at Chicago in 1821, an appointment which led to his "Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley," &c. (8° New York, 1825). From this time till his death he was in one form or another connected with Indian affairs, and contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the present state of knowledge of the manners, customs, language and history of the Indian tribes belonging to the great Algonquin family, and incidentally of all the other Indian nations within our limits.

Having been appointed in 1822 Indian Agent on the Northwest frontier, he was, till 1841, a resident of Michigan and identified with many movements in the west. From 1828 to 1832 he was a member of the legislature of Michigan, then under a territorial organization. His taste for historical and antiquarian research led him to be prominent among the founders of the Michigan Historical society and the Algic Society, the latter devoted to the study of the language and history of the Algonquin tribes. He delivered about this time two lectures on the grammatical construction of the Indian languages, published in his next work. The New American Cyclopaedia errs, however, in stating that Mr. Du Pont received a gold medal for a French translation of them.

In 1832, with a second government expedition he penetrated to the head waters of the Mississippi, ascertaining definitely that the great river had its source in a lake, for which Mr. Schoolcraft, in his usual fondness for coining new terms, formed, rather at va-

riance with common rules, the name of Itasca.

He published a narrative of this expedition at New York in 1834, and twenty years later reissued it in connection with his early expedition.

In 1836 he acted as Commissioner of the United States in an important treaty with the Northwestern tribes, by which sixteen million of acres were ceded to the general government.

Mr. Schoolcraft was then appointed acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and in 1839 chief disbursing agent for the Northern department.

His "Algie Researches, comprising Inquiries respecting the Mental Characteristics of the North American Indians," (2vols. 12mo), subsequently reissued under the title of "The Myth of Hiawatha," appeared at this time, and were followed in 1844 by *Oneota or the Red Race of America*, republished subsequently as the "Indian in his Wigwam, or Characteristics of the Red Race." These works, undoubtedly the most important works on the Indians issued for a long period, made Mr. Schoolcraft widely known. Societies at home and abroad conferred membership on him, and scholars encouraged by their applause his studies in a field beset with difficulties, but producing results of great scientific value.

At the time of the taking of the state census in New York in 1845, Mr. Schoolcraft was appointed to enumerate the Indians in the state, and made a very valuable report, subsequently reprinted as a distinct work under the title of "Notes on the Iroquois, or contributions to American History, Antiquity and General Ethnology" (Albany, 1848).

A man so widely known as an Indian scholar, a member of most of the Historical, Antiquarian and Ethnological Societies in the country, as well as of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Denmark, could not remain idle, and many papers and addresses show his activity and research. In 1844 he made a report to the New York Historical Society on the aboriginal names and Geographical Terminology of the State of New York; and the next year read a paper,

before the same society entitled: "Historical Considerations on the Siege and Defence of Fort Stanwix in 1777;" and on the 17th of November 1846, on the 42nd anniversary of the Society delivered an address, taking as his subject: "Incentives to the Study of the Ancient Period of American History." He also contributed to the Ethnological Society's publications and submitted to the Smithsonian Institution a plan for the investigation of American Ethnology, and contributed to the Danish Society of Northern Antiquaries archaeological investigations on Western Virginia, Ohio and Canada.

Congress having, in March, 1847, passed a resolution authorizing it, he was employed by direction of the Secretary of War, to prepare "Historical and Statistical Information, respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," and six volumes quarto appeared under Mr. Schoolcraft's supervision. These in a manner resume his other labors and are his great historic work. A brief analysis of them will, therefore, not be out of place.

The Historiographical Agent divides his Topic thus: Vol. I, 1, General History; 2, Mental Type of the Indian Race; 3, Antiquities of the United States; 4, Physical Geography of the Indian country; 5, Tribal Organization, History and Government; 6, Intellectual character and Capacity of the Red Man; 7, Population and Statistics.

Vol. II. 1, General History; 2, Manners and Customs; 3, Antiquities; 4, Physical Geography; 5, Tribal Organization, History and Government; 6, Intellectual Capacity and Character; 7, Topical History; 8, Physical Type of the American Indians; 9, Language; 10, State of Indian Art; 11, Future prospects; 12, Statistics and Population.

Vol. III. 1, General History; 2, Manners and Customs; 3, Antiquities; 4, Physical Geography; 5, Tribal Organization; 6, Intellectual Capacity and Character; 7, Topical History; 8, Physical Life of the Indian race; 9, Language; 10, State of Indian Art; 11, Present Condition and Future Prospects; 12, Demonology, Witchcraft and Magic; 13, Medical Knowledge; 14, Litera-

ture of the Indian Language; 15, Statistics and Population.

Vol. IV. Title 1, General History; 2, Manners and Customs; 3, Antiquities; 4, Geography of the Indian Country; 5, Tribal Organization; History and Government; 6, Intellectual Capacity and Character; 7, Topical History; 8, Physical Type of the Indian Race; 9, Language; 10, State of Indian Art; 11, Present Condition and Future Prospects; 12, Demonology, Witchcraft and Magic; 13, Medical Knowledge; 14, Literature of the Indian Language; 15, Statistics and Population; 16, Biography; 17, Religion; 18, Ethnology.

Vol. V. Title 1, General History; 2, Mental Type; 3, Antiquities; 4, Physical Geography of the Indian Country; 5, Tribal Organization; History and Government; 6, Intellectual Capacity; 7, Population and Statistics.

In the vast array of matter here presented, others contributed much, chiefly in the departments of physical geography, tribal organization, history and government, topical history, physical type and intellectual capacity, as well as the numerous vocabularies embraced in the work. Still an immense part is directly the work of Mr. Schoolcraft. This embraces almost every branch of knowledge concerning the Indian tribes, the relics of the past, tribal customs, religion, arts, government, trade, dress, language, intercourse with others in peace and war. The subjects are treated cursorily: few articles are exhaustive treatises on any given point, and the author, taking a few facts or statements, the result of his own observations or that of others, rises to general views and theories preferring philosophical systems to a marshalling of facts and authorities. His style, too, is peculiar; with all our tendency to innovation, few Americans have coined so many new words as Mr. Schoolcraft, some of which will remain as part and parcel of the language, while others, lacking analogy or an etymological basis, never met with favor. Some words may indeed be the coinage of the printer; few works having suffered more than these noble volumes at the hands of the composi-

tors, and in the new edition announced Messrs. Lippincott owe it to themselves to have the plates thoroughly revised.¹

The sixth volume is of a different character, and bears as its title "History of the Indian Tribes of the United States, their present condition and prospects, and a sketch of their ancient status, by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, LL. D., &c. In one volume, part vi. of the series." From what we have already said of the author's natural bent of mind and maturer mode of thought and views, we are not here to expect a history of the various tribes in our territory drawn up in a condensed form, by a careful collection and judicious comparison of all the fragmentary items of information afforded us by the earliest writers and their successors in later times. As the author remarks: "personal inquiries, however efficiently made, are alone inadequate to the compilation of Indian history. Books are required; and whoever endeavors to trace the subject will find many of these to be rare, and only extant in foreign libraries." "A hurried collection of the incidents of that history during the long period of three centuries and a half has necessarily rendered this view brief and summary."

The whole volume, with the exception of the chapters on the Andastes, is, we believe, exclusively the work of Mr. Schoolcraft. It is divided into two divisions, the first being "a condensed view of the Post Columbian or Modern Indian History," and embracing 560 pages; the second being "Economy and statistics, Capacity of Industrial and Social Development, and National Position; illustrated by some notices of the mental character of the Hunter Race and their ancient status and archæology."

The treatment of the subject in the first part, after the introductory chapter, gives, 1, European acquaintance with the Indian Tribes; 2, Contention of France and

¹There is scarcely a French or Latin phrase correct in the whole work. We cannot suppose Mr. Schoolcraft to have written *Venus Mercatorius* for *Mercenaria*, *Cabaca de Vara* for *Cabeça de Vaca*; *pere grave* for *pierre gravée*; *atrient* and *trient* for *tuent*; *mausoleii* as a plural for *mausoleum*, *censes* as plural for *census*, &c.

Spain for the occupation of Florida; 3, The English Element of Civilization in America; 4, The Littoral tribes of the North Atlantic, within whose territories the colonies were planted; 5, Synopsis of the History of the New England Tribes; 6, Indian Tribes of Maryland; 7, Occupancy of New York by the English and Sequel to the Indian Wars of New England; 8, Lenno Lenapi of Pennsylvania and Chicora Tribes of the Carolinas. After these separate views of tribes, the author passes to general views, bringing the history down to the present time. It is not the annals of the tribes showing their wars, development, increase or decline, civilization or progress, but rather a history of the country, regarded in the light of the intercourse of the whites with the aborigines. This was, we presume, more especially the idea of government in commencing the work.

Mr. Schoolcraft's last labor aptly closes his contributions to American history, topography, archæology and linguistics. It is an immense repository to which students will long resort for aid in their investigations, and the full index promised with the new edition will facilitate greatly its use and enhance its value. The sixth volume appeared in 1857, and though material for two volumes more were prepared government suspended the publication.

During the late years of his life, Mr. Schoolcraft was a confirmed invalid.

"Not long after his settlement in the quiet life of study in Washington as Indian Historian," says the Rev. Dr. Gurley, "the reaction of his former exposures began to show itself in his physical frame; he was crippled by rheumatic affections; for many years he was unable to go much in society; for several years he could move about his house only on crutches; during subsequent years he could not be moved except on a chair fixed upon wheels; while during the last three or four years he has been confined to his bed with his limbs bent completely under him. Though suffering excruciatingly at times, his great spirit rose so completely above his physical condition, that no one in his company for an hour would hear even an allusion to his infirmities and pains, or

would even think of them as he sat and filled up the moments with vivacious and fascinating discourse. He died, at last, Dec. 10, 1864, from a dry mortification of the portions of his body rendered nerveless by rheumatic or paralytic affections. His countenance, however, in death, was full of the health and sweet radiance of his best days, and his high, open brow grew more majestic as his noble mind still triumphed till the very last moment of his existence."

Mr. Schoolcraft was twice married; his first wife, a Miss Johnson, was on her mother's side an Ojibwa, and though educated in Europe was by her complete acquaintance with the manners, genius and traditions of her people well fitted to give Mr. Schoolcraft an opportunity of study by which he most fortunately profited as we know. She died in 1842, and some years after he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Howard of South Carolina, a descendant from an old English family that had settled upon a Sea Island plantation, under a grant from the King, in early colonial times, and which ancestral heritage has, for unbroken generations, been a cherished home to the family. "This lady," says Dr. Gurley, "preëminently endowed by nature and culture, seemed to Mr. Schoolcraft, to the day of his death, providentially sent to him to be his associate in the higher mission of giving a scientific form and a literary finish to the results of his former explorations, especially as his afterwards crippled physical condition rendered it necessary that much of the labor of the pen should be performed through her as his amanuensis." Mr. Schoolcraft's contributions to American literature were not confined to the prose writings mentioned in this brief sketch. He wrote also, "The Rise of the West, or a Prospect of the Mississippi Valley," a Poem; "Gehale, an Indian Lament," "Indian Melodies," "The Man of Bronze," "Iosco or the Vale of Norma," "Talladega, a Tale of the Creek War," "Helderbergia, an Apotheosis of the Anti-rent War" (anonymous), and figures in the *Knickerbocker Gallery* as one of the leading contributors to that rich repository of American literature.

VON BULOW'S MILITARY REMARKS ON THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.*

"The American War is extraordinarily remarkable and important as the beginning of a new military period. No great Battles only small Affairs or Combats, only (technically) a war of light troops, the type of all future contests.

The English army leaders committed inexplicable errors. How often had they in their power, by an attack upon the handful of their opponents, who defended the freedom of America, to make an end of the war.

On the other hand, the manœuvres of Trenton and Princeton are master pieces, a pattern of execution for a general who carries on a defensive war with a weak army against a much stronger one. General Washington threw himself with his scanty force upon the flank and rear of the enemy and threatened his subsistence.

These two events are sufficient to elevate a commander to the temple of immortality, particularly when he is fighting, as in this case, for the salvation of his country.

*In preparing the Biographical Sketch of HENRY DITTRICH BULOW, which served as an introduction to his "Views of the American Revolution," it was necessary to rely upon the only authorities at hand, which were principally French. Since then a friend brought forward EDWARD BULOW, and WILHELM RUSTOW's Life and Critical Remarks upon that remarkable Military expert, which serve as an introduction to his Military and Miscellaneous Writings, gathered into a large volume and published at Leipzig in 1853. These present him in a far more favorable light and demonstrate that it was his sole misfortune to live, so to speak, before his time, and cry, as the Jewish prophets spake to an obstinate, wilfully blind, deaf, and foolish people. His warnings were disregarded and his pearls were thrown before swine, as he himself expresses it. He lived a beacon to those who would not steer by his light, he died a victim to the same court party whose want of manliness, patriotism and sense had equally sacrificed their nation and the national honor.

"BULOW, as the founder of the Science of Military Operations and as the Prophet of the Future of Europe, holds by no means an unimportant position. As a Systematizer he discovered and pointed out so many new path-ways that he must undoubtedly be styled the first Sapper and Miner of Modern Military Literature."

"BULOW was the first who sought to give a scientific form to military instruction; and the first" in any scientific discovery, so to speak, "is ever the greatest, even when that which the people wish is only half accomplished."

"So much however was accomplished by BULOW that, however much it became the fashion at a later date for others to elevate themselves over him or to ignore that he was distinguished, I am not shy of maintaining that all that which has been better accomplished since, nevertheless rests upon his shoulders."

With these quotations, VON BULOW'S Military Remarks upon the American Revolutionary War are laid before the readers of the *Historical Magazine*. They are full of interest at the present day, and even yet pregnant with instruction to the North.

The undertaking of Montgomery, in Canada, and the march of General Arnold towards the same point (through the wilderness of Maine, in 1775) are highly praise worthy. The project of capturing General Cornwallis, in York Town, was such as must occur to any commander; nevertheless it was well combined. In a tactical point of view the whole war is worthy of study, since in that the use of Tirailleurs was first developed; the American rifle men, the only part of the militia which was really serviceable in war, fighting according to this system. To steal creeping upon the belly, upon the enemy, unseen to shoot him down, then to take to flight, but even in fleeing to do him damage (enacting the part of dismounted Parthians) that was their business. In the strictest sense the European infantry could learn much from the Iroquois Indians (in like manner as from the American riflemen). The European system of infantry tactics operates as if there was no wood nor brush in the world. A wood, a bush, a thicket and a living hedge are, in the open field, a very good bastion which should be occupied with foot-troops; in such a case the cavalry represent the curtain*.

Such positions are nevertheless, only to be occupied when a retreat is to be made in order not, in a system of continually changing positions, to bring on a hot engagement. The intention would be by this means never to permit an actual attack. No positions in such a case would be maintained at too dear a rate in order not to be forced out of them. With this idea they should be fortified upon all sides to stand a siege, i. e., provided with ditches, glacis, palisades. Thus with safety after twelve hours or even earlier a force could advance again and assail the enemy and calmly fall upon his flanks. There again is the very warfare of SERTORIUS. This would not be much of a retreat since it would ever be only a preparation for a renewed

*This was proven at the *Battle of Freiberg* (In 1762, the most ably executed conflict of the Seven Years War) which was only a chain of affairs or posts. The most important actors upon this theatre were the light calvary, and, so styled, light infantry. There the idea was finally developed that in field as well as in engineering operations the bastion commands the curtain.—VON BULOW'S *Critical History of PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA'S Campaign, of 1762*, in *Sazony*, p. 424, § 1.

attack. SERTORIUS was the best general of antiquity and he carried on only a little (guerrilla) war, i. e., a war of posts and not a war of positions. Even among the ancients the light infantry make the best figure as the very war of Sertorius proves.

The plan of operations of the British ministry to effect a junction between the armies in New York and Canada, and by their joint operation divide the colonies from each other was good. It was entirely the fault of General Howe that the affair did not succeed. He defeated the plan by moving south to Philadelphia, when he should have moved northwards up the Hudson river. General Burgoyne never would have been captured had Howe advanced to meet him. However, the plan of operations would have succeeded much better, had the English simultaneously made themselves masters of Boston.

It would appear in this (the American Revolutionary War) that the English should have taken possession of all the sea ports, at all events of the most important. This measure alone would most likely have led to the subjection of the Americans entirely devoted to mercantile affairs. All connexion with Europe would have been cut off, and without this the colonists could not have maintained themselves. It cannot be said that their whole coast was blockaded by the English fleet. Such a long coast cannot be entirely blockaded. If, however, their harbors had been militarily held, then would their commerce have been destroyed in its cradle.

For such an undertaking 20,000 men were sufficient, and the English maintained at least 30,000 troops in America.

These sea ports are not to be considered as a long basis whence to operate out into the country. The occupation of the ports needed only to be passive to enable the English to maintain themselves in possession of them, and thereby obtain means of subsistence by incursions into the adjacent territory.

If all the small unimportant sea towns could not be garrisoned they should have been destroyed. To this end every garrison should have had some vessel of war attach-

ed to it. At the same time other naval vessels, cruisers, should have run along the coasts to make a prize of every American craft which might have any where slipped through. The connection with France could thereby have been destroyed, and this alone in the revolutionary war sustained the American strength and kept alive their hopes.

An egotistical mercantile people can be brought into subjection by the destruction of its foreign trade. Through such measures the Americans would have been plunged into the utmost misery, and they would have likely, themselves, punished the instigators of their rebellion and have prayed to the English for pardon and peace.

The English should have held Boston, Rhode Island, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk in Virginia. By the occupation of Norfolk, all the harbors of the Chesapeake Bay would have been simultaneously blockaded; at the South, Charleston and Savannah should have been garrisoned. It is folly to assert that it would be difficult to capture all these places since the English and Hessians always captured whatever they chose.

The 20,000 should have been distributed in the following manner: 4000 in Boston, 2000 in Rhode Island; 4000 in New York, 3000 in Philadelphia, 3000 in Norfolk, 3000 in Charlestown, and 1000 in Savannah. *If reflection is not convinced that it would have been sufficient to occupy these seaports to coerce the Americans into submission, yet it must be acknowledged that the subjugation would have been inevitable if the English had made themselves simultaneously masters of the mountain chains.* Shut up in their long and proportionally narrow valleys between the Atlantic and the (Appalachian) mountains, the Americans would have found it impossible to maintain their independence.

In this operation (of mastering the mountains,) 10,000 men would have been more than sufficient. They should have invaded from Canada. It was altogether right that the English hunted the Americans again out of Canada in 1776. The mountains do not stretch upon a meridian from north to south, but from the north-east to the south-west. Canada, and the row of forts which served as a basis (of operations) to the Eng-

lish, have also an inclination towards the south. Consequently the lines of operations against the mountains are not proportionally longer as they are more westerly. This renders the operations easier.

It is not true that troops cannot march through the wilderness. Rivers facilitate transport, a leader can always pass through the wilderness with 1500 to 1800 men, and such numbers are there indeed an army. From Canada southwards the strongest column should have operated along the Hudson. This should have consisted of 8000 men least. If simultaneously 2000 men should have been detached, from the 4000 in garrison at New York, to move up the river, if 2000 were still out, inland, from the garrison of 4000 in Boston, and 1000 from the 2000 in Rhode Island, in such case the New England militia would have found themselves attacked on all sides in the rear and flanks by four columns. New England fallen, in order to bridle it for the future a strong fortification should have been constructed at Hartford, in Connecticut, meanwhile holding, as stated, the seaports garrisoned.

From the other colonies, New England (in this event) could expect no assistance, for these would have found themselves simultaneously assailed along the rivers Delaware, Susquehannah and Alleghany, down to Pittsburg; strong detachments should have operated from Canada, and through the forts based on the lakes towards the south, and there, where the Delaware and Susquehannah flow through the Blue Ridge, (Alleghanies), forts should have been erected. Another fort should have been built at Northumberland (124 miles N. W. by W. of Philadelphia (MORSE 1797,) where the east and west branches of the Susquehannah unite, and another at Tioga, on account of the connection with Canada. The posts at Pittsburg would hold all the districts behind (west) of the mountains in respect. It would have been scarcely necessary to attack Kentucky and Tennessee; they would have been conquered by the Indians; at all events at that time, there was nothing as yet to be feared from them in the country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi.

Each of the three columns along the Del-

aware, along the Susquehannah, and from Pittsburg, needed only to have been 2,000 men strong. Thus 20,000 men are assigned for the subjugation of America. In addition to these, that is to say besides the 6000 men, (distributed as above in three flying columns,) 20,000 garrison the seaports, and 3000 operate by the Lake Champlain and against New England.* If the Americans had been assailed simultaneously at so many points, then would they have been assuredly lost. They would not have known to what quarter to turn their attention. Their militia would have quickly scattered. Then cavalry detachments, supported by light infantry, would have been sent out from the forts into the country in order to gather up and bring in every weapon;—especially scouts should have been employed in order to learn at once where a crowd of people assembled in order as promptly to scatter them.

At present (1797—1800) more troops would not be needed to subdue the United States; only now a column would have to move forward against Kentucky from the forts on the lakes, to Fort Washington (about the site of Cincinnati) on the Ohio, and another column make itself master of the mouth of that river (Cairo). Thereby the western states would be prevented from falling upon the flank of the detachment at Pittsburg, while they themselves would be thus menaced.

These operations would certainly be impossible if they were directed against an enemy which could defend itself. Undertaken against the really military European states, they would deserve to be considered as a mad proceeding. In respect to the Anglo-Americans, the principles of the basis of this plan do not apply, because they could not protect themselves (i. e. are not a military nation). Perhaps even now they could in the commencement, assemble 20,000 militiamen, not more because subsistence would be wanting, but in the first place, these militia would be put to flight

* Throughout Von Bulow seems to make the mistake of extending New England west beyond the Hudson, whereas New York in reality, legally, then extended eastwards nearly to the Connecticut. The grasping New Englanders claimed the first, but their claims were as in most cases unfounded.

very easily by a fire of artillery; then their number would quickly dwindle to from 2000 to 3000 from absolute want of military spirit and patriotism, magazines, pay, ordnance and ordnance stores and discipline. For the remainder of the campaign, the Americans would then have, with at the most 3000 (undisciplined) men, to oppose 29,000 (good) European troops.

American officers themselves pronounce the same judgment upon the militia as I (VON BULOW) do. Even those from Kentucky are good for nothing. They occasioned the complete overthrow and defeat which **ST. CLAIR** suffered at the hands of the Indians, on which they immediately fled and threw themselves against the regular troops. The New England militia, (N. Y? and Eastern States) are braver, it will be asserted; and *Bunker's Hill* brought forward as a proof. What great things did they accomplish at *Bunker's Hill*? They stood behind a thick breastwork, and when the English came to the edge of the ditch, discharged their firelocks, which compelled the English to retreat. These recovered themselves immediately and again returned back to the assault. Thereupon the Americans ran away. The campaign against **BURGOYNE** did them honor, nevertheless, not in its commencement. There was nothing but running away. But when they succeeded in crushing to death some hundred Brunswickers and English under a disproportionately great number of men, they acquired courage. Besides, remember, that I alarm New England, or cause it to be alarmed through 13,000 Europeans in columns operating concentrically, and that the New Englanders in the campaign against **BURGOYNE**, overcame only 7000 men in a single column.

Only to show that this furnishes exceptions which, nevertheless, does not nullify the rule, have I spoken of them the most unwarlike people.

OF WHAT NATION WERE THE INHABITANTS OF STADACONA AND HOHELAGA, AT THE TIME OF CARTIER'S VOYAGE?

Mr. Dawson having in a tract on the ancient Indian grave, recently found at

Montreal, spoken of the people found there by Cartier as Algonquins, a writer in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* says:

Cartier has left us a vocabulary of the languages spoken at Hochelaga and Stadacona. It is now admitted that the Indian languages of this part of the continent are divided into two branches, of which the two principal types are the Iroquois and the Algonquin. Now it is sufficient to glance at Cartier's vocabulary to see that the language which he heard did not belong to the Algic family, but to the Iroquois type, which embraces the Huron also. The terminations in *on, ayo, ona, &c.*, strike at once; and the absence of syllables in *gik, kik, kak, gan, ning, nik, &c.*, is no less evident to any reader, who, without any familiarity with Indian languages, has simply looked over an Algonquin prayer book. But on studying more carefully Cartier's vocabulary and comparing it with Sagard's Huron Vocabulary, and the Onondaga Dictionary recently published at New York by Mr. Shea, it is easy to prove that the Indians of Stadacona and Hochelaga were Hurons or Iroquois. Let us first take the numerals.*

Cartier.	Sagard, Huron.	Onondaga.	Caughnawaga.
1. Sagada,	Ecaton,	Unskat or Skata,	Enskat,
2. Tegueny,	Téni,	Tegni,	Tekeni,
3. Arche,	Bachin,	Achen,	A en,
4. Honnason,	Iac,	Guberi,	Kaleri,
5. Oulecon,	Ourche,	Ouisq,	Wisk,
6. Indahir,	Hondabes,	Hayak,	Jahak,
7. Ayaga,	Sotaret,	Tchialak,	Tsialak,
8. Addague,	Atteret,	Tegueron,	Sotekon,
9. Madelon,	Nachon,	Waderon,	Tiohton,
10. Assen,	Assan,	Wassen,	Oierl.

It will appear evident to my readers, first, That all the names in Cartier's vocabulary have a very striking analogy with some one of their synonyms in the other lists, with the single exception of the word for *four*. 2nd, That the variances are as great between the three lists as between Cartier's and any of them. 3rd, That the first three are, so to say, identical in the four lists. 4th, That allowing for the manner in which a French ear would be struck for the first time by entirely new sounds, the difference between some of the names in Cartier and in the other lists is

* Cartier's is from the recent reprint of the edition of 1545, edited by M. d'Avezac. The Caughnawaga from the *Kaiontsewa Irontweltakwa*, a school book printed at Montreal in 1857.

only apparent: thus Hondahea may well have been understood Indahir. The aspirations of Indian languages, especially of the Iroquois and Huron, would be apt to change the sound of vowels to an unexperienced ear: so, too, Madelon may well be Waderon.

Now, as a counter proof, take the names of the numerals in four other neighboring Indian languages. It will be seen that there is not the least resemblance between these and Cartier's vocabulary; and that the Algonquin is, if possible, more unlike than the rest:*

Algonquin or Chippeway.	Micmac.	Malecite.	Penobscot.
1. Pejik,	Newkt,	Necpt,	Blak,
2. Nj,	Tabw,	Tarpon,	Nish,
3. Niswi,	Tchicht,	Nist,	Nasa,
4. Niwin,	New,	Nayhon,	Tchbou,
5. Nanan,	Noun,	Noun,	Pohlenlah,
6. Nigotowaswi,	Ajongom,	Karnarchin,	Negotance,
7. Nigowaswi,	Twigneneuk,	Klouhékeneck,	Tambobous,
8. Nicowaswi,	Oumouichin,	Hogomulchin,	Saan suck,
9. Cangaswi,	Tchekounadek,	Kokenardeck,	Nobil,
10. Mitaswi,	M'teln,	Tillon,	Matéla.

The difference between these four languages is very great almost everywhere, still there are some striking resemblances, and even in some perfect identity at the side of the strangest difference. To trace the etymology of one from another in most cases would merit the reproach made Ménage:

Equus vient d'Alfana sans doute,
Mais il a bien changé sur la route.

Still, there is a sufficient general consonance in the second table, and especially a sufficiently marked opposition between the two tables to show that we are, so to say, in two different countries. There is an analogy between Chippewa and Penobscot for the three first numbers, identity for *four and five* between Chippewa, Micmac and Malecite: and throughout a very great resemblance between the Micmac and Malecite, which are evident dialects of a same language.

If it is true that we cannot discover any analogy between several words of Cartier's very short vocabulary, and the corresponding Huron or Iroquois words, there is a sufficient number which do offer either a very great resemblance or complete identity

* Chippeway from Belcourt's Prayer Book, Quebec, 1359; Micmac from Maillard's Grammar, New York, 1864, the others from Gordon's Wilderness Journeys.

to show that the Indians of Hochelaga spoke one of these two languages or a kindred dialect.

The following are some of these words:

Mouth,	Cartier.	Escaya.	Sagard.	Aschabarente.
Plums,	Honnesta,		Tonnestes,	
Bread,	Caraconny,		Caraconna (biscuit),	
Eyes,	Hegata, <i>Did</i>	Onond.	Hégahra,	
Ears,	Ahontascon,		Ohonta,	
Legs,	Agouguenehonde,		Hononda.	

Many things are also to be taken into account: 1. The words heard by Cartier are probably represented with changes, conjugations and declensions, which distort them to our eyes, or are blended with other words. 2. Since that time the Huron and Iroquois have undergone considerable modification. 3. Cartier may have committed grave errors, his ear being by no means familiar with the Indian sounds.

But there is one striking fact, which is, that all the words of Cartier's vocabulary range themselves in sound and conformation, if not in etymology, with the Huron and Iroquois, and not one that I know offers any analogy with the Algonquin, Abnaki, Micmac, Montagnais, &c.

Hence I conclude that we have every ground for asserting that the nation, which had its cabins, or if you like, its tents, at Hochelaga and Stadacona, was not Algonquin, but Huron or Iroquois, more probably the former. The gentle and at the same time crafty and suspicious character of Cartier's Indians, leads us to believe that they were Huron tribes or a nation resembling the Huron in language and manners, who were destroyed by their fierce neighbors, the Iroquois, or driven west in the century between Cartier's voyage and Champlain's.

Notes and Queries.

THE NAME OF ILLINOIS.—The Chicago *Post* says the name of the State of Illinois originated in this manner:

"A party of Frenchmen set out upon an exploring expedition down the river, which they afterward named, providing themselves with bark canoes, and relying chiefly for their subsistence upon the game. They found at the confluence of this river with

the Mississippi an island thickly wooded with black walnut. It was at a season of the year when the nuts were ripe, and this party of explorers encamping upon the island, greatly enjoyed the luxury of this fruit. From this circumstance they called the island the 'island of nuts'—or, in French, '*Isle aux noix*,'—which name was given to the river which they explored, and thence to the territory and state. The explanation of the word 'Illinois' more fully accords with the orthography of the word, which has certainly a French termination—and the rapid pronunciation of the French '*Isle aux noix*' would naturally lead to the Anglicism of the terms into its present shape, 'Illinois.'"

We copy the above, from the stupendous ignorance it displays of the history of the state of Illinois. It is only to be regretted that they did not give us names and dates. Truly there is work for the Chicago Historical Society to do. The name Illinois was the term applied by the French to an Algonquin tribe whom they met as they struck south through Wisconsin. To the query: who they were? the reply was "*Illiniwek*" meaning "we are men." It is identical with the *Lenni* given as the name of the Delawares. It was not however the distinctive name of the Illinois Indians. As the French became better acquainted with the country, they found these Illinois chiefly on a river to which they gave the same name, and the territory was long known to the French as the "Pays des Illinois," and thus became the name of the state.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT RECORDS, VOL. I.—An order was recently made in the Massachusetts Legislature instructing the Committee on the Judiciary "to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the manuscript copy of the first volume of the Massachusetts General Court Records, lately the property of Colonel Thomas Aspinwall." We learn that this volume was purchased at a book sale in London several years ago by Colonel Aspinwall of this city, then United States Consul at London, for £70 sterling. It was recently sold, with the rest of the rare and valuable

library of Colonel Aspinwall, to a gentleman in New York, but it has not yet been removed by him.

The manuscript is a perfect copy of the first and second volume of the records, extending from 1628 to 1649, the originals of which are exceedingly imperfect. It was probably made out in accordance with an order adopted by the General Court in 1653, and the probability is that Governor Hutchinson, of tory memory, appropriated it to his own use when he took his leave of Massachusetts and returned to England. It is annotated with marginal notes in Hutchinson's handwriting, and was in his possession, with many papers belonging to the files of the General Court, when he wrote his "History of Massachusetts." It is hoped that it may be in some way once more restored to the Secretary's office, before it is carried out of reach and again lost sight of.—*Bost. Advertiser*.

THE CAPUCHINS IN MAINE. (H. M. vol. viii, p. 176, 301.—A reprint of the "*Voyage dans le Nord du Brésil fait durant les années 1613 et 1614, par le Pere Yves d'Evreux*," contains in an introduction and the notes of the editor, Mr. Ferdinand Denis, some information as to the Capuchins.

The convent at Paris was in the rue St. Honoré and founded by Catherine de Medici in 1575.

Of the Capuchins who attempted to establish missions in Brazil, he mentions Father Arsenius of Paris, who went to Brazil in 1611, with Father Yves d'Evreux, and after returning from Brazil, it is said went to Canada and preached to the Hurons; was superior of the Missions in North America for five years, and died in the great convent at Paris, June 20, 1645, having been 45 years in the order. Father Angelus de Luynes, Guardian of Noyon, was commissary and superior of the missions in Canada in 1646.

There exists in the Mazarine Library: "*Annales des R. P. Capucins de la province de Paris*," No. 2878, 4°, and in the Imperial Library, "*Eloges historiques de tous les grands hommes et de tous les illustres religieux de la province de Paris*."

SANTA YTEZ VOCABULARY.—Vocabulary of the Indians living near Santa Ynez Mission in Santa Barbara County, taken by Alex. S. Taylor, Esq., in April, 1856, from an Indian man, thirty-five years old, born near the mission.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
spirits	shoupa
man	auehk
woman	eneik
boy	cheche
girl	chinkeay
infant, child	cheche
father	kocce
mother	hawhik
brother	kami
sister	kitces
head	snockhs
hair	ohkwa
forehead	ehkcey
ear	stoo
eye	tuk
nose	nahih
mouth	uek
tongue	alepui
tooth	tooth
neck	sshue
arm	waecha
hand	poh
sky, heaven	alapa
sun	alasha
moon	ah-y-ya
fingers	smemey
body	es-amuck
leg	ele wae
feet	suoel
grasshopper	tukha
vulture	slok ka wa
whale	pah-hat
heart	iyapis
house, hut	aap
arrow	yarrow
bow	ach
canoe, boat	tomolo
star	ahkewous
clouds	toohoe
light	shuksti
darkness	surku
wind	sakhuet
air	alapache
rain	stowoe
fire	knue

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
smoke	tokho
crow	hach
bear	huus
water	oah
earth, land	shoup
sea	cshamel
river	stayheaa
mountain	ooshlolumon
stone, rock	hauep
maize	noname
tree	stayic
tule or bullrush	stapan
grass	sweat
flesh, meat	sawhmut
wolf	muhheyu
coyote	ashka
ground-squirrel	ehmeu
deer	wuuh
antelope	shewi
bird	wieetse
egg	stumuy
goose	wawa
duck	olwashkola
eagle	unuk
Cal. quail	iya ma ma
hawk	hellek
sea-muscles	taw
avelones	tahya
fish	alemu
dead, death	shuekshaw
cold	sutatah
very	sheshakwa
one	pakas
two	eshko
three	massec
four	scumu
five	eh tepagas
six	itishcau
seven	etemassa
eight	malawa
nine	spa
ten	cheahwa
eleven	tayloo
twelve	masaescomu
thirteen	masca-el pakas
twenty	saw-yu
hundred	cheahwaschea
eat	aushun
drink	ukumel
milk	siutek
walk	alpahtar

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
salt	conu
acorns	ek palish
earthquake	swayl-etd
eclipse	shuk-shak-awaya
fighting	cshtaush
owl	shukwa
hooting-owl or tucolote	muh-hu
breast	soseya
seat of man	loocha
flowers	speyhe
rattlesnake	celakhel
poison-snake	ha shap
black-snake	peshosp
horn-frog	emey-kahaya
lice	shekash
flea	estaep
sandhill or crane	pooloe
eyebrows	chanakootskosh
eyelids	wits twyk
uncle	kanish
aunt	kamuk
cousin	noomumuk
strong wind	sahkanono
sickness	yokpatechis
seed	sahamun
atole or mush of grass-seeds	shuputish
high friendship	stropheitessak tek
anger and hate	sak a-tuk pe-it
kiss	haloy jou
love	chohoe
where are you going?	nukunla?
asphaltum	wakau
liquid asphaltum	malaack

The rancheria of the Mission was known as Cascen or Cascil. Other rancherias were Mekewe, Sapelek, Seyuktoon, Kolok, Shalawa, Shopeshho, Nipoma and Shukku. A rancheria close by the Mission of La Purisima was called Lipook. Near Santa Barbara were two rancherias called Ciyuktun and Masewuk.

An Indian about twenty-seven years old says, that the San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, Santa Ynez and La Purisima Indians, spoke nearly the same language. The rancherias near the Mission of San Buenaventura were Cayuguis, at La Punta Alamo; Mahow at Jose Carrilla's Rancho; Immahal not far from Mahow; Sapaquonil, on Jimeno's rancho; Casunalmó, at Rafael Gon-

zalez' rancho; Cansahacmo, at Santa Clara's rancho; Topotopow on Hernando Tico's rancho; Spookow, north of Mission on Beach; Tallapoolina, at the rancho Viejo, up the Santa Clara river from the Mission. The Indian informant was about twenty-seven years old, with a black thick beard, iris of the eyes light chocolate-brown, nose small and round, lips not thick, face long and angular. The rancheria of the Mission of San Buenaventura was called Eshhulup. These Indians used formerly canoes made of wooden planks, and all lived in the vicinity of the ocean.

The Indians of Santa Barbara county were generally among the best-looking and most ingenious of all the missions. It will be remembered that in 1542 Cabrillo, the discoverer of California, was well received by these Indians, and mentions their having canoes of wood and trading with his ships for fish. About the year 1823 occurred a revolt of the Indians of Santa Ynez Mission, which occasioned the California government some trouble to put down.

THE NEWPORT TOWER.—It has always been a matter of debate for what purpose, and by whom, the STONE MILL or TOWER at Newport, R. I., was constructed. On looking over the *Magasin Pittoresque*, for 1841, published at Paris, an illustration and article were discovered, at page 173, which seems to set the question at rest. This engraving, after blotting out the sails and roof, is a perfect delineation of the tower or windmill at Newport, with the exception that the subject of debate at Newport is ruder in its construction than the building at Chesterton, in Warwickshire, designed by INIGO JONES, which is represented in the French magazine. The New England mill-tower is built of the roughest stone, while the material of the Old England mill-tower is, apparently cut-stone. Now every one knows that the Puritans settled New-England, and that their offshoots founded Newport. Many of the first settlers of New-England came directly or indirectly from Lincolnshire and coterminous or neighboring counties. Warwickshire has some communication with Boston in

England by the Welland river, which rises on or near its eastern line, and empties into the Wash. JONES was born about 1572, and already exercised the profession of an architect in 1605. Many of his first attempts present imitations of the classical style, which includes the simple semi-circular Roman arch. It is more than likely that in the mill of Chesterton he took for his model one of the Roman round towers that are to be found in different portions of England or one of the old watch towers on the coast of Scotland alluded to, in this connection, by the author of "Historical Sketches of Newport." It is much more likely that a New England architect followed the plan of a building he had seen in England, applied to the very same purpose—a wind mill—than that a very questionable and long anterior Scandinavian colony built a tower with Roman, not Gothic, arches, for purposes of defence, on a plan which violates every principle of every military architecture applicable to forts or any other defensive works. ANCHOR.

[The resemblance of the English mill has been already noted].

THE ELECTION OF McCLELLAN BY A TRANSFER OF VOTES.—*The United States Army and Navy Journal*, in an article on the Presidential election, says:

"20,000 votes distributed from the successful to the unsuccessful side in the states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri and West Virginia, would have carried those states, and, with those it has gained, would have given it the election."

The states mentioned above cast 97 electoral votes, which, added to the 21 votes cast for McClellan by New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky, would have given him 118 votes, a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, counted by Congress. But to carry them for McClellan would require the transfer of 49,086 popular votes, or more than double the number estimated, while the transfer of a trifle more than twenty thousand, or, to be precise, 21,398, would have given Lincoln all the electoral

votes. I have taken the table on p. 67 of the *Tribune Almanac* for this year as the basis of my calculation, and I find that to transfer the votes of the states selected to McClellan, would require the change of 1,765 popular votes in New Hampshire, 2,612 in Rhode Island, 1,204 in Connecticut, 3,375 in New York, 10,038 in Pennsylvania, 3,708 in Maryland, 20,026 in Missouri, and 6,358 in West Virginia; making a total of 49,086. By substituting Indiana and Nevada for Missouri and West Virginia, the change of a less number of popular votes would elect McClellan. To transfer to Lincoln the electoral votes of the states that went for McClellan would require 3,651 popular votes in New Jersey, 307 in Delaware, and 17,444 in Kentucky; or 21,398 in all.

The statement of the *Army and Navy Journal* was made before full returns had been received from any of the states; consequently it was intended only for a rough estimate. My impression is that there have been presidential elections when the transfer of twenty thousand popular votes would have changed the election; but I have not at hand the data necessary to ascertain whether this impression is correct or not.

IOTA.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.—The following extracts from the records of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society will, perhaps, interest the readers of the Magazine. The meeting, from which the record is made, was held at Boston, November 5, 1856. The record itself is in the handwriting of Hon. Francis Brinley, who was then recording secretary of the society.

Mr. Dean stated that, a few weeks ago, he suggested to Messrs. Richardson and Whitmore, two members of this society,—the former of the publishing firm of Robinson and Richardson of this city, the idea of a monthly journal of an historical character, with the necessity of which he had long been impressed. The proposed journal was to be published under the sanction and to be the organ of all the Historical Societies in the United States, that chose to

make use of its columns for the purpose; and also to be a medium of communication between historical students in different parts of the union. A department was to be devoted to reports of the several historical and antiquarian societies, and another to Notes and Queries, while discussions of questions of historic interest, and the most valuable papers read before our own society and others of kindred character were to be prominent features of the work. Messrs. Richardson and Whitmore approved the plan. The former having consulted some of his friends and also several gentlemen of great historical attainments, seems inclined to undertake such a publication, should the plan meet with general approval. * * * *

Mr. Richardson made some remarks in reference to the proposed publication; and stated that he had consulted Jared Sparks, LL. D., the Hon. Edward Everett, and other gentlemen, concerning it, all of whom highly approved the plan.

The portions of the record omitted refer to the appointment of a committee to take the matter of the proposed journal into consideration. This committee subsequently reported in favor of encouraging the publication. Z. Y. X.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—We challenge any other country to produce a man or woman who has attained the age reached by Joseph Crele, now residing in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, Wisconsin. During the French Revolution one Jean Claude Jacob, a member of the National Assembly, was called the "Dean of the human species," "the eldest of men." On his smeared, worn face were ploughed the furrowings of one hundred and twenty years. But our "Dean of the human species" is nearly twenty years older than Claude Jacob, who did not complete his one hundred and twenty-first year.

Joseph Crele was born in Detroit, of French parents. The record of his baptism in the Catholic church shows that he is now 139 years of age. He has been a resident of Wisconsin for about a century. Whenever mention is made of the oldest

inhabitant there need be no question as to the person. Joseph Crele is undoubtedly the man. He was first married in New Orleans, 109 years ago. Some years after he settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Before the Revolutionary war, he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. It is but a few years ago that he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court, in a case involving the title to certain real estate at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before. He now resides with a daughter by his third wife, who is over seventy years of age.

The residence of the family is only four or five miles out of Portage City. From citizens of that place we learn that the old man is still active, is able to chop wood, and to walk several miles. He speaks English quite imperfectly, but converses fluently in the French language. He stoops a little under the burden of years, but not more than many men of seventy. In person, he is rather above the medium height, spare in flesh, but showing evidence of having been in his prime a man of sinewy strength.—[*Madison Journal*.]

A WIFE'S LETTER—MRS. BLAIR TO COL. VARICK, 1779.—Allow me to surprise you, my good Col. Varick, by thus unexpectedly introducing myself to you, in y^e epistolary way. I would first thank you, for y^e particular and pleasing manner, in which you have mentioned myself, and y^e *chosen friend of my heart*, in your letter to Mrs. Elmendorph, and assure you, that our best wishes attend you, at all times, and wherever you go, and that you have no friends more sincerely interested in your happiness than y^e inhabitants of y^e cave.

But this is only by way of introduction; my principal inducements to trouble you with this scrawl, is to make a request, in which *my whole soul is deeply interested*, and from my own experience of your willingness to oblige—from y^e many civilities I received, during our short acquaintance, I flatter myself, you will do all in your

power,—all that circumstances will admit of to gratify me in this particular. I must inform you that my dear Mr. Blair set off for camp 2 days ago, and that he has been for sometime past exceedingly indisposed, and his complaints of a very uncommon and *alarming* nature. I must refer you to him for particulars. 'Tis probable, God grant it may, that y^e ride and change of air may recover his health, but 'tis also possible, and my apprehensive heart fears y^e worst—'tis possible that his complaints may be increased, and he may find himself worse, when he arrived at camp. I am distressed at y^e thought of his being ill entirely among strangers—which will probably be y^e case—therefore my request to you, sir, is that you will immediately enquire for, and endeavor to find him out, and that you will make his situation as comfortable as possible and indulge him with your company as frequently as your time, and distance from him will admit of—as his complaints have a natural tendency to cause depression of spirits, and a universal languor—y^e conversation of a cheerful friend, will be absolutely necessary for him—and he is so much averse to giving trouble to any person living, that I know he will suffer *greatly* before he will ask any one to serve him. I must impose still further on your good nature by requesting, and that *importunately*, that if he should be so ill—which I pray heaven forbid—that my attendance on him may be necessary, and if 'tis in your power to command y^e time, that you will either come for me, or contrive some means of my being conducted there in y^e most speedy way.

I will not make y^e least apology for y^e freedom I have taken on this occasion—I have so much confidence in y^e sincerity of your professions—and so high an opinion of the benevolence of your heart—that I feel satisfied you will be happy in serving me on this most interesting occasion, which will forever oblige,

Your very sincere friend, and

Affectionate friend,

SUSAN BLAIR.

From y^e Cave August 26.

Endorsed Raritan. Aug. 56, 1779, from Mrs. Blair Rec^d Sept. 12, 1779.

A PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—The following from Rivington's *Royal Gazette* May 31, 1780, may interest your readers.

"His majestys ship *Iris*, on the passage from Charlestown in South Carolina to this port [New York] took three prizes, viz: the *Aurora* of 20 guns and 200 hogsheds of tobacco, a brigantine loaded with tobacco, both belonging to Philadelphia, and a brigantine with West India produce from Port au Prince. The Brigantine was commanded by Captain Mesnard, formerly of the South Carolina, he made regular trips from Philadelphia to the island of St. Eustatius.

A portrait of Mr. Washington, intended to *illuminate* the parlour of a zealot, one of the passengers to the West Indies, was discovered, and is brought up with the tobacco."

FORT PITT—GEN. BOUQUET—FORT DU QUESNE.—The brick redoubt erected here in the summer of 1764, by Col. Bouquet, little more than one hundred years ago, is still standing, in good preservation, near the corner of Penn and Stanwix streets. Fort Pitt was built in 1759–60 by Gen. Stanwix. Bouquet's redoubt was an addition to that fortification. It is still occupied as a dwelling house; the walls are composed of small hand burned brick; a stone tablet in the wall bears the inscription A. D. 1764. COLL. BOUQUET. Of Fort Du Quesne there are no remains whatever, although it has often been asserted that the building exhumed by the workmen in excavating for the Pennsylvania Rail Road Depot, in 1854, near the corner of Marbury and Liberty streets was a magazine of Fort Du Quesne. It is so stated in Sargent's History of Braddock's Expedition, published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1855; some of the timber being sound, articles of furniture were made of it, and to this day walking canes for presents are made and mounted with silver and labelled as part of old Fort Du Quesne; thus error is perpetuated. Fort Du Quesne stood close in the "Forks" of the Ohio at the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers—the redoubt of Bouquet near the north west bastion of Fort Pitt and eastwardly from Du Quesne; the building

discovered in 1854 underground near the corner of Marbury and Liberty streets was at least *eight hundred feet* east of Fort Du Quesne, and a short distance outside of the east bastion of Fort Pitt. It probably was a temporary magazine used until the completion of the Fort. It was built of hewn logs—about ten feet deep, as many wide and from twenty to thirty in length; the top was of logs covered with tarred cloth or canvass; three or four feet of earth covered the whole structure.

A fair view of Bouquet's redoubt can be seen in Hazard's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, page 78, and a reduced copy of the plan of Fort Pitt on page 77.

Pittsburgh, Feb., 1865. WM. M. D.

A MODERN RIP VAN WINKLE.—Within the last four years two judges of the United States Supreme Court (Daniels and McLean) have died, one (Campbell) has resigned, and four (Davis, Swayne, Miller and Field) have been appointed. During all this time, the "old Farmer's Almanac," which bears the name of the late Robert B. Thomas, has kept standing, under the heading, "Supreme Court of the United States," the following statement:

"Chief Justice and Judges the same as in 1858, except Hon. Nathan Clifford of Maine, appointed instead of Hon. R. B. Curtis, resigned." IOTA.

The above was noted for your Magazine last fall, but I neglected to send it to you. Since then Chief Justice Taney has died, and Hon. Salmon P. Chase has been appointed in his stead. I hope the editor will awake in season to inform his readers of the fact in his next year's issue. I.

PRICE OF FUEL IN 1701.—A contract was made in 1701 to furnish fuel for the fort at New York; hickory, fourteen shillings, and oak wood twelve shillings a cord.

DINNERS IN THE OLDEN TIME.—When Lord LOVELACE arrived in New York as Governor-in-chief of the Province, a grand dinner was given at the Fort to his Excellency by Lord Cornbury and Her Majesty's

council. As the bill of fare on that occasion may be interesting to modern connoisseurs and instructive to the Delmonicos and other caterers of our day, I ask a place for it in the *Hist. Mag.* E. B. O'C.

NEW YORK, 18 Dec., 1708.

A Dinner drest at y^e Fort the particulars whereof & charges, viz.

	£	s.	d.
Four soups	1	4	0
Two Gammons with Fowls & Cabbage	1	12	0
Four Pudings	1	10	0
A Venison Pasty	1	15	0
A dish of Mutton de Force Popeton	17	0	
Two P ^{cs} of boild beef & Savoyes	18		
A Leg of Pork and turnips	8		
A Gigiet of Mutton & Cabbage	9		
A dish of Rabets forcè a la Eandermè	17		
Two p ^{cs} of Roast beef	1	10	
Two Turkeys & loins of Pork	1	4	
Three dishes of Heath-hens & Ducks	1	12	
A Quarter of Veal	9		
A hanch of Venison	15		
A mutton Pye	12		
A Gigiet of Mutton Roast	6	6	
Two Frigacacies of Rabets & Chickens	18		
Two dozen & half of Mince Pyes	1	10	
Salads oyl & Vinegar	16		
Two doz ⁿ & half of Tarts	15		
Cheese & buter	12		
Nine doz ⁿ of Wine	10	16	
Eight botles of Canary	1	4	
Strong & smal beer & Cyder & bread	4		
Tobaccō	3		
For Dressing	5		
The fouling of Linnen	9		
A Doz ⁿ glasses & Three doz ⁿ of botles brockt & Lost	1	7	
Five knives & three Forks lost	12		
Five Plates lost 15s. & three Napkins lost 12s. is	1	7	
For Carriage of y ^e things & the hire of sev ^l People	1	10	

Sum Total £46 17 6

HENRY SWIFT.

NEW YORK ARMY LIST.—The following are the names of the officers of the regiment formed out of the four N. Y. Independent Companies of Fuzileers, for the invasion of Canada in 1711. o'c.

Colonel RICHARD INGOLDSBY.

Lt. Col. James Weems.

Major Peter Matthews.

Captains, John Riggs,
Lancaster Symes,
Henry Holland,
Richard Brewer,
Philip Schuyler.

Capt. Lieut. Fletcher Mathews.

Lieutenants John Collins,
Alexand^r Blackhall,
Arch'd. Kennedy,
John Tatham,
Charles Huddy,
Matthew Lcw,
Richard Kitchener,
John Bernatt,
Tho. Burnitt,
Edm. Blood,
James Dunbar,
Geo. Ogilvie,
Wm. Wilkinson,
Tho. Garland,
William Moore.

Adjutant Archibald Kennedy.

Quarter Master Martin Groundman.

WASHINGTON'S EXACTNESS.—The following from "*Maxwell's Run through the United States*," an English book published about twenty-five years since, I do not remember to have seen elsewhere.

"A Mr. Belknap, son of the historian of New Hampshire, was showing with exultation a kind note he had received, when a boy at school, from the great Washington. Belknap, the father, had died before the publication of his history, and his widow wrote to Washington, stating that the work had been completed before her husband's death, and that she purposed publishing it, to the best of her ability, and requesting to know if he was still willing to take the number of copies for which he had originally subscribed. The reply was sent to her son. It was plain, simple, kind and con-

doling, and of course expressing his intention to abide by his engagement; but although now a valuable document, it was in itself a mere unimportant note. The person to whom it was shown, knowing the extraordinary habits of this extraordinary man, laid a wager that a copy of it would be found amongst Washington's papers.

Accordingly the party proceeded to Mr. Sparks, to whom government had confided the arrangement of them. When the story was told, Mr. Sparks led them into apartments filled with papers of all kinds—cards of invitation, correspondence with statesmen and kings, washerwomen's bills, diplomatic documents, familiar notes, and legislative treaties. Mr. Sparks looked at the note, acknowledged it to be the handwriting of Washington, and said, "Yes, there is a copy of it;" and, suiting the action to the word, immediately produced it; and, what was still more curious, there happened to be an erasure and correction in the original, and the same was exhibited in the copy."

J. W.

Belfast, Me.

LONGEVITY.—It would be a matter of interest to the readers of the Historical Magazine, to note the more remarkable cases of longevity which have been reported as occurring in the United States. I send a notice of one which has just caught my attention in looking over a valuable London Weekly publication, *The Champion*, of the year 1816. "Died on the 15th November in Laurens district, South Carolina, Mr. Solomon Niblet, aged one hundred and forty-three years. He never lost his teeth or his eye-sight. A few days before his death, he joined a hunting party, went out and actually killed a deer."

ILLO.

HOW PERSONS COMING THROUGH THE LINES IN THE REVOLUTION WERE MANAGED.

BOSTON, September 3, 1776.
In Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety.

WHEREAS the keeping up a Correspondence with our inveterate enemies, particularly the fleet and army now employed

against the United States, or those open and avowed opposers of our rights, who have forfeited all title to our confidence and protection, by seeking refuge under the power which has been long engaged in the destruction of this country, is in direct violation of the laws of this State, and may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the public safety.

All persons therefore who may arrive in this town from Halifax, or any port or place in possession of, or infested by our said enemies, are hereby directed to leave their names with all the letters they bring with them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with some member of this committee, or at the office of NATHANIEL BARBER, Esq; as soon as may be after their arrival here. A non-compliance with this requisition will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly design in such person or persons against the interest of the United States, and they will be proceeded against accordingly.

By order of the Committee.

ELLIS GRAY, Chairman.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE AND THE CROWN OF MEXICO.—It may not be forgotten that a member of the Bonaparte family was offered, forty years ago, the crown of Mexico. The story is told by the Emperor himself in his sketch of Joseph, eldest brother of the first Napoleon: "While Joseph was living, as a philosopher, on the banks of the Delaware, thinking of nothing but of doing good to those around him, he received a proposal which surprised and touched him. A deputation of Mexicans came to him to place at his disposal the crown of Mexico. The ex-King of Naples and Spain answered the deputation nearly in these terms: 'I have borne two crowns, and I would not take a single step for a third. Nothing can be more flattering to me than to see men who, when I was in Madrid, refused to recognize my authority, come now in my exile to ask of me to put myself at their head. But I do not believe that the throne you wish to raise up can make you happy; and every day I spend on the hospitable soil of the United States proves to me more and more the excellence of

republican institutions for America. Preserve them, then, as the precious gifts of Providence. Put an end to your intestine quarrels, imitate the United States, and look out among your fellow citizens for some one more capable than I am, to play the great part of Washington.'"—*Œuvres de Napoleon III*, vol. 2.

OLD NEWSPAPERS (H. M., vol. ix, p. 91).—At the commencement of the last century, in January, 1801, there were only five newspapers published within the limits of Maine; all of which were published in Portland, with the exception of the *Kennebec Intelligencer*, at Hallowell, and *Castine Journal and Universal Advertiser*, at Castine. Complete files of the latter are preserved, and were recently in my possession. In January, 1851, at the expiration of a half century from the first named date, the number had increased to fifty-three, as appears by a volume in the library of the Maine Historical Society, containing a copy of each paper published during the first week of 1851. J. W.

Belfast, Me.

JUAN CROMBERGER.—The recent articles in the *Historical Magazine*, "The First Book Printed in Mexico" (vol. ix, p. 4), and "Columbus' Letter, 1493" (ib. p. 124), give a new importance to this ancient Spanish printer. The first book on America printed in Spanish, and perhaps the first printed in any language, seems to have issued from his press at Seville; and he undoubtedly sent over and controlled the first printing establishment in that New World which he was the first to communicate to the old world by the typographic art. His Mexican press seems to have been directed by Juan Pablos, or Pavlo, a Lombard of Brescia, an Italian aptly beginning the exercise of the great art in a continent which his countryman had done so much to discover and explore.

LORD CHATHAM AND JUNIUS.—The elder Chatham is now mixed up with the famous Junius Letters. The following let-

ter has recently been discovered in London, and published in the *Telegraph*:

"LONDON, Jan. 3, 1772.—Lord Chatham hereby agrees to indemnify Doctor James Wilmot for all the risks and dangers that the said Doctor J. Wilmot may be subject to in the continuation of the Letters of Junius.' Authorizing the payment of £170 to J. Wilmot, on account of printing and publishing the work."

(Signed) CHATHAM.

WASHINGTON, IN 1814.—During the summer and fall of 1814, Washington was such a desolate, deserted place, that the few foreign ministers to our government found it so irksome to reside here, they spent much of their time in New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian minister, took formal leave of the city and removed his family to Philadelphia. He published a notice in the newspapers, stating that any persons having business with the Russian government, would find him in the latter city.

"BITT."—This is a term familiarly used, I believe, in the Southern states, signifying a coin of the value of ten cents. The word was common in New York in the beginning of the last century, according to a petition of the custom house officers in 1705, who state, that on sloops trading to the sound, up Hudson's river, and to East Jersey, the collector had been allowed "two bitts," the surveyor "half a bite" and the starcher, "one bitt." The word is said to be of West Indian origin. §

"PUMPKIN STUDS."—This is the popular name for the militia and military reserves in Alabama, as appears by the following from the *Mobile Advertiser*. "Tangipatho, Ala., at first felt fierce and defiant under the protection of the chivalric pumpkin studs encamped at that place." †

QUERIES.

CORNET CASTINE.—Where did Cornet Castine live, who is referred to in Sabine's Notes on Duels and Duelling, pp. 86-249,

as having fought a duel in 1714 with Dudley Moore. J. W.

Belfast, Me.

CURIOUS COIN OF 1652.—Can any of the readers of the Historical Magazine throw any light upon the origin or history of the following curious coin, which was dug up in the town of Norton by Mr. Briggs a few years since. It bears upon the obverse the impressions of two distinct punches—one giving the date 1652; the other the figures VIII, surmounted by a lion. Below the Roman numerals is the letter S between two dots.

Upon the Reverse, there is an impress of the figures XII, underneath which is a shield between two dots. The planchet is of the same size and bears a similar resemblance to the N. E. shilling, but is of copper.

This coin has recently come into the possession and is now in the cabinet of Mr. George T. Paine of this city. The coin bears a decidedly New England appearance, and may have been struck as a trial or pattern piece to supply the want that was felt at that time for a copper currency.

Can any one suggest anything further in regard to this interesting coin. D. F.

Providence.

TREASURER AND CHAMBERLAIN OF NEW YORK.—What was the difference between the *Treasurer* and the *Chamberlain* of this city in olden times? In Dongan's charter they appear to be interchangeable terms; but according to Valentine's Manual for 1864, the office of chamberlain did not exist till 1801. P. W. S.

THE MEANING OF MANHATAN.—It is a curious fact that, as appears by a little tract, printed from a copy in the State Paper Office, London, entitled: "Manati or Long Ile, which is in the continent of Virginia" Manati was applied to Long Island. Manhattan, the term for New York Island, was always given by the Northern Algonquins and from them by the French as Manate or Menade. Is not the explanation of this similarity to be found in the fact that in Delaware (see

Zeisberger's Spelling Book) Menate means an island? Is there any other definition of the word given on authority? MAN.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE IN KENTUCKY.—What is the date of the discovery of this cave? A pictorial newspaper, published in Boston, lately asserted that it was discovered in 1820, but this is far from the truth, since the (London) Monthly Magazine for 1816 contained an account of it, and the Boston reprint of that Magazine for July 1816 gives a map of it, showing that prior to that date it had been explored to a distance of eleven miles from the mouth. W. D.

PROVIDENCE (1784) EDITION OF THE DESERTED VILLAGE.—A very fine copy of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, bearing the imprint of Bennett H. Wheeler, Providence, 1784, occupies a place in a private library in this city, and is valued very highly by the owner. Is there any earlier American reprint of this poem? If so, by whom printed, and bearing what date? Providence, R. I. M.

REPLIES.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS (vols. VIII, pp. 148, 178, 347, 399. vol. IX, p. 32).—There are but five surviving revolutionary pensioners on the rolls of the pension office, viz :

Lemuel Cook, aged 98; resides at Clarendon, Orleans county, N. Y.

Samuel Downey, aged 98; Edinburgh, Saratoga county, N. Y.

Wm. Hutchins, aged 100—Penobscot, Hancock county, Maine.

Alex. Maroney, aged 94—Yates, Orleans county, New York.

James Barbour, substitute for a drafted man in Virginia, now living in Missouri—in his 101st year.

Eighteen were living in July, 1863, twelve in January, 1864, and seven have since died.

A bill was now before the last congress, giving them a gratuity of three hundred dollars each, during their lives.

[The James Barbour is evidently the James Barham who died near Nashville, last year, as noted in the Magazine. There are, therefore, at most, but four surviving.]

MASSACHUSETTENSIS (vol. I, p. 249).—A correspondent of the *Historical Magazine* for August, 1859, who signs himself, "Nabbers," states that he has a copy of the *Letters of Massachusettensis*, the fourth edition, Dublin, 1776, "with a long preface, quite as well written as the body of the work." "It is filled," he adds, "with marginal notes, written in the year 1778, which, from their curiosity and historical value, in connection with the work, warrant a republication at some future day."

In these days, when there is a rage for everything connected with American history, I think a small edition of this work, if elegantly printed, could easily be disposed of. Will "Nabbers" get out an edition, or place it in the hands of some one who will do it? I would suggest, if an edition is printed, that the able articles of Lucius Manlius Sargent, Esq., on the authorship of these letters, be added to it. They will be found in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July and October, 1864. DELTA.

POETICAL EPISTLE TO GEN. WASHINGTON, (vol. I, pp. 145, 185, 221, and 344; (vol. IX, p. 104). This poem was written by Rev. Charles Henry Wharton, a Catholic, and afterwards an Episcopal clergyman. Mr. Pulsifer, of Boston, editor of the *Plymouth Colony Record*, has a contemporary MS. copy, which it is quite likely may be in the author's own autograph. Cannot some one who is familiar with Rev. Mr. Wharton's handwriting, open a correspondence with Mr. Pulsifer and settle this point. The MS. copy has some variations from the printed. BOSTON.

THE AMERICAN FLAG (H. M. vol. VIII, p. 395; vol. IX, pp. 35, and 113).—"S. A." has mistaken my meaning. In the article in your January number, I intended to say that the *New England Ensign*

in my book agreed with that in *Anchor's*; and that the East India Company's Flag in my book agreed with that in his, except in these two particulars,—the order of the colors are reversed in the two books; and there are thirteen stripes in his book while there are only ten in mine.

The word, "whole," in the second paragraph of my article is a typographical error; it should be *white*. DELTA.

SPEECH INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN ON THE BILL FOR ALTERING THE CHARTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY. (H. M., vol. IX., p. 94).—This remarkable production was written by Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph. The fact that it passed through six large editions in a single year (1774) and was thought of sufficient importance to demand an elaborate answer—"Speech never intended to be spoken, in answer to a speech intended to have been spoken," etc., London, 1774, is proof enough of its singular merit. S.

CONTRABAND (vol. v, p. 369).—The *Albany Evening Journal* says, "Butler did not originate the term 'contraband,' as applied to negroes. On the contrary, the phrase was in use long before he employed it, in Cuba and at Madrid, to express the manner in which negroes were brought from Africa and landed on the Cuban coast, with the connivance of the Captain-General. It may be found in a book—the memoir of a slave captain—published by Messrs. Appleton, of New York, eleven years ago."

MRS. HANNAH MATHER CROCKER, (vol. ix, p. 93).—This female author, the wife of Joseph Crocker, of Boston, was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Mather and a grand daughter of Rev. Cotton Mather, D. D., author of the *Magnalia Christi Americana*. The only living descendants of Cotton Mather are descended from him through her. He has no living descendants bearing the name of Mather, nor has his father, Rev. Increase Mather, D. D.,

celebrated as an author, divine, and president of Harvard College. DELTA.

MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY (vol. II, p. 33; vol. III, p. 302, and p. 363; vol. IV, p. 11; vol. IX, p. 95).—The "Records of the Virginia Company, from April 28, 1619, to June 19th, 1624," 2 vols. folio in MS. is still in the Library of Congress, at Washington. A petition was sent to Congress some years since, by one or two of our Historical Societies, to make provision for its publication, but no action was ever taken on the subject. S.

FIRST STAGE IN AMERICA.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, that the first stage which was ever run in America for conveying passengers was on the route from Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston, in 1661. The year is evidently a misprint. According to Felt's History of Ipswich (p. 31), in 1762, John Stavers, of Portsmouth, commenced the running of a curriole, drawn by two horses, once a week, from that town to Boston. Is there any record of an earlier conveyance of the kind? J. W.

Belfast, Me.

KNOXONIANS.—"Mr. Commissary (Blair)how will he gett a dispensation for his having told so many untruths, and having sworn so largely contrary to Records and Living Testimony,.....except he has it of ye Jesuits or Knoxonians."

The above is an extract from a letter of Gov. Nicholson, of Virginia, in 1694. Who were the Knoxonians?

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *New York, March 22nd*, held their meeting at the house of the 1st Vice President, Thomas Ewbank, Esq.; the President, George Folsom, LL. D. in the chair.

Correspondence read.—A letter from Bishop Bernardo, of Nicaragua, accepting his election

as a member. Also from Dr. Navarro, Consul-general of the Mexican Republic. From Dr. J. P. Kluge, of Panama, announcing the donation of a plaster cast (given by Wm. Nelson, Esq.), of a skull, found in the huacas, or graves, of Chiriqui, from which the beautiful gold images and earthen jars were taken a few years ago. The skull is in the collection of the French Consul at Panama, M. A. de Zeltner. A circular published by Mr. Z. says the skull is the only bone found in those graves, and belonged to an adult. A letter from Dr. Macgowan, with Congressional documents containing the report of the House Committee on Agriculture, recommending his proposed expedition to Cochín China, Cambodia, Madagascar, &c., and quoting the recommendations of it by several scientific societies, including the American Ethnological.

A *Chinook Dictionary* was presented by Mr. Drowne. It is a vocabulary of about 650 words in the jargon used by whites, and such Indians as have intercourse with them, in Oregon and Washington Territories; printed in Portland, Washington Territory, in 1856. There are more than forty languages and dialects spoken by those tribes. Forty-seven of the words are of French and thirty-seven of English origin. The first ten numerals are Ict, moxt, clone, lacket, quin-um, tah-lum, sia-mox, staat kin, quaitz, tol-le-lum. Twenty is moxt-tol-le-lum.

Mr. Buckingham Smith exhibited a new work on Mexico, treating of the distribution of the native tribes and languages and the migrations, showing that the progress of the Aztecs was from south to north. A beautiful colored map illustrates it.

Arab Genealogies.—A very original and instructive paper on this curious subject was read at the March meeting of the American Ethnological Society, by Dr. William A. Thomson.

The contrast presented between the comparative antiquity of English aristocratic families and Arabian, casts the former far in the shade. The causes and effects of old families among the Arabs were clearly exhibited, and illustrated in a very lively manner; a justice was done to the early and enlightened civilization and science of the Arab branch of the Abrahamic stock. When the princes of England could not read, Arabian schools were established in every village.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Frederick Hicks, of Panama, for his paper on the Choco Indians of Colombia; and to Dr. J. P. Kluge and William Nelson, Esq., of the same place, for the last above-mentioned.

A collection of specimens from the *caves in the south-west of France*, province of Perigord, department of Dordogne, in the valley of the river Vezere, has been deposited in the Royal Museum of Salford, England. The *Manchester Guardian* says, the articles are flint knives, bone

needles, broken teeth, with the bones of animals chiefly of the reindeer. They were imbedded in calcareous matter, formed by water dropping from the roof, a mass of which was brought to Salford, and a piece of it carefully examined. It is deduced from these remains that an unknown and very rude race of men inhabited the country when the climate was boreal.

Mr. Laing read a paper before the Anthropological and Ethnological Societies of London, on the *prehistoric remains at Caithness*. The chief discovery was that of six or seven human skeletons, found in a partial excavation of a sand barrow 300 yards in length. Mr. Laing thinks the ancient people were cannibals, and that the barrow is a work of extreme antiquity.

Mr. John Miller, of London, in a long letter in the *Weekly Review*, opposes these conclusions with various grounds. The charge cannibalism, he says, Mr. Laing rests entirely on the fact that the jaw of a child, found in a midden in that vicinity, has "one of the lower angles broken or cut off, exactly as cannibals do when they wish to extract or suck the dental pulp of their victims."

April.—The April meeting was held at the house of the Hon. Charles P. Daly. The President, George Folsom, LL. D., in the chair.

Several interesting objects were displayed on the table, which were successively brought under examination and discussion.

1. A plaster cast of the only human skull ever found in the *Huacas*, or ancient graves, of Chiriqui, which were taken, four or five years ago, many beautiful earthen vases, numbers of earthen whistles on a peculiar principle, and about seventy thousand dollars worth of small golden figures of animals, human beings, &c. The cast was presented by Dr. J. P. Kluge, of Panama, who, with the aid of William Nelson, Esq., procured it from the French consul of that place, Mr. Zeltner, from the skull in his possession. The cranium is entire, except the upper jaw, small for an adult, and rather broad in the middle and flat behind. It is peculiarly interesting on account of the absence of all bones in the Chiriqui graves. Dr. Merritt's and Mr. Jno. Bateman's reports on those sepulchres, published by the society, are the only scientific accounts of them ever given; and they had seen no osseous remains except one tooth.

2. A shell of the *unio from China* was exhibited by the Rev. Dr. Syle, of Westchester County, with three small embossed figures of Boodha attached to the inner surface, and covered with the same pearly coating. Dr. Syle informed the society that it was from the interior of China, and prepared by the priests, by laying a leaden figure of that form in the shell, and there left until the living animal deposits its pearly matter over it. The wily priests keep the process a secret; and the deluded vulgar prize the objects as supernatural. Among other

impostures of the Boodhist priests, mentioned by Dr. Syle, were those of the *Divining Rod*. This led to some remarks on the use of such instruments in different countries. A kind of mesmerism is practised in China. Mr. Buckingham Smith mentioned that the practice of Mesmeric manipulations had prevailed among the various Indian tribes in America as far as he knew. The first traveller in America mentioned the practice about 1520.

8. A manuscript *Dictionary of the Cackchiquel Language* of Guatemala, presented by the Bishop of Guatemala, was exhibited and described by Mr. Cotheal. It was composed by Father Benito Canas, in 1692, after forty years' residence among the Indians and covers 192 leaves. It is mentioned in Ludwig's American Bibliography. Efforts will be made to have it printed.

4. A small Chinese steelyard, for weighing Spanish dollars, was exhibited by Dr. Syle. It is very small, neatly made, with a case, and cost only eight cents. Dr. S. mentioned that the Chinese system of weights and measures is very complex and inconvenient. The number of ounces in a pound varies for different articles. The cubit for measuring timber is fifteen or sixteen inches, the imperial cubit thirteen, the tailor's one twentieth less than that. Their system is universally decimal, except the carpenter's measure, which is octaval, and believed to have been introduced by Confucius. The Chinese ounce, which is the unit of weights, is one-eighth less than ours. Some articles are sold at the same nominal price by the first producer and to the last consumer, because the pounds used by different hands through which they pass consist of fewer and fewer ounces. The Chinese follow customs, but do not trace them. Gold is at twenty per cent. discount, silver being the standard and less abundant in proportion than in other countries.

The *Cherokee Alphabet* and the Vey alphabet of Western Africa, were mentioned, as remarkable inventions of two untaught individuals of two distinct and different races of savages. Both these alphabets are syllabic and in practical use: though many learned men have formerly thought written language beyond the inventive power of the human mind, and therefore derived from divine inspiration.

After several other subjects had been brought before the society, an election of new members was held, which resulted in the appointment of Dr. Carl Hermann Berendt, of Providence, R. I., and A. de Zeltner, Esq., French consul at Panama, as corresponding members, and John G. Shea, Esq., of New York, as a resident member.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, March 2.*—Judge Greenwood presiding. By the report of the Librarian it appears that the addi-

tions to the library during the month of February have been 252 bound volumes and sixty-eight unbound volumes and pamphlets, about one-third of which have been obtained by purchase. Also forty-three manuscripts, twenty-nine relics and curiosities, nineteen maps and charts; besides prints, coins, medals, &c. Especial mention is made of an original MS. map of Fort Ticonderoga, drawn by a British engineer in 1759—a most valuable and curious document, which was presented to the Society by ex-Governor Horatio Seymour.

The Librarian then, on behalf of the Committee on Natural History, reported that the collection now on exhibition comprised the following specimens: Minerals, 124; fossils, 7; quadrupeds, 4; birds, 25; reptiles, 8; fishes, or portions thereof, 11; crustacea, 5; molluscs, 38; radiates, 1; land plants, 500; marine plants, 50. Many more specimens are in preparation, and will soon be ready for exhibition.

A number of new members were then elected, after which the President introduced to the audience Judge C. P. Daly, of New York, who proceeded to read an interesting essay on the Early Life of Chancellor Kent.

A special meeting was held on Thursday evening, March 16th, at which an interesting paper was read by Prof. E. EVERETT, on "Names Considered as Aids to Historical Research."

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, April 5.*—Regular Monthly Meeting; President Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the names of eleven persons who had accepted resident membership during the past month.

Wm. B. Trask, the Historiographer, read the memoirs of three deceased members, viz: Prof. Carl Christian Rafn of Copenhagen, Denmark, corresponding member, who died Oct. 20, 1864, aged 69; Dr. John Lawrence Fox, a resident member, who died in Roxbury, Dec. 17, 1864, aged 53, a surgeon in the U. S. Navy; and Dr. Luther Harris, a resident member, who died at Jamaica Plain, Dec. 17, 1864, aged 53.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported that donations had been received as follows, since the last monthly meeting: Bound volumes, 20; pamphlets, 89. Col. Samuel Swett read a short but very interesting paper on the origin of the surname of Swett.

Mr. Samuel Burnham of Boston read a paper on American Antiquities, more especially those in the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The portions read placed the whole subject of antiquities before the Society in a concise and intelligible manner, showing much careful study and sharp discrimination. Reference was first made to ruins found in different

parts of the world, and many features in them pointing to a common origin; then the ruins in America were properly grouped and classified, and the difference shown between what are evidently the works of Indians or their immediate ancestry, and those of anterior races. Giving but a casual glance to the Indian antiquities, the wonderful structures of the West and South were carefully considered, and reduced to two apparent classes, Military and Religious, with various subdivisions naturally suggesting themselves. Each classification had its illustrations that it might be more clearly fixed upon the mind. It is understood that Mr. Burnham has made these antiquities a special study, and purposes publishing his researches, which promise a valuable volume upon a most interesting topic, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Burnham will prosecute the work to an early completion.

It was announced that Dr. Winslow Lewis, the President of the society, is to leave in next week's steamer for England and the continent, on a tour of health and pleasure. John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the Society are due to its President, Dr. Lewis, for the lively interest and cordial fellowship he has ever felt and exercised towards all with whom he has here been associated; that our hearty good wishes go with him for a pleasant and prosperous voyage and a safe return to the scene of his usefulness.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, March 13.*—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, President, in the chair. An unusually large number of members in attendance. J. Ross Snowden, Esq., in compliance with a previous vote of the Executive Committee, transmitted a paper with reference to the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting Internal Improvements, established in 1824; The communication is based on and explanatory of a report made to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the occasion of the final settlement of the affairs and distribution of the funds of the society. "The report presents two or three interesting points. 1. The formation of such a society in 1824 is an interesting memorial of the liberality and public spirit of the eminent citizens named therein. 2. The influence they exerted, through the operations of the society, contributed in the most efficient manner to induce the legislature of Pennsylvania to commence and carry forward a general system of internal improvements. 3. It is also an interesting fact that, after the lapse of forty years, there remained in the hands of the faithful men who had charge of the funds a considerable sum of money (\$1504.10) for distribution among the survivors, or the legal repre-

sentatives of those who are no longer among the living.

"The geographical situation of Philadelphia in reference to the interior of Pennsylvania, rendered internal improvements of peculiar and vital importance to her commercial and industrial interests. The course of her large rivers, except the Delaware, took the trade of the commonwealth to other cities. The Susquehanna and its branches, after traversing and watering the greater part of the commonwealth, flows into the tidewater and the ocean in another state, and contributed to the prosperity of the city of Baltimore. Her great western rivers flow towards the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The extensive lake on her Northwestern boundary, which forms a part of the chain of navigation of fresh water unsurpassed in any country on the globe, was of no practical value to the trade of Philadelphia, but on the contrary, the trade of that region contributed exclusively to the wealth and prosperity of distant cities. To overcome what nature had denied to Philadelphia, the system of internal improvements were commenced. The main line of canal and railroad constructed by Pennsylvania, connected the Ohio with the Delaware; and the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal united the Lakes in the same system of improvement. These improvements were of great value. They fulfilled for some time, at least, the objects in view. But since the construction of that great work, the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Philadelphia and Erie—the Reading—the North Pennsylvania railroad, and many others, Philadelphia reaches forth her hands to every part of the commonwealth; and is brought into near connection with the great lakes and the western states. Their future is thus, humanly speaking, secure."

The secretary announced intelligence since the last meeting, of the death of John Notman, John Thompson, and Wm. W. Bishop, members of the society. The librarian reported that the donations during the month, numbered 754 titles; of which 130 were bound books, 497 unbound books and pamphlets, 57 magazines, newspapers, circulars, etc., 52 maps and charts, 11 manuscripts, 5 photographs and engravings, and autograph letters of James Madison and Daniel Webster. An election to fill a vacancy in the office of vice president, resulted in the election of Hon. John M. Read. Rev. Mr. Washburn announced an arrangement with Prof. C. W. Fitzgibbon to lecture, under the auspices of the society, on the Lost Races, Antiquities, etc., of Central America, on the 24th inst. Mr. Wallace laid before the society a copy of Mr. Edward Clark's recently printed collection of the epitaphs of Christ church, Philadelphia; and after some remarks illustrative of the extent, importance and accuracy of Mr. Clark's labor, and of the skillful manner in which he had

prosecuted them, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Clark, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Jordan for the Trustees of the Publication Fund, reported the total amount of certificates of Loans \$16,535.00. The interest on which, added to the balance on hand belonging to previous year, was \$2070.58; of which \$2,048.44 had been expended during the current year. The binding fund has a principal of \$1060, invested in state railroad stocks, by direction of Dr. Thomas B. Wilson, the donor; and a temporary investment of \$155 of interest.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Hon. Edward Everett, reported a series of Resolutions which were adopted.

S. Austin Allibone, LL. D., after stating that the last time Mr. Everett's name was brought prominently before the Society was on the occasion of their assembling to do honor to the memory of the late Henry D. Gilpin; and that of the many distinguished men who by letter or otherwise mingled their sympathies with ours on that mournful occasion, by far the larger part had fallen asleep in death, proceeded to read an eloquent address on the life, labors, and characteristics of Mr. Everett. The address was largely made up of extracts from letters of Mr. Everett to Dr. Allibone, embracing literary criticisms, personal temper and bearing under political insult and reproach, and matters of moment in relation to our present contest for National Union.

After the election of a large number of new members, the Society adjourned.

Philadelphia, April 10.—Regular Meeting, Dr. B. H. Coates presided. John Jordan, Jr., announced the death of Dr. Thomas B. Wilson, a member and liberal donor of the Society. A few years ago Dr. Wilson presented the Society with a very valuable French Library, forming, it is believed, one of the most complete records extant of official documents, ephemeral pamphlets, etc., connected with the old French Revolution. At about the same time he donated \$1,050, as a binding fund. At various times he purchased, often at great expense, valuable philological works, which he also gave us. On motion of Mr. Jordan, Dr. B. H. Coates was appointed to prepare a memoir of Dr. Wilson, to be printed in the next volume of memoirs.

A communication from Johanne Rafn, of Copenhagen, announcing the death of C. C. Rafn, for many years permanent secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, was read and referred to the Corresponding Secretary.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Society appoint an assistant to the Recording Secretary, it was voted that Richard Eddy be appointed to that position. The Executive Committee also reported that they had determined on the following as the hours for opening the Hall: From 9 A. M. to

2 P. M., from April 1st to July 1st; and from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M. from Sept. 1st to April 1st. The Librarian reported a list of books, pamphlets, engravings, curiosities, etc., presented since the last meeting, amounting in all to 383 titles.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—*Providence, Jan. 10, 1865.*—The first annual meeting of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association was held on the evening of the ninth of January, at which time the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Cabinet Keeper were read. These reports showed the Society to be in a very encouraging condition.

The cause of Numismatics has undoubtedly been much increased and strengthened among us since the organization of this Association.

During the past year we have held our regular monthly meetings, each of them surpassing the previous in the interest which has characterized it.

The Society has issued within a few weeks four medals, struck from dies purchased of a member of the Association. These have for an obverse, the design of the Washington before Trenton Calendar, and for reverses respectively the arms of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio. Twenty-five sets only were struck and the dies destroyed. The contributions to our Cabinet from the members and other sources have been such as to render it already valuable and to give promise of its future interest and importance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President, Robert B. Chambers.

Vice President, George T. Paine.

Secretary, Desmond Fitz Gerald.

Treasurer, Edward H. Robinson.

Cabinet Keeper, Asa Lyman.

Executive Committee, Robert B. Chambers, John J. Meader, Albert V. Jencks.

DELAWARE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.—*Wilmington, Feb. 9.*—At a meeting held in the old Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth and Market streets, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, the Rev. C. D. Kellogg read a very interesting and valuable paper before the Society and its friends, entitled the "History of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Wilmington and its Memorials."

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Breck, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Coleman, the thanks of the Society were tendered Rev. Mr. Kellogg, for the same, and a copy was requested for preservation amongst the archives of the Society. We understand that it is about to be published. Several interesting documents were afterwards donated to the Society.

A Committee was appointed to address the State Legislature on the subject of obtaining

from the Swedish Government copies of documents illustrative of the early history of Delaware. After interesting remarks by several members the meeting adjourned.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Monroeville, March 15.*—Quarterly Meeting. The President, Platt Benedict, Esq., in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Wells. The Secretary's report gave a summary of the publishing account of the 6th vol. of the *Pioneer*, showing a balance in favor of the society. The expense of publishing the next volume would require 700 subscribers before going to press; and the society was urged to take the necessary steps to secure them. A brief summary of the work accomplished by the society during the eight years of its existence was given, and the hope expressed that no effort would be relaxed until the whole work is accomplished.

Reports from Township Historical Committees were then received, after which a recess was taken till half past one.

Judge S. C. Parker announced in a feeling manner the deaths of the following Pioneers of the Fire-Lands since the last meeting:

Hon. Elentheros Cooke, John Garrison, Mrs. Elizabeth Harwood, Phineas K. Guthrie, Eber Call, David Jenkins, Mrs. Phebe J. Coit and Wm. Robinson.

Many curiosities and articles of antiquity were exhibited.

Among the pioneers of the Fire-Lands present were Levi Platt, Greenfield; John Sowers, Ridgefield; L. Rash, Groton; John F. Adams, Lyme; Chester Smith, Shelby; James Smith, Lyme, all soldiers in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Sarah Eaton, Peru; Mrs. Anna Parker Robertson, Milan; Mrs. Fanny Smith, Greenfield; Mrs. John Sowers, Ridgefield, wives of soldiers in the war of 1812.

Hiel Hunt settled in 1816; J. C. Hubbell, in 1816; Z. Phillips, in 1817; Wm. B. Stone, in 1819; Wm. L. Lathan, in 1820; Curtis Strong, in 1814; Wm. Scouton, in 1821; E. W. Cook, in 1818; G. W. Ruggles, in 1818; John Hamilton, in 1819; Mrs. John Hamilton, in 1823; Platt Benedict, in 1817; Isaac Underhill, in 1816; Ami Keeler, in 1817; E. Bemiss, in 1823; S. C. Parker, in 1819; Erastus Smith, in 1813.

A letter from the son-in-law of John Garrison was read, and on motion, Judge Phillips was requested to procure the journal of Mr. Garrison, referred to in the letter.

The Rev. L. B. Gurley, of Delaware, was invited to give the address at the next annual meeting at Norwalk, on the History of Methodism on the Fire-Lands.

The subject of an immediate publication of the 6th vol. of the *Pioneer*, was considered, and on motion, the Publishing Committee were in-

structed to appoint canvassing agents in each Township for the purpose of immediately securing the necessary number of subscribers.

Col. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, was then introduced and delivered an address upon the ancient Mounds and Earth Works of Ohio.

He said the ancient works of the state were remarkable. They were not the work of what are now called the aborigines, but dated far anterior to the American Indians. They consist of mounds, earthworks, stone masonry, &c. He exhibited a rough map of the state showing where all the more interesting of these works are situated. On the Ohio river they cover several thousand acres. At Portsmouth, these works are yet visible for a distance over five miles, with ditches from five to ten feet deep. Inside were mounds which seemed to be constructed without any object, but appeared more like the work of children at play. At Newark, they embrace a district of over two thousand acres. Some of these works were undoubtedly constructed for military purposes, while others have been used in the observance of religious ceremonies.

Those on the shore of lake Erie are different from those on the Ohio river, and would seem to be constructed for defence alone. At that day he supposed the Ohio river and the lakes were connected by the light craft then used, and the works built at the mouths of the rivers would indicate that the country was inhabited by different tribes of warlike people. Those on the Lakes were constructed by a different people from those on the Ohio river, and would seem to date back more than two thousand years. Indian tradition could give no account of them. The mounds on the Ohio river are from sixty to seventy feet high, and generally contain skeletons. In one a coffin was yet perceptible which contains a skeleton, and under it several specimens of copper tools, spoons, &c. The tools found were copper axes and chisels, and were swedged out of cold copper by beating with rocks. In the axes were found small nuggets of silver, proving the copper to have been brought from Lake Superior. These mounds extended from Lake Superior country to the Gulf of Mexico, and in most of them copper tools or trinkets have been found, which proves conclusively that a trade was carried on between those distant districts.

Notes on Books.

The Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart.
By William L. Stone. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1865. 2 vols. 8°, pp. 555, 581.

The life of Sir William Johnson was begun many years since, as most students are aware, by the late Colonel Stone, whose lives of Brant

and Red Jacket give so much of the history of the Six Nations during the last century. Death prevented the completion of his work. His son and namesake now presents to the public the seven chapters written by his father, with a suitable continuation. Filial respect doubtless induced him to adopt this course, yet we think that he should have begun the work anew. With the material now accessible by the republication of the Jesuit Relations, the volumes of the Québec and Montreal Historical Society, the labors of Messrs. Garneau, Viger, Ferland, Martin, Faillon and other scholars in Canada, and the papers collected in Europe by Mr. Brodhead and edited by Dr. O'Callaghan, Col. Stone would not have presented the early portion now as he wrote it. It is behind the time: and the son would have done more wisely to rewrite it up to the present standard. Our grandfathers saw Jesuits sailing through the air over New England and New York, threatening alike the morals of the people and the milk in their churns: but with documents before us the terrible Jesuit often turns out to be like the clever Joncaire, (misprinted frequently in this work Jean Coeur) a French officer, adopted by some Indian tribe, and pushing the interests of his own country actively, with no more especial love for England and her colonists than a blockade-running or privateer-building English member of parliament had for Americans, last year, whatever recent events may induce him to profess now. A sketch of the French connection with the Iroquois, without a reference to a French document or work, and dealing in the loose, old, uninformed statements, is surely not what students now expect.

The scope of the work was very large. It was to be, not a mere biography of Sir William Johnson, but to be also a summary review of the history of the Iroquois confederacy as connected with the English and French colonies, from the time of the Dutch (English) conquest down to Johnson's advent on the scene of Indian affairs, and during his career a history of the affairs of the Colony of New York, with special reference to Indian interests.

We must confess that this strikes us as an unjudicious plan. To preserve any unity of theme is almost impossible, and we should have preferred either a good comprehensive history of the Iroquois, embodying their archæology and traditions, and then carefully moulding into a continuous narrative the various facts contained in the French and English authorities, a good biography of Sir William Johnson, or a good history of the colony of New York.

But while we thus frankly express our view of the general plan of the work, we cannot withhold our acknowledgment of its value as a contribution to New York history, rectifying in many important points common errors and misapprehensions. Sir William Johnson is a char-

acter so important, and exercised so wide an influence, that a study of his career is necessary to a full understanding of American history at that period. In the great final struggle between England and France he secured the coöperation of the Six Nations against Canada, in spite of the efforts of the French, then as on previous occasions, to induce the league to observe a neutrality and thus divest the war of that terrible and unchristian element of Indian barbarity: but Johnson triumphed, and to his triumph is due in no small degree the fall of Canada.

Impressed with the idea of this importance of the man, Mr. Stone has carefully and laboriously sought to present—not Johnson alone, but the period in which he moved, and the great events which he influenced. His style is unaffected, free from obscurity or inflation, suited indeed to the task. The general views of the work are sound, the arrangement clear and satisfactory, giving the various topics clearly, without confusion or repetition.

In noticing another work, we allude to one point of history which he has rectified, and while our Canadian friends have recently been defending Montcalm against the accusation of Gen. McClellan, Mr. Stone here vindicates Montcalm at Oswego.

An Authentic and Comprehensive History of Buffalo, with some account of its early Inhabitants, both savage and civilized, comprising Historic notices of the Six Nations or Iroquois Indians, including a sketch of the Life of Sir William Johnson, and of other prominent white men long resident among the Senecas; arranged in chronological order. In two volumes; by William Ketchum, Buffalo, 1864: vol. 1, 8°, 482 pp.

This very handsomely printed volume, though not as free from typographical errors as we should wish, is one of the first proofs of the interest in local history created by the Buffalo Historical Society. The title does not give a full idea of the work. The first volume is really a history of the Five Nations, and especially of the Senecas, from the earliest known period to the close of the Revolution; what was at first expected to form only an introduction to the History of Buffalo, growing, by the author's researches, to a volume in itself. The author proposed to give readers in Western New York in a popular form this most interesting chapter in American History, which, with all its romantic incidents, precludes the annals of the settlements by the whites. He has consulted many of the accessible works in England and those French works of which a translation has appeared. He does not cite authorities closely, his aim being a popular work. It will doubtless be an acceptable work in Western New York, and its success will lead to the correction of errors which are now to be found in it. Thus we do not find

authority for the statement on page x that Jogues was taken with arms in his hands fighting by the side of the Hurons. It is directly against his own narrative. The speech of the chief nicknamed Grand Gueule by the French, but whom La Hontan, ignorant of his real name, transformed into Grangula, and thence into Garangula, is in all probability fictitious. The statement, p. 135, that on the capture of Oswego the French did not restrain their savage allies from many cruel acts of barbarity, is, we think, open to question. Indeed, Stone's recent *Life of the Baronet* establishes the contrary, and will enable him to correct some statements as to Johnson. We shall look for the concluding volume with interest.

The Register of New Netherland 1626-1674. By E. B. O'Callaghan, LL. D. Albany: Munsell, 1865: 8°, pp. 198.

"Tempus edax rerum." We are almost disposed to doubt the phrase. The gnawing tooth of time, conflagrations, war, and worse than time and fire and war, the shameful, shameless way in which our state, city, county and town archives are suffered to lie uncared for, pillaged by the unscrupulous, destroyed for fuel, or sold as waste paper, all seem to be powerless to cover up the past. While they all conspire, like the famous Chinese emperor, to bury the past in oblivion, our historic scholars by patient and intelligent industry contrive to bring together, often from most remote sources, facts and matter to complete a projected series. Who would suppose it possible for any one in this century to bring together all the acts of the colony of New York from the issuing of the Duke's laws to the first printed laws under William III, when, a hundred years ago, these laws were declared to be lost and defaced? Yet this has really been accomplished by one whose labors we hope soon to see printed. Who again would deem it possible to draw up at this date a full list of all the officials of New Netherland, yet here we have it from Munsell's press, as clear and as well ordered as the official manual of any city or state.

The *Historian of New Netherland*, gives first the annals of the colony, a chronological table of extreme value, coming from one so competent. Then follow the Directors of the Amsterdam Chamber of the W. I. Company, who superintended the affairs of New Netherland, Commissioners of New Amstel, the Patrons, the Directors General, the Council, Provincial Secretaries, and minor officers. The first legislative bodies, "The Twelve Men," "The Eight Men," "The Nine Men;" of whom lists are given, and on p. 140 a list of conventions, beginning with the meeting of the Director, Council and Delegates from the respective colonies and courts of New Netherland," on Sept., 1653, which Dr. O'Callaghan regards as the first legislative assembly

within the confines of the present state of New York.

The lists embrace clergymen, schoolmasters, great and small, burghers, city officials, &c., making it a complete index of the colony. Its full index adds to the usefulness of this invaluable book of reference.

Pioneer History of the Champlain Valley; being an account of the settlement of the town of Willsborough, by William Gilliland; together with his Journal and other papers, and a Memoir, and Historical and Illustrative Notes. By Winslow C. Watson. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1865, 8°, pp. 231.

Mr. Watson whose former contribution to the local history of New York State—a history of Essex county, is familiar to many, was led to the preparation of this interesting volume. He expresses his indebtedness to the antiquarian zeal and historical labors of Oscar F. Sheldon of Willsboro. From him he obtained the papers of the pioneer, William Gilliland, a remarkable man, whose career in Northern New York, beginning prior to the Revolution and continued through that struggle, amid all the difficulties of war, as the rival armies swept by his frontier settlement, closed at last in financial ruin, in the wreck of an enterprising mind and in a tragic death. The volume thus interesting in itself, is printed by Munsell with great care and beauty, and with its index will ever be one of our most creditable local histories.

Tribute to the Memory of Edward Everett. By the New England Historic-Genealogical Society at Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, and Feb. 1, 1865. Boston: Published by the Society, royal 8vo., pp. 97.

The papers which compose this richly printed volume are of unusual interest. They include, beside the record of proceedings at a regular meeting, three elaborate discourses delivered at a special meeting held for the occasion. The address by the President, Dr. Winslow Lewis, was, as a philosophical plea for the higher elements of education, eminently illustrative of the character of the late Mr. Everett. The Rev. Elias Nason of Exeter, N. H., followed in a discourse of surpassing eloquence. We have rarely met with a more spirited narrative than his account of Mr. Everett's education and early progress in literature. The eulogy which followed was composed with fervor and discrimination. Mr. Nason has often spoken before the Society on literary and other topics, and always to the great pleasure of his audience. One of his papers on Sir Henry Frankland he has extended to a volume, which is now in the press of Mr. Munsell. The Everett Tribute of the Society closes with an able address by the Rev. F. W. Holland of Cambridge. D.

Memoires et Lettres sur la Fievre Jaune et la Fievre Paludéenne, Par le Docteur J. C. Faget, Médecin des Asiles des Orphalins et des Orphelines, &c. Nouvelle Orleans, 1864, 8°.

This is a series of very valuable papers on the Yellow Fever in New Orleans, the result of a close study of its worst visitations, in several of which Dr. Faget was an accurate personal observer. He distinguishes broadly and clearly the Fievre Paludéenne, or local malarious fever of New Orleans, from the yellow fever, showing the latter to be in all cases imported; and that by strict and judicious quarantine New Orleans can be preserved from it as well as New York has been for the last forty years. Dr. Faget distinguishes the yellow fever proper from some others having similar symptoms, and shows that the black vomit is not peculiar to it. Some of the results of his observation are curious. He establishes as well ascertained facts, that it spares, 1st, children under five years of age; 2nd, Negroes; 3d, Chinese; 4th, that persons born or brought up from under the age of five in New Orleans, who do not leave it in summer, are exempt. We commend the treatise to the medical profession, better able than ourselves to judge the work.

The War with the South, A History of the Great American Rebellion. By Robert Toomes, M. D., author of "Battles of America," &c. Virtue, Yorston & Co. Parts 35 to 50.

This work is now approaching its close, like the war which it so well depicts. Apalachicola, Vicksburg, the Seven days battles, Pope's Campaign, Morgan's Raid, Antietam, Buell's Campaign, Rosecrans at Iuka and Corinth, the Emancipation Proclamation, Burnside's Campaign, Cane Hill, Stone River, French offers of intervention, Grant at Vicksburg, are among the deeply interesting themes here treated with the author's usual ability, official documents being fully used.

The illustrations, of a very high character, comprise portraits of Gen. Beauregard, Edward Everett, Gens. Meade, Rosecrans, Hooker, Kearney, and Pope, and President Buchanan; the Battle of Chancellorsville by Chapen, with maps and topographical plans of the Gulf of Mexico, the south western states, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Richmond, Antietam.

Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society for the year 1864. St. Paul: David Ramaley, 8°, 84 pp.

We are glad to see reproduced by the Society Rev. E. D. Neill's interesting paper, "Early French Forts and Footprints in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi," originally published in the U. S. Service Magazine. An original paper from the same pen, "Occurrences in and about Fort Snelling from 1819 to 1840," shows how zealously, amid engrossing occupations at a distance

from his own state, he still pursues his studies on his history.

A mournful interest attaches to the chapter of the unpublished work of the late James W. Lynd, slain by the tribe whose history had been the object of his study.

An Appeal to the Citizens of Pennsylvania on behalf of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1865.

This appeal will, we trust, not be made in vain. There is no one of our large cities, where an Historical Society exists, that should not give the means to preserve amid conflagrations those records which, to a right thinking people, are their most precious heirloom. New York has done so, and Philadelphia should certainly not hesitate. Her old families, her men of wealth, must have a city pride far above that of our floating cosmopolitan New York, and are more interested in handing down the memories of their fathers.

A Sketch of the Life of James William Wallack, senior, Late Actor and Manager. New York: T. H. Morrell, royal 8vo, pp. 68.

One of the elegantly printed books of the day, in the manufacture of which a limited edition at a remunerating price enables the publisher to indulge in unusual typographical luxury. Mr. Morrell has done his work well in the present instance both as publisher and editor. He has brought together the prominent incidents of of Mr. Wallack's career from various sources in a connected narrative, which forms no inappropriate memorial of the late eminent actor, one of the last links connecting New York with the old London stage.

The Annals of Iowa; a Quarterly Publication by the State Historical Society at Iowa City, April 1865. Edited by T. J. Parvin, Cor. Sec'y, Iowa City.

Our contemporary from the West comes regularly, and a volume will soon close we judge, as it has reached nearly 500 pages.

The number contains the history of Davis County; gives a sketch of Iowa Territory 1838-40; a history of the State Orphan Asylum; unpublished history of Iowa City, a sketch of Adam Ogilvie; proceedings of the Muscatine Old Settlers Association and the Scott Co. Pioneer Association, and valuable notes.

Address on the Life and Character of the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D., late President of the New Jersey Historical Society, by the Hon. Richard S. Field, read before the Society, Jan. 16, 1865. Newark, 1865. 8°, 23 pp.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., for a copy of this interesting and valuable tribute to the late President of the New Jersey Historical Society, who filled that

position from the organization of the Society, and who as a judge and a citizen was deserving of a memorial such as was read by Mr. Field.

Annual Report of Samuel Leiper Taylor, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for the year 1864. Philadelphia: 1865, 8°, 15 pp.

This report contains a new plan for the arrangement of a library by subjects which will be worth examination by those whose duty requires them to adopt a system.

Miscellany.

M. J. Widdleton, 17 Mercer st., has in press a large paper edition, limited to one hundred copies, of Dr. Francis's "Old New York." A very small edition of this peculiar and interesting historical work was originally published, and it has been for some time quite out of print. The new edition will be presented in the best style of Alford's press. The work will have for the first time a full and elaborate index, and will be accompanied by an extended original memoir of the author, by Henry Theodore Tuckerman; a new portrait of Dr. Francis, engraved by Burk from an original sketch, will be given with the work. Mr. Widdleton also announces a new edition of "Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith," with a memoir by Evert A. Duyckinck, with a few copies on large paper; also a limited large paper edition of the "Nootes Ambrosianæ," and life of Prof. Wilson, with Dr. Shelton Mackenzie's notes.

Mr. J. W. Bouton has in press a new edition of the late Dr. Spooner's Dictionary of Painters, &c., with a supplement by Mr. Charles Welford, covering the period since the original work appeared. In its revised and improved condition, the work will bear the title, "A Biographical History of the Fine Arts, or Memoirs of the Lives and Works of eminent painters, engravers, sculptors and architects, &c." A specialty of this edition will be the introduction of one hundred highly finished photographic portraits by Willingale of eminent artists, selected with great care and taken from rare and choice engravings. This edition is on large paper full quarto, and is limited to one hundred copies. The publisher has bestowed great pains upon this production, and from the specimens we have seen, a highly satisfactory result to the lovers of art in America, who have long felt the need of such a work, may be expected.

Mr. Edward Edwards's important bibliographical work, *Libraries and Founders of Libraries*, a continuation of the author's well known *Memoirs of Libraries*, in two volumes, is announced as in a forward state for publication. It is understood

that it will constitute an independent work, occupying ground not previously touched upon. It will give us some entirely new information respecting the ancient libraries of Egypt, of Judea, of Greece, and of the Roman Empire, with many particulars of the medieval libraries, and those preserved in old monasteries. The collections of books formed by the kings of England, our government officers, and those made with such ardor by Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, Lord Spencer, and other famous collectors, will be fully described. But the most interesting chapter will probably be that concerning the libraries of some famous authors of various periods and countries, from Petrarch to Thomas de Quincey, including Boccaccio, Montaigne, De Thou, Grocius, Swift, Goethe, Scott and Southey.

We are indebted to Col. J. Grant Wilson, so well known to our historic readers, as one of the active members of the Chicago Historical Society, but who has since the beginning of the war made himself fame in another field, for a couple of pamphlets. One is a relic of a past institution; "An ordinance organizing and establishing patrols for the police of slaves in the parish of St Landry, Opelousas. Printed at the Office of the Opelousas Patriot, 1863," 29 pp. 18mo., a tract which Louisianians in future days will read with the same wonder that we now do the New York laws that punished with death any slave found north of Saratoga. The other is the Letter of Gen. Banks on the Reconstruction of States, a letter necessary to a fair view of the course pursued in Louisiana.

The seal of the late Confederate States of America is thus described. It was designed by Foley, the celebrated Irish sculptor, and contains in the centre a representation of Crawford's statue of Washington. This is surrounded by a wreath, composed of the most valuable vegetable products of the Southern soil—tobacco, rice Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and sugar-cane. The rim bears the legend, "The Confederate States of America, 22d of February 1862, Deo vindice." The seal is of silver and its diameter is four inches.

Colonel D. H. Strother, "Porte Crayon," having resigned his commission in the army, is preparing his recollections of the campaigns in which he has taken part in the present war, which will be accompanied by illustrations from the artist's own pencil. Colonel Strother's experience includes the first seizure of Harper's Ferry, Ball's Bluff, Cedar Mountain, the second Bull Run campaign, South Mountain, Antietam, the Port Hudson and Red River campaigns of General Banks in Louisiana, General Sigel's march up the Shenandoah Valley to Newmarket, and General Hunter's foray to Lynchburg.

RECENT HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Ten years ago the number of historical students and collectors was comparatively few. The author of a work on local history, the publisher of a new edition of a rare tract, the writer of a monograph on any subject in our annals, looked in doubt as to the result. A sale slow and unremunerative seemed the only prospect.

A change great beyond all precedent, and too rapid perhaps to be enduring, has come; Mr. Munsell whose *Annals of Albany* were carried on at constant loss, has seen what seemed a trifle open a new career in his historical printing. Mr. Drake whose early labors were attended with trials and disheartening results best known to himself, now sees one volume remunerate him more than a dozen did.

The class of buyers has extended in numbers, and risen in point of taste. No form can now be too costly. In this there is doubtless exaggeration. The reprinting of rare, early tracts is an advantage to scholars, but when a small quarto tract is printed in the unwieldy form of Dr. Barney's *Raphe Hamor* or even of Sabin's large paper *Byfield*, a gentleman or public library possessing similar tracts as originally printed knows not how or where to place the unwieldy new comers, and where these works are printed for private distribution, some recipients who cannot but return their thanks, must say inwardly: "Oh had he but thought less of me and given me small paper!" Presuming of course that the recipient is not of that commercially minded class who speculate in large paper.

Recent announcements embrace the following:

Henry R. Stiles, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

The Wallabout Prison Ship Series. No. 1. "Letters from the Prison Ships," 35 large paper \$10; 45 small \$5. No. 2, "Account of the Interment of the Remains of the Martyrs at the Wallabout," 35 large paper \$10; 80 small \$5. No. 3, "Revolutionary Adventures of Ebenezer Fox," No. 4, *Sherburne's Narrative*; also, *Furman's Notes on Brooklyn* 20 large \$10; 100 small \$5. and a reprint of *Garden's Anecdotes*, 3 vols. Small paper, \$5 per vol.; large paper \$10.

Abraham E. Cutter, Charlestown, Mass.

"The Poems and Writings of Anne Bradstreet," in 2 vols. This is a work long needed, and as the second volume will be printed from an unpublished volume of original manuscript, it will be one of the greatest literary antiquarian treats offered for a long time.

W. Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass., announces Hubbard's *Indian Wars*, edited by Mr. Drake and forming vol. III, and IV of Mr. W's, Series.

The Bradford Club announced some time since a volume, to show the claims of New York, as an early votary of the muses:

"The Poetry of New Netherland," embracing the Poems of Steendam, Selyns and de Sillè, edited and translated by Hon. H. C. Murphy, All subscribed for.

J. Sabin, New York, has issued:

Fanning's Narrative, reprinted from Mr. T. H. Wynne's privately printed edition (Richmond 1861). *Byfield's Narrative*. "A Relation of Maryland," from the London edition of 1685. 50 large paper, 200 small.

W. Gowans, New York, announces a new edition of Mather's "*Magnalia Christi Americana*," 250 copies royal 8vo, \$12; 62 4to, \$50; 31 folio \$100. Budd's *Pennsylvania*, 57 large paper. Daniel Webster's first speech. Washington's first Journal, 60 large paper. John Allan's Catalogue (Introduction to).

Besides those issued for sale, Mr. F. S. Hoffman of New York, has private reprinted: "A Poetical Epistle to George Washington," ascribed to the Rev. C. H. Wharton; A supplement to Burgoyne's State of the Expedition; "A Defence of the Captors of Major André."

Among recent publications in France, are: "*Voyages de Jacques Cartier*," edited by D'Avezac, already noticed in the Magazine.

"*Histoire du Canada*" by the Recollect Brother Sagard.

Perrot's *Mœurs et Coutumes des Sauvages*, with notes by the Jesuit Father Tailhan.

H. B. Dawson, Morrisania, has issued:

"Jay, Dawson, Hamilton," large and small paper. A reprint of the rare defence of Admiral Graves, by W. Graves, Esq., an interesting document especially to all who have seen the Bradford Club De Grasse volume.

E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., Albany:

"Register of New Netherland." 208 pp.; 200 in large paper \$10. The fruit of long and careful research.

W. J. Widdleton, New York, announces a large paper edition of Dr. Francis's "*Old New York*," with a biography by Tuckerman, 100 copies at \$12. Most of the copies, even at this price, were taken up for speculation.

W. Brotherhead, Philadelphia, announces an edition in 4to of Sanderson's *Lives of the Signers*, with engravings of the residences, &c. Edition 160 copies at \$15.

J. Munsell, Albany, announces a large paper edition of 50 of Hall's *History of Eastern Vermont* at \$20 a copy.

T. H. Morrell, New York has issued a sketch of the Life of James W. Wallace, 200 small at \$3; 50 large at \$6.

Among other works announced are a new edition of Dawson's "*Battles of the United States by Sea and Land*," with the Florida and Mexican battles at length, and the great battles of the present war. It will be illustrated with military maps, facsimiles and portraits of distinguished commanders. The edition will be

limited to 100 copies, 8°, and 25 quarto. It will appear in parts of 96 pages at \$5 each for the small paper and \$10 for the large.

Dr. Dawson also announces "The Diary of David Howe, a soldier in the Massachusetts line, from Dec. 27, 1775, until Jan. 15, 1777, and from Sept. 29 to Nov. 7, 1777," and also his "Anti-Federalist," in two volumes, at \$10 per volume.

The Faust Club announces a reprint of Furman's Notes on Brooklyn, in the prevailing taste and style, at \$5.

The Rivington Club are about to issue an edition of the "Cow Chase," reprinted exactly from the original published by Rivington. There will be 25 copies, 10 quarto, 10 folio, 3 quarto tinted and 2 quarto drawing paper. The notes will make this an exhaustive edition, the editor being enabled by the possession of the papers of Gen. Wayne and others to throw light on this well-known poem.

The Club will follow up this volume by Washingtoniana from Rivington.

The Knickerbocker Club is to issue the early Dutch tracts limiting the edition to fifty copies.

Mr. Charles I. Bughnell has been issuing at a more reasonable price than most of those in this line a series of Revolutionary Diaries: "Memoirs of Samuel Smith" \$2; "Journal of Nash," \$3; Memoirs of Tarleton Brown, \$3; "Life and Adventures of Levi Hanford," \$3; "Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in 1775 by Maj. Meigs," \$2, and quite recently the valuable curious memoirs of Moody, the celebrated Jersey Tory.

Garden's Anecdotes is appearing in the prevailing style; the small paper of the third volume already issued, being as fine a large paper book as any man need wish.

Mr. John Campbell of Philadelphia, has issued "Minutes of a Conspiracy against the Liberties of America" being a reprint of a tract on the Hickey Plot. We have not seen it, but have heard it condemned severely.

LITERATURE OF THE REBELLION.—Mr. John R. Bartlett of Providence, has prepared a Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets appertaining to the Rebellion, which is shortly to be published by Messrs. Bartlett and Halliday, Boston. The work we learn, is very full and will embrace the titles of publications of various parts of Europe as well as those of this country. It will form a volume of from 250 to 300 pages, and will be beautifully printed in the style of Mr. Munsell's attractive publications.

Ticknor & Fields will soon publish in one volume, "Historic View of the American Revolution," by Prof. George W. Greene. The substance of the work is the course of lectures on the American Revolution, delivered a few years ago before the Lowell Institute, and then universally esteemed. The volume will be a valuable contribution to American history.

The sale of the autographs belonging to the St. Louis Sanitary Fair was far more successful than the condition of affairs in the State seemed to promise. The mutiny letter of Gen. Jackson brought \$15.50; Gen. Anderson's Fort Sumter letter, \$12; some of Irving's manuscript, \$13; Longfellow's, \$11; a letter of E. A. Poe, \$7.50; a sketch of Sully's, \$67; Tennyson's Charge of the Light Brigade, \$52.50; a Washington Signature, \$11. Of revolutionary celebrities, Burgoyne brought \$3.40; Greene, \$2.10; Huntington, \$2.25; Knox, \$3; Lafayette, \$6.50; Laurens, \$4; Schuyler, \$5.50; Jefferson, \$4; Monroe, \$2.50. Among foreign notables, Napoleon, \$12.50; his brother Joseph, \$2.50; Talleyrand, \$3.50; Garibaldi, \$5.20.

It is almost needless to say that the collection and its successful sale were due in no small degree to the exertions of Lewis J. Cist, Esq.

ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Not a chronicler of current events, except in so far as they relate to the past, the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE cannot however appear without its tribute of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the country, so suddenly removed from his lofty position.

The death of a President of the United States by assassination, opens a new chapter in American History, which we hoped was never to be demanded. Our Republic was a test. That elections frequently recurring are a sufficiently prompt cure for all mismanagement was almost an axiom. Assassination with us has an additional enormity; it is a crime in itself, a crime against the State, a crime against every citizen.

That men have been found to use the hireling assassin to accomplish political ends, or stimulate bad passions to such results is deplorable.

Mr. Lincoln was of the people, a man whose elevation caused distrust, but a man of rare qualities; sad, yet humorous; like the wise men of old, fond of the apologue; homely in mien and dress, but concealing under this exterior not only a kindly heart and perfect honesty, but great good sense, a clear head, deep caution, perfect self-command. In the most difficult cases of American History, he so conducted affairs as to win the respect of foreign nations, the overwhelming approval of his own. When he had successfully conducted to its close the greatest war of modern times, he fell by the hand of a base-born assassin, without a private foe, and deplored by those who had been arrayed in arms against him.

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[No. 6.]

General Department.

VERRAZZANO AS A DISCOVERER.

Relazione di Giovanni da Verrazzano Fiorentino, della terra per lui scoperta in nome di sua Maestà, scritta in Dieppa, a di 8. Luglio. MDXXIV. (Navigazioni et Viaggi da Giovanni-Battista Ramusio. III vol. fol. Venetia. Tomo III., MDLVI.)

The Voyage of John de Verrazzano along the Coast of North America, from Carolina to Newfoundland, A.D. 1524. Translated from the original Italian, by Joseph G. Cogswell, Esq., Member of the N. Y. Historical Society, &c. (Collections of the New York Historical Society. Second Series, Vol. I., New York, 1841.)

Verrazzano. (Historical Studies, by George Washington Greene, late United States Consul at Rome. New York and London, 1850, 8vo.)

Lettera di Fernando Carli a suo padre. (Archivo Storico Italiano ossia raccolta di opere e documenti finora inediti ó divenuti rarissimi riguardanti la storia d'Italia. Appendice. Tomo IX. Firenze: Gio. Pietro Vieusseux, direttore-editori al suo Gabinetto Scientifico-Litterario, 1853.)

An Inquiry into the Authenticity of Documents concerning a Discovery in North America, claimed to have been made by Verrazzano. Read before the New York Historical Society, Tuesday, October 4th, 1864. By Buckingham Smith. New York: printed by John F. Trow. MDCCCLXIV. 8vo., pp. 31, map.

HISTORY is not the same at all times. It often improves by age. The advancement of positive knowledge continually tests the state of truth, as broader observation pro-

claims facts in natural history, and further discoveries try theories in science. Every generation, too, takes from, tempers, or adds to the aggregate of the already written, by incidents of history newly thrown into light, existing in the many forms of instruction, to be read perhaps in a parchment, a column, or a fossil. They often correct and sometimes confirm the written record of the past. The accumulated matter discarded as unauthentic or false in the history of America alone, within the last quarter of a century, and that which has been admitted into it as genuine or true, would alone fill some volumes of no inconsiderable dimensions. Let the fact be observed by the curious.

In the year 1556, Ramusio published at Venice, in the third volume of his Historical Collection, what purports to be a letter of Giovanni da Verrazzano, giving an account of a voyage made by him in 1524, along the eastern coast of North America—a land “never before seen of any man, either ancient or modern”—from the 31st°, or thereabouts, to the 50th° of northern latitude. The statement, however slowly received upon the page of history, nevertheless has been received even upon that of the Spanish chronologist Herrera; and, until the appearance of the “Inquiry,” whose title is placed at the head of the present article, its truth nowhere in print appears ever to have been questioned. Yet no writer, contemporaneous with the discoverer, has been found to speak of the event; and the only and earliest record previous to the publication of the letter that seems to attest it, is a copper globe, made at Venice, in 1542, for the Cardinal Marcello Cervino, then Archbishop of Florence and afterwards Pope, whereon is en-

graved, back from the eastern coast line of the northern shore, in letters similar in character to the rest: Verrazana, or Nova Gallia, discovered by Verrazano the Florentine in the year of salvation M.D.*

The absence of all support, save that imperfect and solitary one, the unprofessional character of the incidents contained in the narrative claiming to be written by a navigator acting under the royal order of the king of France, in quest of riches and in search of a western way to India, with the strange omission of the writer to remark certain physical conditions of the coast, and the positive error in stating others having no existence, suggest doubts, not alone as to the truth of the document, but they deny to it any evidence of probable authenticity. The fact is remarkable, and may be deemed a thing impossible to the minds of many, that a discovery, assuming the importance of the one under discussion, made by a man of celebrity, could fall into the events of the age without causing a ripple on the extended surface of public interests, or influencing somewhere the order of affairs in the rising enterprise of men; much less that it could sink away soundless and unobserved in the private writings, as well as records of the emulous and striving nations of Italy and western Europe. Although Verrazano was a Florentine, and during this very epocha lived the learned Guicchiardini, who wrote the history of Italy in his own times, a work deemed as faithful as it is faultless, yet its pages intimate nothing of the discovery by his fellow-townsmen; neither does it appear that the subject employed for a moment the pen of Segni, who composed the annals of Florence for the second quarter of that century.

The letter of Verrazano is addressed to Francis I., under whose protection, at least, the voyage was made, and is in the nature of a report, which gives likewise an account of the dispersion by storm of his fleet that had originally set forth for the

purpose of discovery along the northern shores of Europe. But further than this, nor elsewhere than here, history does not give any account. As late as the year 1557, nine years after the death of the king, in *Les singularitez de la France antarctique, autrement nommée Amerique, & de plusieurs Terres et Isles decouvertes de nostre temps*, F. André Thevet does not mention the voyage, the country of this discovery, the island named for the Queen Mother, nor yet the name of Verrazano. An absence of all knowledge on the subject in that writer is clearly indicated by the scope and character of the work, written by one deemed the best informed on colonial history of his time, and dedicated to a person of no less esteem than the keeper of the seals of France, the Cardinal de Sens. According to the author's statement, he knew *Jaques Quartier*, had conversed with him respecting his voyages of the years 1534, 1535, and had himself accompanied Villegagnon to establish the Calvinistic colony of Rio Janeiro, of which he is the historian. Still we are left with the difficult task upon us of believing that a newly-found country, directly to the west, under the genial parallels of France, Portugal, and Spain, was considered so unimportant as to be disregarded and at once forgotten, while we are at the same time to observe that the memory of the discovery of Cape Breton, to the north, made nearly a quarter of a century earlier,* has been preserved unbroken alike by maps, history, and tradition.

Not until the year 1575, the simple-minded and ever credulous Thevet, now far advanced in life, takes up, in *La Cosmographie Universelle*, the story of *Iean Verazze*. He gives it briefly from the one account, with the additional circumstance (not to be found in the prefatory remarks made by Ramusio, which are the sum of all he could learn), of an attempt by the navigator to colonize the country, which subsequent writers, judging from their silence, do not appear to credit: "*& y meit quelque nombre de peuple pour la cultiuer, lesquels á*

* VERRAZANA SIVE NOVA GALLIA A VERRAZANO FLORENTINO COMPERTA ANNO SAL. M.D.—See H. M. vi. p. 203.

* Thevet gives the year of the discovery to be 1504.—*La Cosmographie Universelle*, 1575.

la fin furent occis & massacrez par ce peuple barbare."

From this time the discovery, before unheard of even in French tradition, seems to be admitted as authentic, and to pass into the history of that people unchallenged to the present day. The force of these authorities may, perhaps, be profitably super-added to strengthen that greater array adduced in the pages of "An Inquiry."

It is now time to turn to the physical condition of things that are misstated, or have not been mentioned at all in the letter, as existing from about the latitude of the Altamaha river along the coast to the harbor of New York. The caravel made the land-fall coming from the Canary Islands, in 34°, whence it ran fifty leagues south, instead of southwest, and returned; thence west, from Cape Fear, and north fifty leagues, instead of northeast; and finally, northeast one hundred leagues, instead of north-northeast. What adds still further to the singularity of this statement is, that though the shore was run leisurely, and in the daytime only, the navigator enjoying very fair weather, with abundance of supplies, no port could be found where the little ship might lie in safety, nor was any entrance or river noticed; while the character of the country and its vegetation are admitted to be well described; a circumstance which is supposed to indicate that the letter has been reared upon the account given by a landsman.

"What would have come within his vision is well portrayed: the sand-hills, the absence of stone, so far as he could discover, the grand forests with the laurel and palm, the wild roses and heart's-ease, the aroma of vegetation, the cane arrows, the beasts, the birds and the means for taking them, the noble grape-vines ascending, and the long moss hanging from the oaks, of which the women made their partial garments, using thread of the wild aloë—these are naturally told without exaggeration or error, as they would address themselves to the senses. But once he saw some creeks, where the boat upon a time went to land."—P. 12.

The author of "An Inquiry" comments

also on the date mentioned, as not being consistent with the time of year that nature portrays:

"So of the grapes that were often eaten and found to be sweet; as the voyagers discovered the country in March, and were back again to France early in July, before the fruit could have been more than half grown, they are spoken of as dried. In the early part of March, the season is also spoken of as summer. Had the Dalfina taken her departure from Europe at the time that voyages to the northern parts of America were commenced in those days, whether for fishing, traffic, or on discovery, about the end of March or beginning of April, instead of mid-winter, the 'summer' would have fallen in one of its proper months, the flowers might be seen to bloom in their usual season, the fruit be eaten ripe, and the trees of colored foliage witnessed in autumn. Thus the dates generally given in the letter appear to be, in relation to the matters that are named, three months in advance of their natural season."—P. 12.

Upon a single fact the truth or falsity of the account may turn satisfactorily to the mind; and whether the letter in print or the one found of late in manuscript, be the original, is unimportant, since what they severally assert is equally impossible; for no grape of the country can any more come to maturity before the month of October, than it can at any time make a raisin.

The description of the coast, in all that would impress the mind of a mariner, appears to be nothing better than fiction. "Although the whole coast is low," says the letter, "and without harbors, it is not dangerous for navigation, being free from rocks and bold, so that within four or five fathoms from the shore there is twenty-four feet of water at all times of tide, and this depth constantly increases in a uniform proportion. The holding-ground is so good that no ship can part her cable, however violent the wind, as we proved by experience."

Not such were the observations of those who first navigated these waters. Approaching farther southward, in latitude

30° 8', Alaminos, conducting the flota of Ponce de Leon, found a depth of eight fathoms water at a league from the shore.* Eight years later, in 1520, two boats running from Haiti—the one on discovery, the other for slaves—found the bottom of the sea at sixty-five fathoms, one hundred and ten or one hundred and fifteen Spanish leagues northward from the Island of Lucayoneque; and seeing no land, turning thence towards "Florida," at the end of four or five leagues found thirty fathoms, from which soundings the navigators judged themselves to be drawing nigh to the coast. On the morning of the next day there were eighteen or nineteen fathoms depth; and, catching a breeze three hours after meridian, at sunset they found eight or nine fathoms. Thus sounding side by side, the caravels go on crying to each other the depths they strike, until a little before sunrise of the next day, in latitude 33° 30', the land is seen distant four or five leagues.† Pedro de Quexo for Ayllon, and Fernandez Sotil for Matienzo, heave the lead. These are the accounts of water that have come to us from those early pilots, taken on their drawing nigh to this line of coast going on private enterprises, fully verified by the depths that are now observed to exist.‡

Later, in the year 1549, while the priests under father Luis Cançer sought for a landing-place on the western side of the peninsula in the territory of the fierce Calosaa, they anchored their little vessel, on coming in sight of Florida, in about 28° of latitude, finding themselves in less than ten fathoms of water, and they afterwards ran to 28° 30'; thence they went in a

boat three leagues towards the coast, and espied the land, distant three leagues farther, over which they passed with four, three, and two fathoms of soundings, until entering a small bay, where they sprang on shore, and slept that night on an islet at some distance from the main. These men were ministers of the Order of Preachers, on a simple mission, the master, Juan de Rana, being also the pilot. The latitudes conform to the condition of the depths of sea and to the shore. The small bay is that of the Wekiwa-hache. There is a little island at hand, and the shoals that were found are evidently those of the reef of San Martin. The details embrace no circumstance of fiction. They are verified, as in the other instances, by the enduring proofs before our eyes. They form the clear recital due to a pilot.*

The Gulf Stream—that "river in the sea"—running along a part of the eastern portion of the continent, must necessarily have been crossed by Verrazzano in this time; and on drawing nigh the coast, for a distance of some sixty miles, the vessel should have been carried northward from a force of current equal to two or two and a half miles an hour, which, with the rise of temperature on entering the stream and the fall as sudden on leaving it, present phenomena which, if new to the sailor, he cannot fail to remark nor do less than remember. Both were alike passed without observation.

The account of the harbor of New York, as well as that of Narragansett Bay, are believed to be sufficiently accurate to describe them. An island named Louise cannot be so well identified. Block, which answers the description better than any other, is not above five leagues from the mainland, instead of ten; nor in size is it like Rhodes, to which it is compared, that being nearly one-third the size of Long Island in area; and although it has hills two hundred feet in height perhaps, they are certainly not the elevated ridges that would recall to a Levantine the memory of

* Herrera: Dec. I. Lib. IX. Cap. X.

† M.S. in the Lonja at Sevilla.

‡ The accounts appear to be fully borne out by the information contained on sheet No. III. of the U. S. Coast Survey, Cape Hatteras to Mosquito Inlet. In latitude 30° 08' and thereabouts, eight fathoms are to be found pretty close to the mainland; while in latitude 33° 30', more or less, say directly east of Win-yah Bay, sixty-five fathoms might be found ninety nautical miles distant within the given number of leagues from Lucayoneque; and sailing in on that line the water would be shoaled very gradually in the manner as that described.

* *Relacion que trajo Fr. Belata, in "Coleccion de Documentos para la Historia de la Florida."*

that classic isle. It is, however, acknowledged to be, according to the description, of somewhat triangular form, and was formerly well wooded. The distance from New York, instead of being eighty leagues as stated, is remarked to be about forty—an important discrepancy.

The writer of the "Inquiry" proceeds: "After leaving Narragansett Bay, Verrazzano sailed one hundred and fifty leagues, keeping so close to the shore as never to lose sight of it, and the nature of the country appeared much the same as before. Consequently, it would seem that he went outside of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket not to have discovered their insular character; but he could not have failed to see the shoals and reefs, presenting another question difficult to answer: How could a nautical man pass those islands and Cape Cod, and not observe the difference of that low, sandy coast? How any one following the shore to Nova Scotia—in this instance a mariner on the look out for a strait opening the way to Cathay, and discovering the series of islands extending along Massachusetts Bay eastward to Cape Sable—should fail to get into the Bay of Fundy, is certainly beyond explanation; more difficult, indeed, to account for than running along the southern shores by daylight without finding Cape Hatteras, or a harbor in which a vessel could lie with safety, or not making the discovery of the entrances to Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

"Of all that extent of coast, declared to be seven hundred leagues of unknown lands, but a single locality receives a name, but a single latitude is stated—that of a region 'situated under the parallel of Rome, in 41° 40'' (true position of the city 41° 53' 54''), if we except that of the point of return in 50° and of arrival on the coast in 34°, which may be supposed guessed at rather than ascertained, brought sailing westward with easterly winds from the Desertas. After these omissions, and rising to so high a latitude as the northeasternmost extremity of Newfoundland, there can be no surprise at a failure to observe the great southern entrance of the *Golfo*

Quadrado (Bay of St. Lawrence), or, for the discomfort of history, to notice a single smack of Breton or Norman encountered in the five degrees run of northern fisheries."—P. 17.

There exists in the Magliabecchian Library in Italy a letter in ancient character signed JANUS VERRAZZANUS, similar to the one in Ramusio, including, what is not to be found in the other letter, some general remarks on cosmography, bearing in a good degree on that voyage. It is printed in the Collections of the New York Historical Society, and likewise in the *Archivio Storico Italiano*, with a letter of the time transmitting it from one Fernando Carli, a merchant at Lyons, it appears, to his father at Florence. The rare stupidity of this latter production, in the absence of any guarantee for authenticity, is its best recommendation. The volume in which it is printed, as will appear from a note by the editor at the foot of the first page of the letter, reveals that the manuscript is a copy, but, beyond that, it is without any certificate of being such, or indication that there ever was any other original. Thus, without any pretension, the papers are alike copies.

George Washington Greene, Esq., who examined these papers, and furnished copies of them to the New York Historical Society twenty-five years since, has published an article on Verrazzano in a volume of *Historical Studies*, containing an account of all that is known of that person or that can probably be said in support of the reality of his voyages. He thus speaks critically of his alleged letter:

"There is something so peculiar in the style of this letter, as it reads in the manuscript of the Magliabecchian, that it is impossible to account for its variations from Ramusio, except by supposing that this editor worked the whole piece over anew, correcting the errors of language upon his own authority. These errors, indeed, are numerous, and the whole exhibits a strange mixture of Latinisms and absolute barbarisms with pure Tuscan words and phrases."

From this cosmographical portion the "Inquiry" infers that the writer of the letter of Verrazzano, whoever he may be,

knew or pretended to know only of the southernmost discovery of Magallanes, in 54°, imparted to Europe by the arrival there of Estevan Gomez in the Trinidad on the 6th of May, 1521; and, as he is evidently ignorant of the Pacific with its vast extent of water, manifestly the return of Elcano in September, 1522, from that same expedition had not taken place, and the circumnavigation of the world was not yet experimentally proven—consequently, that the voyage of Verrazzano should have been made between the dates of these two events; for in the year 1524, when this cosmography assumes to be written, no intelligent person in Christendom, not to speak of a navigator, could be ignorant of the sublime accomplishment of that enterprise. How, then, was it said, in keeping with this stupendous career of events, that the newly-found region could not be devoid of medicinal and aromatic drugs, the various riches of gold and the like, because the East stretches about that country?

Having already started reasons for doubting the conformity of *the date* to the season in which it is stated that the coast was

visited, *the year* is thus afterwards brought in question by the writer of the "Inquiry."

Two respectable Spanish authors—Cárdenas (Barcia) in the *Ensayo Cronológico para la Historia de la Florida*, and Alcedo in a work unpublished (*Biblioteca Americana*),—state Giovanni da Verrazzano to be the same person who, under the names of Juan Florin, or Florentin, and Juan de la Rochela, committed sundry acts of privateering under the French flag, for which he was hanged as a pirate by order of Charles V.; but these writers of the first quarter of the last century have neither of them given the source of their information. As the execution took place in 1524, it is intimated by Barcia that the date of the discovery alleged to be made in the same year must consequently be wrong. The succession of circumstances can be best understood, set in their order with the attendant facts, as read before the members of the Society, among which facts the three voyages of Ayllon are now placed, according to their times, for a brief exposé of this subject of historical investigation.

Magallanes, on the 20th August,.....	1519, sails from Sanlúcar southwestward.
Quexo, for Ayllon, on 24th June,.....	1520, finds land in 33° 30'.
Gomez, on the 6th of May,.....	1521, returns from the Straits of Magellan.
De Elcano, on the 6th September,.....	1522, returns by the Cape of Good Hope.
Verrazzano chased in.....	1522, from the Canaries towards Azores.
Verrazzano, in the early part of.....	1523, takes the Mexican treasure at Azores.
Verrazzano, with four vessels, in.....	1523, sails northward on discovery.
Verrazzano, on the 17th of January,.....	1524, sails westward from Desertas.
Verrazzano, on the 8th July,.....	1524, returns to Dieppe, in France.
Verrazzano, alleged to have been in.....	1524, hanged at the Canaries.
Gomez sails from Coruña December,.....	1524, for the eastern coast of N. America.
Two caravels for Ayllon, Spring of.....	1525, ran 250 leagues of that coast.
Gomez arrives in October,.....	1525, at Toledo, in Spain.
Armament of Ayllon, in.....	1526, went to the same coast.

Notwithstanding these data, and for all this argument by way of authority, we still look behind the Spanish writers for the earlier official archive to establish the identity of Verrazzano with Juan Florentin; and even then, to shut out the authenticity of the letter, that when the hand of the Emperor fell upon the Italian *empresario*, the time was not subsequent to the date of

that report addressed to Francis I., the 8th day of July, 1524. Should these authorities be rejected, such facts remain to be received as the alternative: that there were two distinguished Florentines in the service of France, commanders of fleets, on the same sea, in the same years, and were also of the same given name, Giovanni; that the one with the family name, Ver-

razzano, is not mentioned in any contemporary writing outside of his own letter; that the family name of the other, who was called Florin, Florentin, or De la Rochela, is unknown; and, furthermore, that the two persons suddenly disappear in history from the field of action and public notice precisely at the same time.

From a deliberate consideration of the whole matter, the writer of the "Inquiry" inclines to the opinion that it will probably be difficult to find a reason for believing that the letter, the truth of which the lapse of three centuries seems almost to have sanctified, and which the authority of Ramusio at the time may be considered in some degree to accredit for authenticity, was written by Verrazzano, or to expect to find any contemporaneous authority to show that this voyage was ever made, or even attempted. "The narrative," he continues, "is wanting in that practical character that would be expected to mark the report of a pilot on discoveries, who, it appears, neither examined the country for the riches it might possess, nor the shore for the strait it might offer; and, in view of our later knowledge, it is in the main false" (p. 26); that, "whatever may have been his ability as a navigator, or his merit as a discoverer, that document furnishes no evidences of either."—P. 31. On another point: "The facts go far to show that the paper was written at a time so far back, that the entrances of the coast and 'lay of the land' were not at all or imperfectly known, and that it dated too far forward to be in proper relation with the progress of maritime discovery." And as to the *animus* or cause of such a possible forgery, he says in conclusion: "To the emulation among the cities of Italy may, perhaps, be ascribed the probably fictitious accounts of voyages attributed to Amerigo Vespuccio; and to the same feeling we may be again indebted for this pretended letter of another Florentine."

B. S.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GRANT, COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S VESSELS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

THE Hon. Alexander Grant (H. M. vol. viii. p. 81), born in Glenmorriston, in Invernesshire, Scotland, on the 29th Feb., 1734, was the fifth son of the seventh Laird of Glenmorriston. After remaining three years in the Royal Navy, he was commissioned ensign of the Montgomerie Highlanders, 4th January, 1757. That regiment was originally numbered the 62d, and afterwards the 77th. That regiment sailed from Greenock and arrived at Halifax May 28, 1758. Ensign Grant served in 1758 in the expedition against Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh, Pa.), and was wounded near Loyal Hannon. He wintered at Pittsburgh. In 1759 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and served under Amherst in the expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, having command of a sloop-of-war of sixteen guns on Lake Champlain. In 1760 he was in command of the vessels on Lake Champlain, and received his instructions from Major Robert Rogers. In 1764, the Montgomerie Highlanders were disbanded, and Lieut. Grant went on half-pay in 1765, and so continued until 1787. August 10, 1764, Lieut. Grant, in company with Commodore Loring, arrived at Detroit on board of the sloop Royal Charlotte, and assisted in getting off shore the schooner Gladwin.* At this time there were upon Lake Erie the schooners Victory and Boston. The sloop Beaver was lost 28th August, 1763.†

September 7, 1764, Alexander Colden surveyed two thousand acres for Lieut. Alexander Grant, of His Majesty's 77th regiment of foot. This land now lies in Granville, Washington County, N. Y.

* The Gladwin was built at Navy Island, in the Niagara River, by John Dies, and was commanded by Capt. Robinson. Sir William Johnson found her in the river near Fort Erie, Sunday, Oct. 4th, 1761, and on the 9th of this month writes:—"This is a fair wind to carry the vessel into Lake Erie, if ever she can get in."

† Commodore Joshua Loring, on the 24th August, 1764, sailed on the schooner Boston from Detroit for Fort Erie, leaving Grant in command of the King's vessels on the lake.

In 1767, Grant commanded the Brunswick on Lake Erie, and was present at a treaty held at Niagara, Sept. 13th, with Wibacommetag, chief of the Messesagas. The subject of the treaty was the killing of a cow and mare belonging to Capt. Grant.

In 1769, the Enterprise was built at Detroit.

In May, 1771, Grant lost his new vessel, the Beaver, near Sandusky, with seventeen souls on board, and £3,000 of peltries.

In December, 1773, Grant bought the Angelica, a vessel of forty-five tons, upon Lake Erie.

September 30, 1774, Grant married Theresa Barthe, at Detroit. By her he had one son and eleven daughters. Only one daughter now survives. February 7th, 1776, a patent was issued to Alexander Grant, a reduced officer, having served in North America during the late war as commander of H. M.'s ships, for five thousand acres of land in Charlotte County, west of Lake Champlain, between Crown Point and Ticonderoga. The constitution of 1777 declared void all patents granted after October, 1775. August 2, 1793, John Lindley, a Friend, who accompanied Messrs. Pickering, Randolph, and Lincoln to the Detroit River, dined with Grant at Grosse Point. During the year 1793, there were upon Lake Erie the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Dunmore, of about two hundred tons each, and the sloop Felicity, of about one hundred tons, all belonging to His Majesty George III., and commanded by Commodore Grant. October, 1796, Isaac Weld, jun., entered Buffalo Creek in a long-boat. "The commodore of the king's vessels on Lake Erie, who had been employed on that lake for upwards of thirty years, was at the helm."

February 20, 1805, Mr. Grant made application to the commissioners for a certificate of land lying on Lake St. Clair, being nine acres in front by seventy-one in depth, purchased of John Askin; and afterwards, July 14th, 1808, a certificate was issued for three hundred and sixty acres. June 17, 1812, a patent therefor from the President of the United States was issued to Alexander Grant.

During the year 1805, Com. Grant ad-

ministered the government of Canada in the absence of the lieutenant-governor. May 18, 1813, Com. Grant died at his residence at Grosse Point, ten miles above Detroit, and was buried at Sandwich, in Canada.

L. K. HADDOCK.

SEALS OF NEW YORK COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

To gratify the increasing taste for the study of Heraldry in this country, we gave, in the December number, the hitherto unpublished seal of Jacob Leisler, used by him in his official acts as Governor of the Colony of New York. We continue the series by a few more:—



Arms of Earl of Bellomont, Governor of New York 1698-1701, and Massachusetts.

The above arms are copied from three impressions of the Earl's seal on red wax, in New York Colonial MSS., Albany—all more or less imperfect; therefore the description of some of the minute parts may not be entirely accurate, though every pains have been taken to decipher them and reproduce them correctly. The colors or tinctures of the charges are designated on the seal only in the few instances mentioned.

Quarterly of eight—1. Ar. a chevron sa. between three coots ppr., two in chief and one in base; 2. a fesse, the shield also appearing to be divided fessewise, both in

chief and in base by lines dancettés; 3. a chief; 4. chequy, a fesse ermine; 5. erm. on a chief ar. three crosslets; 6. ar. three lions passant; 7. ar. a bend dancetté erm.; 8. same as the first.

On an escutcheon of pretence: Quarterly—1. coat arms; 2. a maunch; 3. quarterly. 1. and 4. Three crosslets, two and one; 2 and 3. three lions passant, the whole bearing in chief, a label of three; 4. ar. saltire ingrailed. Supporters: two wolves erm. Motto: *Vincit veritas*.

II.



Arms of Lord Viscount Cornbury, Governor of the Province of New York, 1702-1708.

ARMS: Azure, a chevron between three lozenges, or.

SUPPORTERS: Two eagles, wings expanded, sable, charged on the breast with a cross argent, the whole surmounted by a Viscount's coronet.

MOTTO: *Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*.

The above constitutes the first quarter of the Clarendon arms, to which Lord Cornbury was entitled as the Earl's eldest son.

III.



Seal of Richard Nicolls, first Governor of the Province of New York, 1664-1668.

ARMS: Azure, a fesse between three lions' heads erased, or.

CREST: A lion passant.

CAPTURE OF MAJOR ANDRÉ.

STATEMENTS OF WILLIAMS AND VAN WART.

We copy from the *Yonkers Gazette*, now edited by Henry B. Dawson, Esq., the following statements, which few scholars could readily put their hands on, but which possess great interest as statements of the actors in the capture.

I.

"The following minute statement of the circumstances attending that remarkable event, from the lips of David Williams, one of the three captors of the spy, was taken in writing by Isaac H. Tiffany, Esq., of Fultonville, N. Y., while conversing with him at Broome, Schoharie county, N. Y., on the thirteenth of February, 1817. As it may be unknown to some of our readers, we have given it a place in our columns.—ED. GAZETTE.

Williams, Van Wart, and Paulding (Williams aged between twenty-two and twenty-three, the other two being younger), were going to meet some relations twenty miles below. The three were seated beside the road, in the bushes, amusing themselves at cards, when their attention was arrested by the galloping of a horse. On approaching the road, they saw a gentleman riding towards them, seated on a large brown horse, which was afterwards observed to have marked on the near shoulder the initials "U. S. A." The rider was a light, trim-built man, about five feet seven inches in height, with a bold military countenance and dark eyes; and was dressed in a round hat, blue surtout, crimson coat, with pantaloons and vest of nankeen. As he neared them, the three cocked their muskets and aimed at the rider, who immediately checked his horse, and the following conversation ensued:

ANDRÉ—"Gentlemen, I hope you are of our party?"

PAULDING—"What party?"

ANDRÉ—"The lower party."

PAULDING—"We do."

ANDRÉ—"I am a British officer; I have been up in the country on particular business, and would not wish to be detained a single moment."

He thereupon pulled out a gold watch, and exhibited it as an evidence that he was a gentleman, and returned it again to his fob. Paulding thereupon remarked, "We are Americans."

ANDRÉ—"God bless my soul! a man must do anything to get along—I am a Continental officer, going down to Dobb's Ferry, to get information from below."

André then drew out and presented a pass from General Arnold, in which was the assumed name of "John Anderson." Seizing hold upon the reins of the horse, they ordered him to dismount. André exclaimed, "You will bring yourselves trouble!" "We care not for that," was the reply. They took him down, ten or fifteen rods, beside a run of water; and Williams proceeded to search the hat, coat, vest, shirt, and pantaloons, in which they found eight dollars in Continental money; and at last, ordered him to take off his boots. At this, he changed color. Williams drew off the left boot first, and Paulding seizing it, exclaimed, "My God! here it is!" In it three half-sheets of written paper were found enveloped by a half sheet, marked, "Contents, West Point." Paulding again exclaimed, "*My God! he's a spy!*" On pulling off the other boot, a similar package was found.

André was now allowed to dress, and they marched him across the road, into the field, about twenty rods. The young men winked to each other to make further discoveries, and inquired from whom he got the papers? "Off a man at Pine's Bridge, a stranger to me," replied André. He then offered them for his liberty, his horse and equipage, watch, and one hundred guineas. This they refused to take, unless he informed them where he obtained the manuscript. He refused to comply, but again offered his horse, equipage, and one thousand guineas. They were firm in their denial; and André increased his offer to ten thousand guineas and as many dry-goods as they wished, which should be de-

posited in any place they desired—that they might keep him and send some one to New York with his order, so that they could obtain them unmolested. To this they replied, "That it did not signify for him to make any offer, for he should not go." They then proceeded to the nearest military station, which was at North Castle, about twelve miles distant. On the way, André gave them his watch, telling them that "it was a prize." On delivering him to Colonel Jamieson, the commanding officer, that gentleman enjoined the strictest secrecy, at the same time expressing an opinion that there were others doubtless concerned in the plot. Major Tallmadge, who had commanded a guard, received André at Col. Jamieson's quarters, and afterwards, with about twenty men, conducted him to Col. Sheldon, at Salem. The three accompanied André part of the way, and then left. During the night, Tallmadge caused André to be tied to a tree at Comyen hill. From Salem he was conveyed to West Point, and from thence to Tappan.

Williams, Paulding, and Van Wart stood within the ring when André was hung. When the officer informed him that his time had nearly expired, and inquired if he had anything to say, he answered, "Nothing, but for them to witness to the world that he died like a brave man."

The hangman, who was painted black, offered to put on the noose. "Take off your black hands!" said André; then putting on the noose himself, took out his handkerchief, tied it on, drew it up, bowed with a smile to his acquaintances, and died."

II.

"The following, communicated to Mr. Browere, the artist, in the summer of 1826, is the personal narrative of Isaac Van Wart, another of the party. It has not been referred to by any of those who have written on the subject, as far as our observation has extended, and we are inclined to think that it will be new to the

greater number of our readers.—ED. GAZETTE.

I am the third son of Martinus Van Wart; he had nine children. I was born at Greenburg, Westchester county, but I don't know on what day, but was christened on the twenty-fifth of October, 1748.

When a division of the American army was at North Castle, commanded by Colonel Jamieson, I went on a scouting party, consisting of two besides myself, in order to way-lay the Cowboys or Refugees, who, we had notice, passed the North River post daily with cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

While at the encampment at North Castle, John Paulding came, one afternoon, to me, saying, "Isaac, have you any objection to going with me on a scout below?" "No," says I. We then started between three and four in the afternoon, with our English rifles on our shoulders, and proceeded southward. After walking a mile or so, we fell in with David Williams, and persuaded him to accompany us on our expedition. At night, we came to neighbor John Andrews' barn at Mount Pleasant, and slept on the hay until day-break. We next crossed the fields to the North River post-road; and about half-past seven o'clock, we came to the widow Read's house, got some milk and a pack of playing cards. At nine we reached the field beside the road, now the property of Mr. Wiley, three-quarters of a mile from Tarrytown. Getting over the fence, we found it filled with thick bushes, underwood, &c., &c. We cleared a spot; and Paulding, taking out the cards, said, "Boys, we will draw cuts—two can play, while the third stands sentry." The cuts were made, and I was to stand sentinel.

During fifteen or twenty minutes, several neighbors, whose political principles I well knew, passed the field where we were, without discovering us—Paulding and Williams keeping a perfect silence, and I laying down within the bushes, close to the fence. Shortly, (say twenty or thirty minutes from the time of our arrival) I saw a horseman ride slowly along on a black horse, on the rising ground, directly

opposite to where the Tarrytown academy now stands. I said to Paulding and Williams, "Here's a horseman coming; we must stop him." We got up with our firelocks ready, and waited for him to advance.

As soon as he (it was Major André) saw us standing by the fence, he reined in his horse, and riding straight up to us, said, "God bless you, my dear friends, I hope you belong to our party!" We asked "What party?" Without hesitation, he smilingly replied, "Why, the lower party. I am a British officer; and to convince you that I am a gentleman, and aver the truth, see, here is my gold watch." We told him he was wrong; for we neither belonged to his nor to the lower party, but were Americans, and that he was our prisoner.

He started, changed color, and fetching a deep sigh, said, "God bless my soul! a body must do any thing to get along now-a-days." Thereupon he showed us General Arnold's passport, and said: "I have been in the country on particular business, and hope you won't detain me a minute." After we had read the passport, we ordered him to dismount and follow us. We then took down the fence and led him and his horse through into the thicket. Williams put up the fence as at first, that no suspicion or inquiry should arise from seeing it down. When Williams came up, Major André requested us again to release him, and said he would give us any sum of money we might ask, or any quantity of dry goods. You know our answer. After searching his clothes, we ordered him to sit down, and pulling off his boot, we perceived that his silk stocking sagged a little. We took that off, and found in it three letters that were not sealed. On taking off his other boot and stocking, we found three more unsealed letters, which contained correct descriptions of the posts, redoubts, cannon, &c., of West Point and other places. After we had taken possession of these documents, he said, "Now you have gotten all, lead on." He put his stockings and boots on, and followed us to the road. Replacing the fence, we allow-

ed him to remount his horse and go in advance.

You never saw such an alteration in any man's face. Only a few minutes before, he was uncommonly gay in his looks; but after we had made him prisoner, you could read in his face that he thought it was all over with him. We felt for him; but that was all we could do, so long as we meant to be honest to our country.

We made our way as quickly and silently as we could to the encampment at North Castle. We never went into the main road, but kept in the by-ways, and never stopped except to give the prisoner a little milk or so, which we got from the country people. When we arrived at Sands' Mills, which was ten miles from where we captured him, we surrendered the Major to the commanding officer, who was Colonel Jamieson.

I wish you to know, that after travelling one or two miles, Major André said, "I would to God you had blown my brains out when you stopped me." During this speech, and the whole of the journey, big drops of sweat kept continually falling from his face. He suffered much in mind, as was apparent from his great dejection; but he acted like a gentleman, candidly and politely. He never once attempted to escape."

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AT LANCASTER, PA., IN 1779.—The following is an extract from the unpublished diary of Christopher Marshall. In 1779, the fourth of July fell on Sunday, and the celebration was on the following day:

"July 5th.—After breakfast went into town, where preparations were making for Col. Jacob Glotz's regiment to march about a mile out of town this afternoon, to celebrate the anniversary of our Independence. Notice of this was sent me by billet this

morning, and afterwards waited on by the aforesaid colonel and George Hoffa, with a polite invitation to accompany them. * *

Near two o'clock went down to the Court House, where, after some little time, having joined Col. Jacob Glotz's battalion of militia, placing me at the head of the committee who walked two by two, then the corporation, the colonels, one and two with their battalion, colours flying, drums, fifes, and band of music, went in procession down Queen street to a spacious piece of woodland, adjoining Conestoga Creek, with fine spring, where, after some time spent in social cheerfulness, the men having grounded their arms, they then formed in order, whereupon the following healths were drunk, I being toast-master, viz.:

"1st. The true Independent and Sovereign States of America.

"2d. The Great Council of America.

"3d. His most Christian Majesty, Louis the 16th.

"4th. His Excellency, General Washington.

"5th. The American Army and Navy, may they be victorious and invincible.

"6th. The nations in friendship and alliance with America.

"7th. The American ambassadors at foreign courts.

"8th. The memory of the officers and soldiers who have fallen in defence of America.

"9th. Pennsylvania.

"10th. May only those Americans enjoy freedom who are ready to die for its defence.

"11th. Liberty triumphant.

"12th. Confusion, shame, and disgrace to our enemies: may the foes of America, slaves to tyranny, humble and fall down before her.

"13th. May the rising States of America reach the summit of human power and grandeur by enjoying every blessing.

"Each of these healths was attended by a discharge of the musketry that would have done honor to old veterans. After which they all returned, under the same regularity, walked through some of the principal streets, and drew up in front of

the Court House, where they discharged three regular volleys of musketry, received every man some cold drink. I then went into the front, thanked the officers and privates, in the name of the committee, for their great zeal shown in support of the freedom of independency in general, and for their manly prudence, good conduct and sobriety on this memorable occasion, for which they returned me their hearty thanks. The colonel then dismissed them, and they departed in great good humor, peace, and harmony. The committee broke up, and I returned home completely tired, yet pleased with our conduct."

LUTHERAN CHURCH AT RHINEBECK, N. Y.—In 1718 there were thirty-five Palatine families of one hundred and forty persons at Rhinebeck. A Lutheran church has stood since 1727 on the site where the present edifice stands. The church records go back to 1733. The present church dates back prior to 1742. It was occasionally visited by Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Mr. Hartwig, of New York city. After 1746, the church enjoyed the services of one or two settled pastors, who were succeeded by Rev. Mr. Pfeifer, from Germany, who labored among them many years, till a state of perfect but harmless insanity separated him from the congregation. He lived many years thereafter, and died, says the Rev. Augustus Wackerhagen, who gives me these details, "at an advanced age, within my recollection, in the first fifteen years of the present century." His successor for thirty years, from about 1802 to 1832, was the Rev. Dr. Quitman, the father of the late Gen. John A. Quitman. S.

THE CAPUCHINS IN MAINE (H. M., Vol. VIII. p. , ix. p.).—Mr. Ferdinand Deniz obligingly sends a few notes. He thinks the words Hurons and Iroquois used loosely for any Indians. According to his authority, "Father Leonard of Chartres, custos of Canada, was put to death by the English, in 1655."

Father Leonard may have been killed in Acadia, but Charlevoix, in his account of

affairs there, makes no allusion to the killing of a Capuchin; New England authorities do not mention it, and it has escaped the careful research of the late Jacques Viger, who does not include him in his "Martyrs of Canada."

"Father Paschal, of Troyes, and Father Archange de Luynes were lost in 1649, on their return from Canada, the vessel being wrecked in the Loire." S.

SPANISH GOVERNORS OF LOUISIANA.—In the February number of this Magazine, a list of the governors of Louisiana under the French dominion has been published; now the names of those under the dominion of Spain will be given.

1766.—Though Aubry discharged the functions of governor until 1769, Don Antonio de Ulloa was sent, in 1766, to take possession of the colony. He landed at New Orleans on the 5th of March, 1766, but was expelled from the country on the 1st of November, 1768. Antonio de Ulloa was born in Seville, on the 12th of January, 1716.

1769.—Don Alexander O'Reilly was put in possession of Louisiana on the 17th of August, 1769, and ruled it until the 29th of October, 1770. He was a native of Ireland, where he was born about the year 1735. He died suddenly, at an advanced age, in 1794.

1770.—Don Luis de Ungaza succeeded O'Reilly, and retained the office of governor until the 1st of February, 1777. He was colonel of the regiment of Havana. His administration was very popular.

Don Bernardo de Galvez was Ungaza's successor, and exercised the duties of his position until 1785. He married a native of Louisiana. He closed his life in August, 1794, being then Viceroy of Mexico.

1785.—Don Estevan Miro remained at the head of the government until the 30th of November, 1791. He carried with him the good wishes and the regrets of the colonists, says Martin.

1791.—Francois Louis Hector, Baron de Carondelet, acted as governor until the 1st of August, 1797. He was a native of Flanders, and, says Gayarré, had, by his acknow-

ledged ability and unremitting exertions and zeal, risen to rank and importance in the service of Spain.

1797.—Brigadier-General Gayoso de Lemos, who succeeded Carondelet, died on the 18th of July, 1799. "He had been educated in England, and had adopted some of the habits peculiar to that country, particularly that of indulging too much in the pleasures of the table. He died extremely poor."

1799.—The Marquis of Casa Calvo became governor, and was superseded by Salcedo in 1801.

1801.—Don Juan Manuel De Salcedo, a brigadier-general in the armies of Spain, arrived in Louisiana about the 15th of June, 1801, to exercise the supreme authority in the province. He ceased to discharge the duties of governor on the 30th of November, 1803, when Louisiana was delivered to Laussat, the French commissioner sent to take possession of it.

H. TITUS.

LETTERS OF JASPER YATES* to Col. Burd, at Tinian:—

"LANCASTER, December 19, 1777.

"HONORED SIR: Capt. Crouse delivered your letter within this hour, so that my answer to your questions cannot be as full as I could wish. It is generally believed that the *chevaux de frise* have been raised; I do not know, however, that any certain views had been received on the subject that could impede them from accomplishing it for so many weeks, when every succor of provisions depended on their exertions in this particular. There was no battle fought near Whitemarsh—the two armies were drawn up within view of each other, but our situation being exceedingly advantageous on the summit of a hill, Gen. Howe did not think proper to risk an attack. On Thursday, Lord Cornwallis came up to Philadelphia with 4,000 men, attacked the militia under Gen. Potts, and drove them off, and also the main body, for about eight

miles, killing and taking many prisoners. The militia, it is said, behaved in their usual way—very ill. The enemy are now all gone into Philadelphia, and our headquarters are at the light-house, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the late excursion of the enemy from Philadelphia, they committed great devastation, and was guilty of great cruelties. They stripped families of all denominations of clothes, bedding, and every thing they could lay their hands upon, making fire of the furniture. It is told us, that the Assembly are busied in making a law to repeal the militia act, and proposing a commutation of money for actual service. This is done under the recommendation of Congress, who had required of each State a new quota of men for the Continental army: a law of this kind would be of infinite service to the community. A letter has, this morning, been received, giving an account that Lord Cornwallis, Parson Duché, and several Quakers had lately embarked for England. Duché lately wrote a very foolish letter to Gen. Washington, which, I suppose, somewhat affrights him, when he finds that America is not so easy a conquest as he once believed. If I can procure a copy of the letter, I will send it to you."

"LANCASTER, December 26, 1777.

"HONORED SIR: I have received your favor by I. Evans, and now send you a copy of Duché's letter to Gen. Washington. I have just finished transcribing it. The Congress and gentlemen of the army would, I fancy, show but little mercy to the Parson, if he was in their power. They are particularly reflected upon with much severity, in the letter; indeed, I think, with circumstances of high aggravation. There are, however, some melancholy truths contained in it, which I ardently wish could not be told. The most exceptionable part of it, to me seems, that passage wherein he exhorts the General to negotiate for America at the head of his army, if Congress should not assent to his proposals. This is plainly advising him to commit a flagrant breach of trust. It is true, Gen. Monk, before the Revolution, played the

* The writer of these letters, Jasper Yates, was for many years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, within the remembrance of many citizens of that Commonwealth still living.

same game with success and advantage himself. I can only reply, in the words of Shakspeare, 'Though I love the treason, yet my soul abhors the traitor.' You will be able to form your own judgment of the letter. Your strictures, however, on it should not be trusted to every conveyance. When you have perused and done with the letter, be pleased to forward it to me by some safe hand, as I propose sending it to Fort Pitt, and copies are to be got with great difficulty. I also inclose a copy of verses on the celebrated wire of Dr. Franklin. They are, in my opinion, exceedingly well wrote, and contain the true Attic salt. The authoress (Miss Norris) acquired much political reputation by them, in Philadelphia. There is but little news stirring. We hear that a party of the enemy are gone towards Chester, to forage. Ten or twelve detachments are sent in quest of them, who are determined to give no quarters. Morgan's riflemen are determined to scalp, and the light-horse to dispatch the prisoners. It seems this resolution was taken on being informed that a party of the British light-horse, having taken two of our soldiers, inquired of their officer what they should do with the prisoners; he answered, 'Give no quarters—murder them;' they, accordingly, dispatched one, and gave the other many wounds, but he survived to tell the horrid tale to our army, who were greatly inflamed by his account. Mr. Sam. Meredith brought up this account yesterday, from head-quarters, and, I believe, it may be depended upon as truth. Such brutalities and retaliations must aggravate in a ten-fold degree the horrors of war; we sink from men into savages by such inhuman conduct. I hear our Assembly have agreed upon suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, for three months. If any thing further occurs before Hans sets off, I will communicate it to you."

AN INFLUX OF BOYS.—In the year 1793, in the town of Stow, Massachusetts (which, according to the census three years previous to that date, contained 801 inhabitants) there were *forty-two births*, of which *forty* were males.

THE OLDEN TIMES.—Letter from Edward Shippen to his son, Edward, the latter afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania:—*

"LANCASTER, March 20th, 1754.

"MY DEAR SON: My son, Joe, and myself get up every morning at about sunrise, having prepared over night some dry hickory for a good fire. We then sit close to our business till 9 o'clock, and find we can do more in that time than all the rest of the day, as we are afterwards often interrupted. Neither do we receive visits, nor return any until it is near sunset; and we eat so moderately, without tasting a drop of strong liquor, that the whole day seems a long morning to us; and, if a best friend should happen to come to saunter away an hour or two with us, we make it a fixed rule plainly to tell him that we are so engaged—that we cannot possibly wait upon him. And then, that we may be sufficiently refreshed with sleep, we have agreed upon ten o'clock at night for going to bed; and so, after eating a light supper, and drinking a little wine, we lay ourselves down with light stomachs, cool heads, and quiet consciences. Now, this practice I, almost affectionately, recommend to you. Your promotion and happiness in this vexatious world will depend principally upon your own conduct; and, the more the world sees you are able to do for yourself, the more ready it will be to offer you its best services. It is too common a thing for young men, when they first appear upon the stage of action, to aim at grandeur and politeness. They delight to see their friends (often, falsely, so called) frequently at their houses, and to entertain them in a genteel manner. The friends are pleased with this, and bring other acquaintances with them to dine, etc. Then, afterwards, they sit at table two or three hours, tipping of wine or punch; which, rendering the company unfit for any business, a walk to the bowling-green or to the billiard table is proposed and consented to;

* Edward Shippen, Sen., died on the 25th of September, 1781, aged 78 years—letter written at age of 51 years.

and, on their return from thence in the evening, instead of being calm and cool, and having the pleasure of reflecting upon a well-spent day, either for the advantage of their family or the public, or both—they are become so stupid that they don't know what to do with themselves, but either go to tavern or to one or other of their houses, and drink away care till the clock strikes twelve; and then, being quite devils and quite beasts, they stagger away home, to snore and groan by the sides of their poor innocent, young wives, who deserve ten thousand better things at their hands—and all this after the poor things have been moping at home and bemoaning themselves of their hard fate, and crying out, a hundred times in an evening, 'Well, if these be the pleasures of matrimony, would to Heaven we had remained under our parents' roofs.' But, to return: when they have wallowed in their beds till about eleven o'clock next morning, then they raise their unclean bodies in order to act the same part over again. Can any rational creature excuse such a behavior to God, his wife, and family, or even to himself? Will not the practice of these things bring a man into contempt, and soon reduce him to penury and want, by destroying the constitution and, of course, his capacity for his employment? A young, married man should be very diligent, frugal and careful, that he may not only be able always to support himself, his wife, and house full of children, but also lay up a hundred or two pounds for every one of them, when they go out into the wide, wide world. Young folks ought never to begin where their industrious, saving parents left off. I have almost gone through the world, and have gained a little experience by my own mistakes and blunders, having had no friend to advise me, as you and your brother, and sister have; and, therefore, I hope you will, all three of you, be always ready and willing to obey my instructions. You are not able to conceive, without great consideration, the unspeakable advantage of having a bosom friend, who always has and always will make your happiness his study; and, whilst others

will behave and speak to you as suits their interests, *he* will never tell you anything but the truth. But, of counsel as valuable as this is, you are soon to be deprived; for, according to the course of nature, I cannot stay long here, even if I lived beyond the usual age of man. However, we must all wait till the change comes; and, were I sure it was near at hand, I hope it would not be grievous, but joyous; and, as I know that I must then hold up my hand at the bar of God, I am resolved, by divine assistance, to work out my salvation with fear and trembling. But, I have made a digression. I am not able to express the great anxiety with which I have supported and educated my children—so I say no more on that head. Avoid, what the world calls, pleasure. Pleasure is only for crowned heads and the great, who have their incomes sleeping and waking; but young men, who are just beginning the world, ought to shudder at the thought of spending their youthful days in idleness. Not that I would refuse young persons innocent diversions, provided they are well timed and not too frequent. If you serve pleasure, you will find it in temperance and sobriety, charity and virtue, and in the diligent and honest pursuits of your concerns. Will it not yield a man the greatest satisfaction, in the evening, to think he has been closely employed all day for the support of the friend of his bosom and his little babes, all hovering about him? How sweet and refreshing is it for a man and wife often to spend their evenings at home, without any other company! For my own part, rather than be deprived by my very best friends of such a pleasure sometimes, I should choose to retire into our chambers so that even our own servants should not know where to find us out. But, I have not done with our own method of husbanding our precious time. Go to your cousin Allen, opulent as he is, you will find him up early, and busily employed until coffee-house hours; and, when he invites any number of gentlemen to dinner (which he can so well afford), he soon desires the favor of being excused from drinking, and this without blushing. Visit

Mr. Francis, Mr. Twiner, Mr. Willing, and other temperate, industrious gentlemen—I mean, in the daytime—and you will presently see, by their countenances, that they would rather have your room than your company. I desire you will never go a-fishing to the Cape, or any other dangerous place, nor keep company with any vicious set of companions.

“Remember, if a man should spend 3s. in liquor, necessarily or otherwise, in his own house, every day; and 3s. 6d. at club, every night; and £3 at the Assembly; and £4 per annum at the concert—it will require £125 12s. 6d. to support such proceedings. And remember, if a man rises from the breakfast table at eleven, dines alone and sits still till three, goes to the coffee-house at the end of the day—I say, if a man is guilty of such practices, then he will only have three hours a day for his business, and no time at all for his studies.

“This letter I write, God knows, with my heart full of love and affection, for your instruction, as far as you may stand in need of it; and I desire you will lock it up in your drawer, for my sake. I have a copy in my own hand-writing, which I shall keep. Consider! consider it! and may God bless and preserve you, for Jesus Christ’s sake.”

COL. ELY S. PARKER, Aide-de-camp and Private Secretary to General Grant, is an Indian of the purest blood of the Iroquois, and is at present Head Chief of the Six Nations. He is a finely educated man, an able civil engineer, and, before the war, made the acquaintance of Gen. Grant in Galena, Ill., where he was superintending the erection of Government buildings. The famous Red Jacket was his grand uncle, and Col. P. now carries with him the great silver medal presented to that chieftain by Washington, in 1792. During the war he has been constantly attached to the personal staff of Gen. Grant.

HOSPITALS IN PHILADELPHIA.—On the occasion of the dedication of the new Municipal Hospital, Dr. Wilson Jewell made the following interesting remarks:—

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“Up to the year 1743 there had not been a hospital in our city. In 1726, the small-pox broke out in the city, and a house located near where Ninth and South streets intersect was used as a pest-house. The victims of the epidemic in those days were taken to farm-houses. In the year 1743, the merchants, as a safeguard, took the subject into consideration, because the epidemic was increasing as immigrants came upon our shores. The Colonial Assembly became alarmed, and they built a pest-house on State Island, at a later period called Fisher’s Island, near the mouth of the Schuylkill. This remained in use until the Lazaretto was built. The calamitous necessity, in 1793, so alarmed the inhabitants that it was then considered absolutely necessary to establish some measures to insure the public safety of this city. The Guardians of the Poor had already refused to receive small-pox or fever patients. The Pennsylvania Hospital was closed at that time. The Guardians of the Poor took the old Circus, but the residents of the vicinity threatened to burn the place down unless the object was removed. Application was then made to the magistracy of the city, and finally a place was selected on Bush Hill. The Board of Health organized in 1794, and purchased the Fish Tavern, on the west side of the bridge, now occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was used for a time for hospital purposes. The first hospital established by the city was in 1796 or ’97. This was the Wigwam Hotel, at the foot of Race street, on the Schuylkill. It was then a somewhat celebrated tavern, to which gentlemen resorted to eat perch, the same as they now do at the Falls, where catfish and coffee are popular. This hospital retained the name of the Wigwam House for several years; the sign that used to swing there is in Germantown, but, being defaced by the ravages of time, has been painted over. In 1805, the citizens in the vicinity of the Wigwam Hospital entered complaints against the institution. It was finally removed to other ground, on the Wissahickon road, near where Broad and Wallace streets now intersect each

other. This place was occupied for two seasons only, when the citizens rebelled and demanded its removal. Then, for a time, the city was again without a hospital. The people settled down in the opinion that, if the epidemic should again visit the city, buildings should be put up at respectful distances to meet the emergency. In the year 1810, a hospital was, after much trouble, erected on Bush Hill, where it remained until 1855, when it was removed. Since that time Philadelphia has been without a city hospital."

QUERIES.

DOCTOR GIAN BAPTISTA SCANDELLA.—
In the *Belles Lettres Repository* for 1806 I find the following:

The following elegant Italian verses were written at Niagara in October, 1796, by Dr. Gian Baptista Scandella, who died at New York in September, 1798, of the yellow-fever.

LA CASCATA DI NIAGARA.

Giunta al confin dove il petroso letto
In voragin si cangia ampia e profonda,
Curva a un salto precipita giù bonda
Da non salsi oceano spinta alio stretto.

Rotto con fragor cupo, in suso e astretto
Il flutto rimbalzar, che l'aere innonda
Disciolto in fumo e al ciel par si confonda;
Sotto i pie trema il suol, balma nel petto.

Con passo incerto quell' abisso imenso
Da una rupe mirar fami; e a quell'imi
Orror rimani istupidito il senso
Sul nebbioso volume indi a sublimi
Voli in'ergo; a calcar natura io penso;
Tal che in me di mortal piu nulla estimi.

TRANSLATION—THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Borne to the rocky bed's extremest brow,
The flood leaps headlong, not a moment waits;
To join the whirlpool, deep and vast below,
The saltless ocean* hurries through the straits.

Hoarse roars the broken wave; and upward driven
Dashes in air—dissolving vapors prest,
Confound the troubled elements with heaven—
Earth quakes beneath; heart trembles in the breast.

* Lake Erie.

With steps uncertain to a jutting rock,
To gaze upon the immense abyss I hie,
And all my senses feel a horrid shock,
As down the steep I turn my dizzy eye.

On cloudy steams I take a flight sublime,
Leaving the world and nature's works behind;
And as the pure empyreal height I climb,
Reflect with rapture on the immortal mind.
Hon. S. L. MITCHILL.

Where can any account of Dr. Scandella be found?

REPLIES.

PORTRAITS BY COPLEY.—(H. M. VIII. p. 345; IX. p. 128).—I send you a list of portraits in the possession of Harvard College, which were painted by John Singleton Copley, father of the late Lord Lyndhurst:

1. John Adams, President of the United States. Born 1735; died 1826. Bequest of Nicholas Ward Boylston.

2. Samuel Adams, Governor of Massachusetts. Born 1722; died 1803. Painted for Thomas Melville, Esq., and bequeathed by his daughter, Priscilla Melville.

3. Nathaniel Appleton, D.D., Fellow of Harvard College. Born 1693; died 1784. Painted in 1764.

4. Margaret Gibbs Appleton, wife of Nathaniel Appleton, D.D. Born 1701; died 1771. Painted in 1763.

5. Nicholas Boylston. Born 1716; died 1771. Bequest of Nicholas Ward Boylston.

6. Thomas Boylston. Bequest of Nicholas Ward Boylston.

7. Madam Boylston. Bequest of Nicholas Ward Boylston.

8. Nicholas Boylston (No. 2). Presented by Thomas Boylston.

9. Thomas Hancock. Born 1703; died 1764. Presented by his nephew, Governor John Hancock.

10. Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College. Born 1689; died 1769. Presented by his grandchildren, Judith and Susan Ward Turner.

11. Thomas Hubbard, Treasurer of Harvard College. Born 1702; died 1773. Pro

sented by his grandchild, Mrs. Sarah Appleton.

12. Thomas Hollis. Born 1659; died 1731. [Attributed to Copley, but must have been *copied* by him, since he was born after Mr. Hollis's death.] L.

CAMBRIDGE, May 9, 1865.

ACCOUNTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.—(H. M. Vol. VIII. p. 75; IX. p. 130.)—Hardie published an account of the yellow fever in 1798, entitled, "An Account of the Malignant Fever lately prevalent in the City of New York, containing, 1. A Narrative, &c. 2. The Manner in which the Poor were Relieved, &c. 3. A List of Donations, &c. 4. A List of the Names of the Dead, &c. 5. A comparative view of the Fever of the Year 1798 with that of the Year 1795. By James Hardie, A.M. New York: Hurtin & McFarlane, 1799. 8vo. 148 pp. The preface bears date January 15, 1799; too early, of course, to notice the fever of that year.

GOV. WM. BURNET.—(H. M. Vol. IX. p. 129.)—Abraham Vanhorn and his (Vanhorn's) wife Mary are the executors named in Gov. Burnet's will. BOSTON.

THE PRINCE SOCIETY.—(H. M. Vol. IX. p. 136.)—Your correspondent (R. T.) is mistaken in the date of the celebration of the centenary of Rev. Thomas Prince's death by the society which bears his name. It was held October 22, 1858, not 1860, in the rooms of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. By the way, a brief account of the origin of the Prince Society is given in the last number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XIX. p. 188.

ONE WHO ATTENDED THE CENTENNIAL.

REFORMED AND SECONDED OFFICERS.—(H. M. Vol. VIII. p. 391.)—Some time since the query was propounded as to the signification of a reformed and a seconded officer, and the difference between them. The following are the definitions given by Stocqueler's *Military Encyclopædia*, London,

W. H. Allen & Co., 1853: "Reformed Officer—one whose troop or company being broken up, is continued on full or half-pay. He preserves the right of seniority, and continues in the way of preferment by brevet. Seconded—a term applied to those officers whose companies or regiments have been reduced, but who continue to do duties in others, and are destined to fill up the first vacancies. We have borrowed the expression, and say 'to be seconded.' When an officer is seconded, he remains upon full pay, his rank goes on, and he may purchase the next vacant step without being obliged to memorialize in the manner that a half-pay officer must." Consequently a reformed officer is a retired one, so to speak, in a measure—i. e., placed "in retreat"—while a seconded officer continues in active service with or without, as it may be, actual command. The writer has seen seconded officers of disbanded regiments in the uniform of those corps, doing duty as supernumeraries in regiments with an entirely different dress, in the Austrian service in Italy, in 1852. The seconded officers had belonged to the Croats, and wore chocolate or brown frock-coats, while the regiment they were attached to were some Austrian infantry clad in white. This distinction of colors led to inquiry, and impressed the circumstance upon the memory of

ANCHOR.

Societies and their Proceedings.

DELAWARE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.—*Wilmington, April, 1865.* The Historical Society met in their room in the Institute. Several interesting pamphlets and other things were presented to the Society; amongst them was a cannon ball from the Brandywine battle-field, by Merrit Canby. A piece of the planking of the schooner *Althea* of this city, eaten through by the worms in Port Royal harbor, was presented by the same gentleman. He also exhibited to the Society a piece of window-frame, with a large gash in it

from the cut of a sword. The circumstances connected with it were as follows: When the British army entered Wilmington in 1777, Mrs. Canby, the mother of Mr. Merrit Canby, was sitting at her window, with a child in her arms, when a Hessian slashed at her with his sword. Mrs. Canby avoided the blow, but a large piece was cut out of the window frame. The portion of the frame from which the piece was slashed was afterwards cut out, and has since been preserved in the family of Mr. Canby. The British afterwards, in spite of the entreaties of Mrs. Canby, nearly whipped the soldier to death.—The Rev. Mr. Wiswell will read a paper at some future meeting of the society, which will contain a history of the Second Presbyterian Church.

May.—The Society's stated meeting. In the absence of the President, Merrit Canby, Esq., was on motion called to the chair. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with after the transaction of usual routine of business.

The discourse of Rev. Mr. Aikman on the Second Presbyterian Church was postponed till the next regular meeting in June.

Rev. Mr. Aikman presented the following preamble and resolutions on the death of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, which on motion were adopted.

Whereas, This Society holds its regular meeting at the close of a month (Richmond was taken April 3, Lee surrendered April 9, Johnson surrendered April 26) made for ever memorable in the annals of this country and the history of the world, by the sudden and entire overthrow of the great rebellion which for four years has been striking at the nation's existence, and by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln (April 14), the President of the United States, a month in which the people have been lifted to loftiest heights of joy and plunged in the deepest abysses of sorrow; and

Whereas, It is fitting that, as a Society, we should place on record our opinions and feelings on an occasion so august and historic; therefore

Resolved, That the great fact announced yesterday (May 10) by the President of the United States, in a public proclamation that "armed resistance to the authority of the Government may be regarded as at an end," thus making certain the reestablishment of the Government as one undisputed power over the whole land, the maintenance of the Union and the triumph of Republican institutions, call for the grateful homage of every loyal heart to the Triune God, by whose infinite and forbearing kindness and almighty power alone this victory has been achieved.

Resolved, That we recognise the goodness and favor of Almighty God in the inspiration of

faith and courage and constancy which has enabled this people to endure the sacrifices, bear the bereavements, perform the labors, and wait amid disasters for success; which has made property, love, life, of no value as compared with the well-being of the country; which has borne the nation through the storm of sorrow and blood and death to this day of triumph and hope.

Resolved, That we record our gratitude, too feeble for words, to our soldiers on land and sea, as to those who have been a living wall of stony arms and brave hearts between us and what was worse than death, our country's ruin; living, we regard them as claiming our affection and our care; dead, we mourn them as our loved and gone; their memories we cherish as a sacred legacy to be handed down to all the coming time.

Resolved, That we revere the memory of Abraham Lincoln as a man raised especially by God, and endowed to lead this people through this conflict; his great abilities, his far-seeing wisdom, his unimpeached rectitude, his calm equipoise and buoyant hope in disaster, his moderation and kindness in success, his patient and unselfish devotion to the country's good, and finally his martyr death, have fixed him for ever in our affections, our reverence, and call forth our gratitude to God who gave him to the nation.

Resolved, That we think of his assassination with only the deepest shame and horror, seeing in it the exhibition of the last and cunning iniquity of secession and rebellion, which, beginning with falsehood and treachery, carried forward with deception, oppression, and cruelty to its own people, and the deliberate robbery and premeditated and calculating starvation of helpless prisoners of war, could only add to the long catalogue the nameless crime of the murder of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the destruction of human slavery, the removal for all time of an element at once our shame and dishonor, and the danger of our liberties; the annihilation of the doctrine of State Sovereignty and Secession; the establishment of the authority of our Government—are worth all the blood and treasure spent in these four years of war.

Resolved, That to the mighty host of the bereaved who mourn for those who have fallen on the battle-field, in hospital, and prison, we bring our sympathy; their grief is ours; we honor them in their sorrow with a reverence inferior only to that which hallows the memory of their dead.

Resolved, finally, That here, in our hour of triumph and sorrow, we pledge ourselves anew to our country, her cause, and to universal liberty.

Rev. Mr. Coleman, the corresponding secretary of the Society, read a communication from Gen. John Meredith Read, informing the Society of the favorable disposition of the Swedish Government towards the Society, and its willingness to afford every facility to those making efforts to secure definite information concerning the early history and origin of the Swedish colony on the Delaware river.

Communications from His Excellency Count Manderstrom, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, and Consul-General Habicht, from the same Government, through the kindness of Gen. Read, were read to the Society.

Gen. Read also presented the Society, on behalf of His Excellency Count Manderstrom, a work published in the Swedish language at Stockholm in the year 1702, by Thomas Campanius of Stockholm, a translation of which by Du Ponceau was published some years since.

Other interesting donations were made.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April 18, 1865.* The regular monthly meeting was held, Hon. Mark Skinner, President *pro tempore*.

The Librarian reported the aggregate collections for the month to be 488, from fifty-seven different sources. Among those of chief interest were a bound folio volume of the Laws of New Hampshire, 1761; a file of *Morgenblatt*, the oldest newspaper now printed in Norway, being the entire daily file for 1819, published at Christiania; an old land patent of New York, with the massive State seal, 1791; also, a volume, bound, of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," one of the earliest anti-slavery publications of America, printed at Baltimore by Benjamin Lundy, in 1827.

A singular old pamphlet was received and exhibited at the meeting, entitled "*Memoir of the Northern Kingdom*," written, A. D. 1872, &c., &c., "now first published; Quebec, A. D. 1901," a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, apparently printed near fifty years since. It describes the supposed condition of our country in 1872, which the writer divides into a "Northern" and a "Southern" kingdom, and the "Illinois Republic," the latter "for many years the receptacle of intriguing, discontented, and abandoned men from both of the American Kingdoms." The writer makes severe reflections on the former loyalty of Virginia and of the South in general.

The correspondence for the month was exhibited, embracing twenty-eight letters received and 125 written.

Mr. Rufus Blanchard presented a very exten-

sive account, in manuscript, of Kansas in 1856, written by a former citizen of Chicago.

From a colored soldier of the 54th Mass. Vols., at Charleston, was received an extended and well-written paper (also in manuscript, and apparently original) on the "Dissolution of the Union," composed probably within the past ten years, and found in the mansion of R. B. Rhett, at Charleston.

George P. Hanson, Esq., U. S. Consul at Elsinore, gave an historical sketch of "Saxo Grammaticus," whose work, written in the twelfth century, Mr. Hanson has procured for presentation to the society.

An interesting communication was read from Hon. George Churchill, Troy, Illinois, relative to publications now issued on the "Early Days in Madison County;" also correcting some errors in Governor Ford's History of Illinois.

From Mrs. Mary A. Burns, daughter of the late William Lewis, of Magnolia, Illinois, a member of the Society of Friends and a correspondent of this society, was received a very appropriate notice of the recent decease of her father, who had prepared by request before his death, some written recollections of his friend, the late Benjamin Lundy, besides arranging to present several valuable publications for the uses of this society.

From Mr. H. R. Boss and others, a committee of the Chicago Typographical Union, was received a contribution of money, with the pledge of a much larger sum, in aid of the society's fund for the so-called "Printers' Library."

The society's thanks were voted to be returned to the various contributors to its library, correspondence or funds, announced at this meeting.

Leave was granted for the use of the society's "war trophies," for the benefit of the approaching Sanitary Fair.

Colonel S. Stone was appointed Assistant Librarian during the proposed absence from town of the Librarian, and resolutions were adopted, expressing the society's profound grief at the tragical death of President Lincoln.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Boston, April 26.* Semi-annual meeting held in the hall of the American Academy in Boston, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, President, in the chair. The report of the council, prepared by Dr. Joseph Sargent, after a fit tribute to the character of the late President, gave memorial notices of the following deceased members of the society: Hon. Edward Everett, for many years President of the society; Prof. Carl Christian Rafn of Copenhagen, Prof. Benj. Silliman of New Haven, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq.

of Washington, Wm. B. Fowle, Esq., of Medfield, and Isaiah Thomas, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, the third of that name, and grandson of the founder of this society. Dr. Sargent directed the attention of the society to the preservation of the history of the present war in regard to the health of the army, which is facilitated by the ability and the admirable system of the medical bureau. He spoke of the imperfection and neglect of sanitary arrangements in armies in all previous history down to the Crimean war, in which the faults were most conspicuous and deplorable. He alluded briefly to the effect of ventilation and other topics of high interest with learning and professional discrimination.

The report of the Treasurer, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., showed a slight increase of the funds of the society, and that they were well invested.

The report of the Librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., was a very important paper. The accessions to the library in the last six months consisted of several original manuscripts, 393 bound volumes, and 1,780 pamphlets, and they are as remarkable for their value as for their number. Mr. Haven gave an interesting account of several which were most noticeable. In his mention of the Popham volume, he examined the extraordinary claim in that book to set up the brief sojourn of George Popham at the mouth of the Kennebec as the first and permanent settlement in New England, and to deny the importance and traduce the character of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts. Mr. Haven vindicated the character of those colonies with learning and good judgment, and refuted the reproach of Blue Laws by showing their origin in the local laws of the mother country. The discussion of this report by Hon. Emory Washburn, Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, Wingate Thornton, Esq., and Hon. I. M. Barton, was animated and highly commendatory.

Hon. Levi Lincoln, with a few heartfelt and impressive words, offered the following resolutions for record, as the sentiments of the society in regard to the death of the President of the United States:

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln, the honored and beloved chief magistrate of this nation, by the hand of a miscreant assassin, a deplorable calamity has been brought upon the government and people of the United States, and personal grief to the heart of every loyal citizen in the land.

Resolved, That in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, and in his administration of the government during a most threatening and perilous crisis of affairs, the country has found protection and safe guidance, the people have been saved

from anarchy, and the nation from disunion. Through his wisdom, and patriotism, and consistency, and moral heroism, traitors have been awed and rebellion repressed; our armies have triumphed, and peace, as we trust, is about to be restored to a bleeding and suffering land.

Resolved, That the character of our late Chief Magistrate was distinguished by all the attributes of a great and good man. As a statesman he comprehended the vast interests and discerned the threatening dangers of the nation, while his policy and his measures gave efficiency to the mandates of authority, and inspired patriotism, courage, and confidence in the people. His love of liberty was as intense as his devotion of services to country, and he labored to secure to the humblest citizen the rights enjoyed by the most favored. His life was made illustrious by exemplary purity and the manly virtues, and furnishes an instructive example to all future time of the inappreciable glory of private worth crowned with public honors.

Resolved, That in the terrible strife of civil warfare through which the nation is now passing, the wisdom of his counsels, the firmness of his resolves, the calm consistency and unflinching energy of his action, all conspiring to the maintenance of constitutional government and the preservation of the integrity of the nation, and blessed of the good providence of God to that end, will inscribe in letters of light on the record of history the name of Abraham Lincoln as the CONSERVATOR OF THE REPUBLIC.

These resolutions were seconded by members, and Hon. Stephen Salisbury then addressed the society as follows:

Gentlemen: The incumbent duty of this society, as patriots and devoted servants in one of the temples of history, to hold up to admiration and imitation the wisdom and virtues of a Chief Magistrate whose beneficent life has been terminated by assassination, will be well performed. Your memorial of honor will be erected by your associate, who is no stranger to the high qualities of statesmanship and official fidelity, which he has so worthily praised. I will not attempt to add to the effect of this participation in the emotions which occupy the mind of every American patriot. But I invite you to turn your thoughts for the briefest moment to the great lesson of the day, the demonstration of the vitality and strength of democratic institutions. Foreign nations and men of future ages will contemplate with approbation and sympathy the expression of affectionate grief which rose through the length and breadth of the continent for the loss of the personal character and administrative ability of Abraham Lincoln. But, in the distant view of space and time, the political condition of our country

under this fatal attack on the representative of its sovereignty, will be the conspicuous object of the greatest interest and admiration and profound astonishment. With subtle cunning it was contrived to remove at once the two lives which seemed most necessary to the existence of the government. For a moment the twofold crime seemed to be successful, but the expected effect utterly failed. There was no opportunity for a *coup d'état*, nor for the slightest disturbance of the operations of the government. The mighty framework of popular sovereignty was not broken, was not shaken, by an incident which would probably have scattered into fragments a monarchy of Europe. In the first years of our struggle for national life fearful predictions were fulminated against our country by the possessors and supporters of arbitrary power, until the gathering forces of democratic progress in Europe, which were so numerous in the view of De Tocqueville, seemed to have dwindled down to a few sturdy individuals. We were told that our desired enlargement of the area of freedom would result in the abrogation of all natural human rights, which government would be bound to respect. We were admonished that the farce of self-government had been played out, and our national defence was impossible, because loyalty so necessarily depended on the personal permanence of political power, that it could not exist in the mutations of an elective government; and many of our own citizens sorrowfully assented to this opinion until it was gloriously refuted by the generous self-devotion and the unexampled fraternal feeling of the whole people. We were also reminded, in most degrading terms, of our characteristic desire for pecuniary independence, and the means of happy and improving life, as a proof of the basest selfishness, and we were taunted with the dependence of our national wealth on the great staple, which we must seek from the rebels. All these discouragements, and the labor and cost of the contest, never for a moment disposed the people to quail or falter, or shrink from any call of their chosen leaders for service or sacrifice. In all this night of suffering and trial, this nation has been led by the hand that guides the stars, in a way it knew not, to objects which it would not have attempted to reach. And when the harbor of enduring peace and prosperity seemed to be in near prospect, the beloved pilot, who only was deemed to be competent to his Herculean task, was slain at the helm. While we weep, we will thank God that not a spar nor a plank has been displaced, and our course is steady and unchanged. Our own poet must have seen in vision

Sail on, sail on, O ship of state!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,

With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate;
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

Samuel F. Haven, Esq., in behalf of the committee of publication, verbally reported that that committee had not been inattentive to their duties, but the limited amount of the publishing fund, and the high cost of printing, obliged them to publish less frequently than the abundance of interesting subjects possessed by the society rendered desirable. It is intended that the next volume of transactions shall be a reprint of Thomas's History of Printing, with extensive and valuable additions committed to the society by Dr. Thomas, and with other important additions. Dr. N. B. Shurtleff expressed a high opinion of the value, and the public demand for such a publication. This report was adopted.

Hon. I. M. Baron, for the committee on a publication of the catalogue of members of the society, reported progress, and on his suggestion it was voted that the same committee be requested to continue their work, and to report to the society on the expediency of a change of the by-laws to enlarge the number of American members.

Rev. Jonas King, D.D., of Athens, Greece, and Rev. Calvin E. Stone, of Hartford, Conn., were elected members of the society.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, April.* At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, after the reading of the records of the previous meeting, the President, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, spoke as follows:—

The annual meeting of our society, as some of you doubtless may have remembered, should have taken place in regular course on Thursday last,—that having been the second Thursday in the month. But as that day had been designated by His Excellency the Governor as a day of fasting and prayer, the Standing Committee, under the authority conferred upon them in our by-laws, postponed our meeting until to-day. Had we met a week ago, gentlemen, we should have come here with feelings of unmingled joy and exultation at the recent and glorious successes of the Union armies, and should have exchanged heartfelt congratulations on the cheering prospect of an early restoration of Union and Peace to our beloved country. Nor can we fail to remember most gratefully to-day, even amid all the clouds and darkness which surround us, that such successes have been achieved, and that such pros-

pects have indeed opened upon us. But an event has since occurred which has turned all our joy into mourning, and we meet under circumstances which almost unfit us for the ordinary routine of business. The awful crime which was perpetrated at Washington on Friday last, would have filled all hearts with horror, even had it only involved the life of any of the humblest of our fellow-citizens. But it has taken from us the chosen Chief Magistrate of the nation—the man who of all other men could least be spared to the administration of our government—the man who was most trusted, most relied on, most beloved by the loyal people of the Union. Beyond all doubt, the life of President Lincoln was a thousandfold the most precious life in our whole land, and there are few of us, I think, who would not willingly have rescued it at the risk, or even at the sacrifice, of our own. The cheerful courage, the shrewd sagacity, the earnest zeal, the imperturbable good nature, the untiring fidelity to duty, the ardent devotion to the Union, the firm reliance upon God, which he has displayed during his whole administration, and the eminent moderation and magnanimity both towards political opponents and public enemies, which he has manifested since his recent and triumphant reelection, have won for him a measure of regard, of respect, and of affection, such as no other man of our age has ever enjoyed. The appalling and atrocious crime of which he has been the victim will only deepen the impression of his virtues and his excellences, and he will go down to history with the double crown of the foremost Patriot and the foremost Martyr of this great struggle against treason and rebellion.

With the concurrence of the Standing Committee, I submit for your adoption the following resolutions:—

Resolved, By the Massachusetts Historical Society, that we are unwilling to enter upon the business of our annual meeting this day without having placed upon record some formal expression of the profound emotions which have been excited in all our minds and in all our hearts, by the tidings which have reached us during the last few weeks, and more particularly during the last few days;—tidings which at one moment have thrilled us with delight by the glorious assurance that an unnatural and abhorrent rebellion was on the point of being triumphantly suppressed, and which at the next moment have overwhelmed us with grief for the loss of the most valued and most important life in our whole land by a foul and wicked assassination.

Resolved, That the fall of the rebel capital, which had so long defied the strenuous assaults of the Union army, followed as it has been by successive surrenders of the rebel forces, calls for

the most grateful acknowledgments of every American patriot, first, to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, who in his own good time has vouchsafed us these decisive successes; and, next, to Lieutenant-General Grant and the officers and soldiers under his command for their persevering and heroic conduct and courage;—but that we cannot forget how much we are indebted, also, for these glorious results to President Lincoln and his Cabinet, who have superintended the military as well as the civil policy of the government during our great struggle for maintaining the American Union.

Resolved, That in the assassination of President Lincoln we recognise as atrocious and dreadful a crime as ever stained the annals of any age or any land; that his loss to our country is the heaviest which could have befallen it; that his integrity, fidelity, and patriotism, his moderation and magnanimity, and his untiring and successful devotion to the cause of Union and Liberty, followed as they have been by a murder so cruel and so wicked, have secured for him a place in American History, and a place in every loyal heart throughout the land, such as has hitherto been held only by the Father of his Country.

Resolved, That our cordial sympathies are hereby tendered to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward in his sufferings from the inhuman and fiendish assault which has been made upon him and his family; that we pray God that he may live to witness the final reestablishment of the Union for which he has labored so ably and so devotedly, and that as a humble tribute of our regard and respect we unanimously enroll him among the honorary members of our society.

Resolved, That we recognise the duty and the privilege of all good citizens to uphold the constituted authorities of the land in an hour like this, and that we hereby offer to President Andrew Johnson, who has succeeded to the Chief Magistracy under circumstances so impressive and so trying, the most respectful assurance of our sympathy and confidence, with our best wishes for his personal welfare and the success of his administration.

On the seconding of these resolutions, remarks were made by George Livermore, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hedge, the Hon. James Savage, the Rev. Dr. Ellis, Thomas C. Amory, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hopkin, the Rev. A. H. Quint, Leverett Seltonstall, Esq., and the Hon. Richard Frothingham.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The society then proceeded to the business of the annual meeting, and the following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D.; *Vice-Presidents*—Jared Sparks, LL.D., Col. Thos. Aspinwall, A.M.; *Recording Secretary*—Charles

Dean, A. M.; *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D.; *Treasurer*—Hon. Richard Frothingham, A. M.; *Librarian*—Thomas C. Amory, jr., A. M.; *Cabinet Keeper*—Samuel A. Green, M. D.; *Standing Committee*—Hon. Horace Gray, jr., A. M., Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., Leverett Saltonstall, A. M., Charles Folsom, A. M., Amos A. Lawrence, A. M.

COMMEMORATION OF DANTE.—*May 11.* At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, held on Thursday, the President, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, offered the following resolution, under the authority of the Standing Committee:

Resolved, by the Massachusetts Historical Society, that we cannot fail to bear in mind with deep interest that a great historical and literary festival is this day in progress in the beautiful city of Florence, commemorative of the 600th anniversary of the birthday of Dante; that we heartily sympathize with all who are uniting to pay homage to the memory and the genius of that illustrious Christian poet; and that we rejoice that the occurrence of so memorable a jubilee finds Italy in the enjoyment of a national union, for which so many of her noblest sons have so long and ardently labored, and from which she confidently anticipates a revival of her literary and historic renown.

Dr. O. W. Holmes supported the resolution in a felicitous speech, in the course of which he said:

Mr. Longfellow, as is well known to most or all of us, has published two cantos of a translation from the *Divina Commedia*, a precious instalment of a complete translation which he is understood to have made. Mr. Lowell has given proof of his long and profound study of the great poet in his admirable article, Dante, in the *New American Cyclopædia*. Mr. Norton, to whose elegant scholarship we have often been indebted, has helped to naturalize Dante among us by introducing a select circle of readers to the *Vita Nuova*. If we might look beyond our own inclosure we should see our townsman, Dr. Parsons, had anticipated all these accomplished scholars by his faithful and poetical rendering of the few first cantos of the *Inferno*, recently followed by thirteen additional cantos not unworthy of their predecessors.

Some of these gentlemen we might reasonably have hoped to hear from to-day. But Mr. Longfellow, like many of our sweetest forest birds, is not often to be seen when he is singing, and we must let nature's songsters have their own way. Mr. Lowell is for the moment suffering from indisposition, and Mr. Norton, who is so competent to say all that we have said, is, to our regret, not with us.

Who is there, then, to speak of Dante? I fear none at least of those whom we see here to-day.

Certainly I shall not be the one to attempt to do justice to such a task. For, to speak rightly, one must have given years of his life to the study of that vast genius, of that eventful life. We talk of Shakspearean critics, men who have studied Shakspeare as astronomers study the stars, as natural philosophers study the tides. To speak adequately even of a dried fossil, demands the knowledge of a professed paleontologist. If we must have specialists for the class of grasping things, if we must have ticketed experts for the study of mummy-cases,—if none but herpetologists must talk to us of reptiles, and none but Egyptologists of sacred tables, how shall any but a trained *Dantologist*, one who has not only read and entranced himself in those wondrous visions, but read them with the aid of all that erudition can bring to illuminate their obscurity, and pondered their meaning until he has transported himself utterly into the land and the century of their birth, attempt to add to their glory by his tribute?

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, May 3.*—Rev. Martin Moore, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Librarian reported as donations during the past month, four volumes, sixty-seven pamphlets, and a file of the *N. Y. Evening Post* for 1864-5.

Mr. Trask, the historiographer, read a biographical sketch of Rev. Levi Washburn Leonard, D. D., of Exeter, N. H., who died December 12, 1864, aged 74.

Appropriate resolutions on the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, offered by Rev. Henry M. Dexter, were adopted.

Rev. Elias Nason then delivered a eulogy on the late President.

Mr. Sheppard, the Librarian, read a few lines on the death of President Lincoln.

Hon. Henry Wilson followed in a brief eulogy. He corroborated, from personal observation and intercourse with the late President, many of the traits of character that Rev. Mr. Nason had dwelt upon. The nation, he thought, had failed to comprehend fully the character of Abraham Lincoln in all its proportions; but now that he had suddenly fallen in the moment of crowning victory, the people were beginning to do justice to their lost leader. He would pass into history as the foremost man of the age. Mr. Lincoln was a genuine product of our Democratic institutions, and had a living faith in their permanency. His sympathy for the poor and oppressed was hearty and genuine. Of his mind, one characteristic was the power of stating an argument clearly,

and of quickly detecting a fallacy. He had also a felicity of expression. There were many phrases of power and beauty in his letters and speeches. The speech at Gettysburg was instanced as containing some of the noblest utterances of any age.

Brief remarks were also made by Rev. Henry M. Dexter and Rev. Dorus Clarke, after which the meeting was dissolved.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Boston*, April 21. A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, the President, Edward Jarvis, M. D., in the chair.

Hon. Amasa Walker of North Brookfield read a carefully prepared paper on "The Effect of a Mixed Currency in Time of War;" after which a discussion of the views advanced in this paper followed, which was participated in by Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Walker, J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., and David Pulsifer, Esq. The substance of Mr. Walker's paper will be published in a book which he is now preparing for the press.

The President then read a valuable paper on "The Means of Determining the Value of Life in a Community where there are not Complete Records."

Mr. Thornton followed with commendatory remarks upon the services of Mr. Elliott, Actuary of the Sanitary Commission at Washington, D. C., as delegate of the Association to the Berlin Statistical Congress; and on motion of Hon. Amasa Walker it was

Voted, That thanks be presented to our learned and accomplished associate, E. B. Elliott, Esq., for the able manner in which he represented this association as its delegate to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, of which we have abundant evidence in the valuable paper laid before that body by him on the "Military Statistics of the United States of America;" a printed copy of which has been presented to the association.

On motion of J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., it was

Voted, That Mr. Elliott be requested to prepare a report of his observations in matters pertaining to the progress of Statistical Science in Europe, to be read before the association at such time as he may choose.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Newark*, May 18. The First Vice-President, Hon. Richard S. Field, of Princeton, presided, John Rutherford, another of the Vice-Presidents, being also present. Mr. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary, laid before the society a large number

of letters and communications, from other kindred associations and individuals, referring to the operations of the society, some of which were read, among them being one from Mr. George H. McWhorter, transmitting a genealogical account of the ancestry and descendants of the Rev. Alexander McWhorter, D.D., formerly of Newark, several mementoes of whom are in the possession of the society. From Mr. John Pennington, of Philadelphia, were received the original articles of agreement between the Commissioners appointed by the Council of Proprietors of East Jersey and John Lawrence, for running the Division Line between East and West Jersey in 1743.

The Librarian, Mr. Congar, made a report of the additions to the library since the last meeting; the various sources whence the donations were received, showing the wide interest felt in its extension. Among other donations were a large number of rare and valuable pamphlets, left to the society by its late President, the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, together with a portrait of himself and a bust of the late David B. Ogden, of New York, his legal preceptor, who was a Jerseyman by birth.

Mr. Alofsen, the Treasurer, reported a balance in the Treasury of \$188.70, and that the invested funds amounted to \$1,000.

The Committee on Publications reported the issue of another number of the society's proceedings, which had been distributed gratuitously to old members not in arrears.

Mr. Jackson, from the Committee on the Library, reported some progress made in arranging the manuscripts of the society; the papers of Robert Hunter Morris having been fully bound, rendering the information which that valuable collection contains readily accessible. One hundred and twenty feet of additional shelving recently put up, were already nearly filled with the historical treasures that had been waiting for accommodation. The Committee called for additional subscriptions to the library fund, as other more constant and systematic attention was required than could be given by the members of the Committee personally, and such assistance must be paid for.

Several gentlemen nominated at the last meeting were elected members, and new nominations received.

Mr. Whitehead drew attention to the fact that the next meeting of the society in Newark would be held at the time when, two hundred years ago, the first settlers of Newark arrived in the Passaic, an event which for every Jersey man, particularly those residing in the northern and eastern portions of the State, would always possess great interest. It was eminently proper that the two-hundredth anniversary should be

commemorated by suitable ceremonies and exercises, and equally so that the Historical Society should take the initiative steps in the movement. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the officers of the society, be requested to adopt such measures as may be necessary to celebrate in a proper manner in May, 1866, under the auspices of the society, the two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark; that they be authorized to appoint all necessary sub-committees, to solicit the coöperation of the Common Council of the city, and of the citizens generally, in furtherance of their plans, to issue such invitations as they may deem advisable, and that they report at the next meeting of the society the progress made in carrying out the wishes and intentions of the society as herein expressed.

After some remarks by Messrs. Hayes, Duryee, and Haven, the resolutions were adopted.

The society took a recess for dinner, and on convening again in the afternoon, some interesting extracts from a forthcoming volume by the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, upon the history of Cumberland county, were read by the Corresponding Secretary, the portions selected referring to the peculiarities of Provincial finance and currency.

Mr. Joseph P. Bradley then commenced the reading of his promised memoir of the late Hon. William L. Dayton, but after making considerable progress was obliged, by indisposition, to postpone it until the next meeting of the society.

Mr. David A. Hayes presented a narrative of the circumstances connected with the discovery and preservation of the portrait of Aaron Burr, in the possession of the society, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Publications.

The society then adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee, should they resolve to hold a meeting in September.

NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, May 4th, 1865.* At 8 o'clock, J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., the President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and announced that the first proceeding would be the reading of the Librarian's report.

Dr. Stiles, the Librarian, then read a most interesting report.

At the commencement of the second current year (May 1st, 1864), the Library numbered 4,979

bound volumes, and 5,379 unbound volumes and pamphlets; or a total (exclusive of duplicates) of 10,358 titles.

Since that time, there have been added 2,633 bound volumes, and 2,586 unbound volumes and pamphlets; being a total increase (exclusive of duplicates) of 5,219 distinct titles during the past year. Of these 5,219 titles they obtained—

By donation,	3,997
By exchange,	151
By purchase (almost wholly from the special funds),	1,071

Total,	5,219
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The Library, therefore, at this time numbers:

Acquisitions of the first year, 1863-64,	10,358
Increase of the second year, 1864-65,	5,219

Total,	15,577
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The library includes—

A department of English County Histories and Topography, founded by Mr. Charles Storrs; a Dramatic Department, founded by Mr. Gabriel Harrison; a department of French History, supported by the Battell fund; of Works of Art, by the Low fund. Mr. F. P. Buck founds a department for Maine books, and an effort is making to endow a department of Ecclesiastical History. The collection of Long Island Newspapers is already quite large.

Rev. Dr. Storrs then submitted the Report of the Directory.

From this, it appears that the society has 620 active members.

During the year past, thirteen meetings of the society have been held in the rooms, at which the following papers have been presented: From Mr. J. S. Loring, on "The First Signer of the Declaration of Independence;" from A. C. Bradley, Esq., on "The War and the Constitution;" from Mr. J. W. Carrington—a paper which he afterwards kindly repeated at meetings on the Island—on "Hints on Working the Side-Mines of History;" from A. J. Spooner, Esq., on "Montauk Point, its Indian History and Traditions;" from the Rev. A. P. Putnam, on "The History of the Art of Printing;" from J. M. Stearns, Esq., on "The Political and Civil Constitution of the Dutch Government in the New Netherlands;" from Prof. J. A. Draper, on "What we may Learn from Ancient Egypt;" from Col. W. W. H. Davis, on "The Siege of Morris Island, S. C.;" from the Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., on "The Shifting Lights of History;" from Wm. C. Prime, Esq., on "Egypt;" from the Hon. Charles P. Daly, on "The Early Life of Chancellor Kent;" from Professor Erastus Everett, on "Names, Considered as Aids to Historical Research;" from

John F. Aiken, Esq., on "The Life, Times, and Writings of Tasso."

In addition to these meetings of the society, others have been held, under the direction of the Board, at Flushing, Southold, Sag Harbor, Patchogue, and Jamaica, at which also papers have been presented, and questions of local antiquities and history have been mooted and discussed. At the meeting at Southold an interesting paper, prepared for the occasion, was read by J. Wickham Case, Esq., on the Early Settlers and Home-lots of the village.

During the year, the Department of the Natural History of Long Island, which had been in contemplation from the beginning, but the organization of which had been temporarily delayed, has been fully established, and its operations have been in the highest degree successful and gratifying. A committee of five members of the society—three of whom must be members of the Board—has been constituted, to which committee the conduct of this department is specially intrusted, and whose reports, made monthly to the Executive Committee, are through that agency made quarterly to the Board. Monthly meetings of this Committee on Natural History—which are open to all members of the society—are held in their rooms, at which papers are read and themes in this department discussed.

Among the funds established during the year, was a binding fund contributed by Mr. Storrs; and the Hurston Fund, to be devoted to the history of the Holy Land, Egypt, and Greece.

The report of the Treasurer, showing the condition of the funds of the society, given above, was then read. Mr. Congdon said, at the end of his report, that the expenses of the society had been larger during the past two years than they would be in future, from the fact that it was necessary to incur expenses for furniture, alterations, etc. They would therefore be able hereafter to devote some of their funds to the enriching of the collections of the library.

Dr. Storrs moved that the report be accepted, and printed with the other reports. The motion was carried. The same gentleman moved that the next annual meeting be held at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., on the first Thursday in May, 1866, which was agreed to.

The President then announced that since the society's last meeting, the death of the President had occurred, and it had been deemed advisable not to call any meeting on the subject, but to wait till the present meeting for a fitting expression of the sentiment of the society. A minute had been prepared which would be read.

Mr. J. R. Van Cott then read the following

MINUTE :

Abraham Lincoln, inaugurated as President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1861, elected for a second term and reinaugurated on the 4th of March, 1865, died at the seat of Government on the 15th of April by the hand of an assassin. On the 4th of May, 1865, his mortal part was laid in the earth. A great nation, inured to suffering, has poured out its tears like rain upon his sudden grave. The ships, the forts, the public buildings, the private dwellings of the people flying the flag at half-mast and draped in mourning, attest the universal respect, the universal sorrow, for the great patriot and statesman who died a blessed martyr at his weary and dangerous post.

The assassin and the foul conspirators who instigated his crime will go to their place, denounced by the judgment of the whole civilized world as the most atrocious of criminals. The brand of the first Cain is ineffaceably stamped upon the criminals and the crime. They characterize and represent, as they are, the natural sequence of the Rebellion, and make one of the bloody chapters of its infamous history.

Men are great as they represent great ideas. Mr. Lincoln represented the loyal nation, in its devotion to the Union, to its constitutional form of popular government, to the progress of the human race, and to the stability and universality of liberty secured by order and equal laws. These grand ideas were struck at through him. The Divine Providence did not suffer them to fall with him, but rather to gain augmented force, prevalence, and dignity by the death of their illustrious martyr. History, eloquence, the painter's and the sculptor's art, inspired by the love and gratitude of the nation, will eternize his fame.

The brief administration of Mr. Lincoln, crowded with remarkable events, is crowned with trophies of the greatest civic and military achievements. When it began, the flames of rebellion were kindled over half the continent; when it closed, the nation stood upon the threshold of peace. It began with a people divided, not only by sectional lines, but by heterogeneous races and social institutions; before its close it had made sections, races, and social institutions homogeneous, by bringing them under the equal and universal law of liberty. When it began, a widely prevalent political heresy practically subordinated the will of the whole nation to the will of its fractional parts; when it closed, the Constitution and laws of the Union were everywhere recognised as the supreme law of the land. When it began, foreign nations who envied our prosperity and feared our strength, prophesied our disintegration and disastrous failure; when it

closed, all nations acknowledged and all oppressed peoples throughout the earth rejoiced in the assured triumph and perpetuity of the great republic.

These results, so grand, so glorious, so enduring, were achieved in the brief period of his administration under difficulties of appalling magnitude. To suppress the greatest civil war in history, the Chief Magistrate began with an empty treasury, with a handful of troops scattered in garrisons remote from the chief scenes of the struggle, and a few wooden ships at distant stations, or burnt and sunk at the naval depôts. With the credit inspired by his integrity, and the financial faith which the nation had possessed instead, he borrowed sums fabulous in amount; he raised, equipped, disciplined, and fought armies, such as no modern nation had in an equal time ever put into the field; he erected a navy such as in numbers, in novelty and strength of structure, and power of armament, have never been launched upon the seas; he blended and compacted a politically divided people by the fire of patriotism; he gathered up the hoarded strength of the nation and hurled it with destroying energy upon the Titanic revolt, and crushed it, never to rise again. Throughout this exhausting domestic conflict, he exercised a calm wisdom in composing the most perplexed and dangerous complications in the foreign relations of the country, without compromising the national honor or surrendering its rights. Never have portentous national exigencies called out for the exertion of higher powers of statesmanship, and never were the menacing perils of such a crisis more triumphantly overcome. America, saved and united, is Mr. Lincoln's monument; universal freedom its imperishable inscription. Mr. Lincoln was a facile and swift learner in the great school of experience. He soon acquired a knowledge of men, and with great sagacity surrounded himself with statesmen and soldiers whose skill and courage matched the tremendous perils of the crisis, and bore the nation triumphantly to its close. His State papers, the records of our diplomacy, the naval and military exploits of the four years of struggle, have aggrandized the glory of the nation, and will be cherished through all the coming years of the republic.

This great and revered citizen had come to be greatly loved by the people. In his high office, he lost none of the simplicity and native sweetness of his character. His seamed face and gaunt form expressed his homely honesty. His deep clear eyes were ever open to see and reveal the truth. His racy humor and a vein of pensive and pathetic sentiment, were the combined product of tender sensibilities. He was truthful in private and public speech; he never deceived the

people; he cherished no private resentments; he freely forgave his enemies; and dearly loving his country, it was hardly in his nature to hate even his country's bitterest foes. Such a man was made to be loved, and only one hated institution upon the earth could have engendered the forked tongue to slander him and the poisoned fang to kill him.

Such as he was, he has passed from our sight till the heavens are no more.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;
Treason has done its worst; nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further."

The grief of nations has followed no greater ruler to his grave. His character, his services, his fame, embalmed by our love, and gratitude, and tears, we deliver to the faithful keeping of history and to the tender memories of all countries and ages in which the names of great public benefactors shall be revered.

Resolved, That this brief and inadequate estimate of our late beloved President be recorded in the permanent records of this society.

Resolved, That as a permanent memorial of this great American citizen, we will, to-night, found a Lincoln Department of Constitutional History, Law, and Diplomacy, as a help to the education of American statesmen, and as a light to guide the generations which are to follow us in the only safe pathway to national greatness and perpetuity.

In seconding the minute and resolution, the Rev. Dr. Storrs said that they had made no arrangements for speakers on the occasion, and some of those who were invited were unable to come. He called the attention of those present to a portrait of the martyr President, which, being tastefully draped, hung over the President's chair. It was by Carpenter, and was a study from his larger picture. It was pronounced to be a most faithful likeness of Mr. Lincoln, by Mrs. Lincoln, and the President's Private Secretary.

The Hon. Moses F. Odell, who had been invited, took the stand and gave a number of reminiscences of the late President, showing his kindness of heart, his frankness, and his love of truth and justice. He gave many instances illustrating the kindly and genial nature of the man. If, said Mr. Odell, I were asked what were Mr. Lincoln's traits, I should say they were kindness and affection, and if I were asked what was the fault of his character, I should make the same reply. If I were asked how it was that many mistakes happened in the early days of his administration, I should say it must be from the kindness of heart of Mr. Lincoln. I never knew a man, whether he was with him for five minutes or an

hour, that came away without being convinced of his kindness of heart. Another idea which Mr. Odell wished to impress, was the watchfulness which Mr. Lincoln had always exercised over the affairs of the nation. The speaker had often found him in the telegraph-room of the War Department, listening to the news from the seat of war. Mr. Odell related many incidents which had occurred during his intimacy with Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Winslow then addressed the meeting. He was glad that the minute was to be put on the archives of the society. They all knew that they had lost a friend as well as a President and wise counsellor. The world was fast learning that in everything pertaining to statesmanship, Lincoln was the peer of Washington. He thanked the previous speaker for his reminiscences, and for the manner in which he had stood by our departed President. The speaker related an instance where, on a very warm summer afternoon, some one undertook to raise an umbrella over Mr. Lincoln's head, when the latter said, "Well, this enterprise of yours is very commendable, but it is the first time I ever had an umbrella over my head on account of the sun." The party were on a boat to witness some artillery practice with Raphael's repeaters and Dahlgren guns, on the Potomac. On the way to the place of trial Mr. Lincoln gave an account of McClellan's campaign. On the boat were some axes in their places, and the President, going to the stand, took up one of them, and said: "Well, you may talk of your Raphael rifle repeaters and 11-inch Dahlgren guns, but I think I know more about these things. There was a time when I could hold out one of these at arm's length, but I don't think I can do so now; my habits are not so good now." But he did do it, and no one else on the boat was able to do so. The speaker then gravely proceeded to refute the idea advanced by some flippant reporter, that Mr. Lincoln did not read the papers. He also gave several instances showing the humor of the late President, and the tenderness of his heart. He has gone; but the country remained, and justice must be done. He sympathized with the words of the proclamation of the President published that morning, offering a reward for the traitors. The people must be taught that treason is a crime.

At the suggestion of Postmaster Lincoln, Mr. R. C. McCormick, Secretary of State of the Territory of Arizona, was introduced, and proceeded to give some idea of how Abraham Lincoln stood in the opinion of the people on the Pacific coast. He referred to the celebration of the last inauguration in San Francisco as one of the most magnificent displays of loyalty and patriotism that he had ever seen, and here the feeling of love for

him was displayed in an eminent degree. The crowning triumph of Mr. Lincoln's administration was the victory of peace. Mr. Lincoln was buried to-day, but the Rebellion was buried first. It was also a consolation to know that the assassin was buried before. Mr. Lincoln was a pre-eminently kind man, and a pre-eminently just man. All through the West his memory was respected, and the most tender expressions of satisfaction at his acts were uttered, for there was an impression that he was the best man to deal with the erring South. The remarks of the speaker were interspersed with interesting reminiscences.

The Rev. Dr. Farley was the next speaker. He referred to the great grief which had overtaken the nation, and the traits which had made the dead President so much beloved in the West.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden then addressed the meeting. He had never seen Mr. Lincoln, did not know him personally, and never received a favor from him or his Government. He thanked God that he had never doubted him. From the time when he read Mr. Lincoln's speech delivered at the Cooper Institute, the speaker felt confident that he was chosen to carry out the greatest work ever committed to man. There was much talk about the goodness and kind-heartedness of Mr. Lincoln, but nothing about his greatness. But the greatest work in history that had been given to mortal man had been given to him, and he had grappled with it manfully and accomplished it. Four millions of a dusky race raised up to freedom looked upon him—he spoke with reverence—as their saviour. Abraham Lincoln came the nearest to the standard of a true Christian man. Was that not greatness?—was there nothing great in that? He was glad to thus bear his testimony to the greatness of Abraham Lincoln.

The minute and resolution were then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, April 27.* At a special meeting, called to take action on our national bereavement, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered and read by Charles Dexter Cleveland, LL.D. They were adopted unanimously—

Whereas, We recognise in the recent calamity that has fallen upon our republic, in the violent death of our President, an event that not only calls forth a personal grief from every loyal heart, but rises above individual sorrow and forms a crisis in our national life—an epoch in our national history; therefore,

Resolved, That it is peculiarly the duty of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to inquire into the historic meaning of the sad occurrence that has suddenly overwhelmed us; to read in it, as well as may be through tears, the lessons of the past, of which it is the culmination, and the motivations for the future to which it sternly and undoubtedly points.

Resolved, That in the assassination of our beloved Chief Magistrate, our sorrow for the bereavement is as intense as our horror at the crime. A life has been lost which, by a blending of mental and moral qualities in a union of rare completeness, had a hold upon the heart of every loyal citizen, and made the tie that bound him to his Government no less a personal than a civic attachment; and gratefully, therefore, do we bear our earnest testimony to the consummate ability, the enduring faithfulness, the political sagacity, the far-seeing wisdom, the lofty patriotism, the enlarged humanity, the proverbial honesty, and the ever-flowing goodness which marked the character, through his whole term of office, of our late honored and loved President.

Resolved, That while with deep grief we mourn the loss of him who, on the 22d of February, 1861, when he raised the national flag over the State House in which our Constitution was framed, declared, with what now seems prophetic significance, that he would rather be assassinated upon the spot than fail to maintain the great principles of constitutional liberty; and who, in the four years of his able and momentous administration, so nobly and firmly acted up to that declaration, showing at all times a heart beating in full sympathy with the objects of our Constitution, as declared in its preamble, "to form a more perfect union and to secure the blessings of liberty," and crowding into that brief period events and principles of deeper historic interest, and of wider and farther reaching influence than were ever before in so short a time recorded in history—it is peculiarly fitting in the Pennsylvania Historical Society to declare it to be their deepest conviction that, under God, it was the wonderfully tempered energy and prudence, justice and mercy, caution and decision, breadth of view and strength of purpose of Abraham Lincoln that led us triumphantly through the perils of this atrocious rebellion.

Resolved, That by his wise, persistent, and finally successful efforts in crushing the rebellion, and thus breaking down for ever the vilest and most tyrannical oligarchy the sun ever shone upon, by proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, giving immediate liberty to millions long held in bondage, and by his large-hearted humanity everywhere conspicuous, Abraham Lincoln has earned for himself the richest of all blessings,

"the blessings of those who were ready to perish," and has thus engraved his name upon the page of history, for all time to come, as the friend of man.

Resolved, That when we view the parricide's crime, which has thus whelmed our nation in mourning, as the result of a cause—the natural outgrowth of some principle of action—history and its philosophy utter no doubtful teachings; they say, as distinctly as voices from the past can say, that the murderous hand which took the life of the head of our republic is but the symbol of that stealthy, deadly blow which must always, sooner or later, be dealt to any republic when it either cares not or dares not to cast out from its midst the elements that give the lie to the simplest and most fundamental conditions of political liberty; and that our land, as a whole, must either be a unity of homogeneous principles in its parts, or else be dashed into a shapeless wreck by the clashing currents within it.

Resolved, That, in the long catalogue of crimes committed by the slave power against liberty and humanity for the last fifty years—crimes too numerous to recount, and many of them too foul to particularize—consummated in the rebellion, and all the atrocious deeds committed in it, and culminating in the murderous assault upon our Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary, and in that crowning crime of horror, stealthily taking the life of our Chief Magistrate, this same slave power has shown itself to the world in its true character, in acts of malignity and wickedness unparalleled on the page of history, and has shown to us the utter incompatibility of its existence with our own national life.

Resolved, That, as by the avowed declarations of the slaveholders themselves, who quoted the words of the Saviour, "the stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner;" and with bold, but characteristic, blasphemy applied these sacred, heaven-descended words to the foulest of crimes, intending to make it "the corner-stone" of a new government—slavery was the cause and origin of the rebellion—and to extend it indefinitely the purpose, by their own avowal, of those who aimed to destroy our national life; so now it conclusively follows, and should everywhere be held, that there can be no true patriotism without hostility to that "sum of all villainies," and a fixed determination that it shall never be the cause of another rebellion, and no longer, in any way or shape, curse our land.

Resolved, That, while we tender to the wife and children of the illustrious deceased our sincerest sympathies in this their irreparable loss, and fervently pray that they may be sustained under it by Him who alike "gives and takes

away," we, at the same time, rejoice that he has bequeathed to them so rich and precious a legacy of public and private virtues, which they will ever fondly cherish, and which will grow brighter and brighter as time rolls on.

Resolved, That, to our honored Secretary of State, the Hon. William H. Seward, who has conducted our foreign relations with such signal ability and wisdom in a period of unprecedented difficulty; and to his able and courteous Assistant Secretary, Hon. Frederick W. Seward, both prostrated by the dagger and bludgeon of the assassin, we extend our deepest sympathies, fervently praying that a kind Providence may so restore them to health and strength that they may be able again to labor for their country, in years to come, with the same ability as they have in years past.

Resolved, That, to our new President, Andrew Johnson, thus suddenly called to his high station, we pledge our earnest support, with fervent prayers that he may be guided in all his varied and responsible duties by Infinite Wisdom; rejoicing that, in the patriotism and firmness of his past life, as well as in his recent public declarations that "treason is the highest of all crimes," we have the fullest assurance that, while he will show mercy to their misguided and deluded followers, he will visit the guilty authors and leaders of the rebellion, however numerous they may be, with the punishment they so richly deserve; so that peace, tranquillity, and unity may be restored to every part of our land, and that thus a warning be left to traitors for all coming time.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society, held April 24, 1865, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Librarian respectfully request of the clergy of this city copies of their sermons or addresses, printed or in manuscript, given in their churches on the 19th of April, and also of such special allusions to the national bereavement as were made by them on the Sundays preceding and following. And that a request be made to all associations and other public bodies for copies of their addresses and resolutions on this sad event.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, January 26.* Special Meeting.—The President, Frederic de Peyster, in the chair. This meeting was called to honor the memory of Hon. Edward Everett. After a brief address by the President, Chancellor Ferris of the New York University submitted an appropriate Preamble and Resolution. The President read a letter from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

The society was addressed by Charles P. Kirkland, Professor H. B. Smith, Samuel Osgood, William C. Bryant, George Bancroft, and Hiram Ketchum. The Preamble and Resolutions were then adopted.

Feb. 7.—The President in the chair. Several valuable donations to the library were reported, and after the election of new members the privilege of the society during their lives was granted to Mrs. Mary E. Bradish, and Miss Bradish, daughter of the late lamented President.

Mr. Henry C. Van Schaack, of Manlius, N. Y., read the paper of the evening, entitled "A Non-agenarian and his Associates of the Old School."

The Recording Secretary announced a series of lectures before the society by Dr. Draper.

Resolutions were then adopted expressing the sense of the society on the death of Hon. William C. Noyes and Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D.

Note on Books.

Eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, delivered before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston, May 3d, 1865, by Rev. Elias Nason, Member of the Society. Boston, William V. Spencer, 1865. 8vo., 28 pp.

THE Genealogical Society, like other associations, met to deplore the loss which the whole country had sustained. Mr. Nason, whose eloquence is well known, pronounced a eulogy which will endure and be admired. The simple life of a man with no apparent powers or gifts to elevate him above his fellows, becomes, from the events in which he took a part, great, heroic, sublime. A man of the people, and remaining as he was—of no soaring genius, of no surpassing talent—plain, homely, without experience in diplomacy, government, or war—with nothing but intrinsic honesty, a shrewd appreciation of men, a sincere trust in God's overruling Providence—he ruled, and with success, a nation of thirty millions in its darkest trial, and carried it through the most terrible civil war in the war-stained page of human history. He is not great, he is not a hero,—but what hero, what great man of earth accomplished as much?

Miscellany.

MR. S. G. DRAKE is preparing a fine edition of "The Old Indian Chronicle."

AN edition of Madame Knight's Journal, with rich new matter, is to appear, edited by William Reade Deane, Esq., (Box 1470) Boston, a labor of love and of years.



Yours Truly
J. B. F. F. F. F. F.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.]

JULY, 1865.

[No. 7.]

General Department.

THE ABBÉ J. B. A. FERLAND,

AUTHOR OF A HISTORY OF CANADA, LIFE OF BISHOP DU PLESSIS, NOTES ON THE REGISTER OF QUEBEC, REVIEW OF BRASSEUR DE BOURBORG, &c.

CANADA has recently experienced a severe loss in the death of the Abbé Ferland, one of her ablest historical writers, whose labors have been known and appreciated not only in his own province, but in this country and Europe.

Mr. Ferland was born December 25th, 1805, in the city of Montreal, of a family which, in the person of Francis Frelan, or Ferland, of Poitou, had been one of the first to settle on Isle Orleans in the early days of the colony. His father, Anthony Ferland, dying young, his mother, Elizabeth Lebrun de Duplessis, daughter of one of the four French advocates who remained in Canada after the conquest, removed in 1813 to Kingston, where young Ferland was educated under the care of Mr. Gaulin, afterwards bishop, who, seeing his precocious talent, secured his entrance into the seminary of Nicolet. Here he attracted the attention of Mgr. Plessis, and continued to merit it by his talent, his application, and his uniformly excellent conduct. At seventeen he became the bishop's secretary. Returning, however, to Nicolet, he taught history, belles-lettres, rhetoric, and philosophy. After pursuing his divinity studies, he was ordained priest, September 14, 1828, and the same day appointed Vicar of Quebec.

He exercised the ministry subsequently at Riviere du Loup, and St. Roch at Quebec. During the cholera of 1834 he was

hospital chaplain in that city. He was next pastor at St. Isidore, Sainte Foye, Sainte Anne de Beaupré and St. Fereol, but in 1841 returned to Nicolet as Superintendent of Studies, and in 1848 became Superior of the Seminary. From 1850 he was attached to the cathedral of Quebec, member of the Bishop's Council, Chaplain of the Military Hospitals, and Professor in the University Laval.

In this active life, where he distinguished himself as a disinterested, modest, retiring but zealous clergyman, there seems little room left for the pursuit of any studies of predilection. But to the willing all things are possible. No clergyman was more attentive to his flock, more ready to confront pestilence, the cholera or the typhus, or endure the long fatigues of periods of sickness, than the modest, but ever cheerful Abbé Ferland. His devotion to those dying of ship fever at Grosse Isle, won him the gratitude and respect of all. His studies were not pursued at the sacrifice of the slightest duty, or what a sensitive conscience could consider as such. Being very methodical, his day was distributed with precision, and he followed his plan of life with unswerving regularity.

Yet his modesty kept him long comparatively unknown. Rich in study, style, facts, and ideas—conscientious, accurate, it was not till after the age of forty that he appeared as a writer.

The trashy history of Canada by Brasseur de Bourbourg had so misrepresented his early protector, Bishop Plessis, that Mr. Ferland entered the arena in a review full of ability and erudition, published in 1853 at Quebec, and reprinted in France, entitled, "Observations sur un Ouvrage intitulé Histoire du Canada, &c."

The familiarity he displayed with the sources of Canadian history, his pleasing style, his masterly grasp of the whole subject, drew on him felicitations from all sides, and a general wish was expressed for a history of Canada from his pen.

He followed this by his "*Notes sur les Registres de Notre Dame de Quebec*," opening the neglected field of family history in Canada, and giving a most interesting little sketch even to the general reader. His "*Journal d'un Voyage sur les Côtes de la Gaspésie*," appeared in 1861, and an article on "*Labrador*," published in the *Annals of the Association for the Propagation, of Quebec*, which he edited for some years, was reprinted in a volume styled "*La Littérature Canadienne*." These placed him among the first Canadian writers, and are remarkable for their charming style and irresistible interest.

His "*Cours d'Histoire du Canada*," of which the first volume appeared in 1861, resulted from his series of lectures at the University Laval. Appointed Professor in the Faculty of Arts, June 10, 1855, and elected Dean of the Faculty, March 18, 1864, he had the honor of inaugurating the public courses of the University. From 1858 to 1862 he drew an attentive audience to the lectures, in which he unrolled the dramatic history of his native province. The interval between his appointment and the opening of the course was spent in part in a visit to Europe, devoted to exact, minute, and scrupulous examination of the public archives and private collections.

His work was hailed by all Canadians as a most noble contribution to their literature; "the noblest monument yet erected to their national glories;" and he displayed in it all the qualities of a great historian. Exact and persistent in research, every accessible source had been explored; his judgment, matured by study and discipline, enabled him to grasp the subject and treat it in a masterly manner; while his natural gaiety of disposition gave his writings a charm that render his work not only the most thorough history of Canada that has yet appeared, but also the most attractive in style.

Mr. Garneau's work, so creditable to that author, had initiated the new era of history in Canada: Mr. Ferland brought to the field of historic literature, patience, research, skill, and narrative power; and no one showed greater respect to Mr. Ferland than his brother historian.

Unfortunately Mr. Ferland was not spared to complete his work. During its progress he published the life of Monseigneur Plessis in 1863,* since translated into English;† and just after its appearance, in July, 1863, he was struck with paralysis. His naturally strong constitution enabled him to recover from this first attack, and his friends hoped for his ultimate recovery; but his sedentary life and close application had determined the character of the malady, which had but given a manifestation of its power. On Sunday, the 8th of January, 1864, after saying mass and preaching at St. Patrick's Church, he suddenly sank down. He was at once taken to his room, and in spite of all medical aid, expired between ten and eleven o'clock at night.

His funeral was a striking expression of the general grief at his loss; for, speaking both French and English, he was equally known and appreciated by all classes.

Of the writer he was an early friend, and was ever ready to aid his researches. His goodness had no limit. He was always ready to examine, compare, extract, to aid those like him engaged in the study of American history; and other American writers have no less profited by the labors of the modest, accurate Abbé Ferland, whose friendship was an honor in itself.

His second volume was going through the press at the moment of his death, and will, it is hoped, be completed by a competent hand, to give us all the labors of one whose lectures threw so much light on Canadian history, rectified so many errors, dissipated so many obscurities.

He was a man of very retiring disposition, and his portrait has been preserved we may say by accident, some friends hav-

* In the *Foyer Canadien*, Quebec, 1863.

† Biographical Notice of Joseph Octave Plessis, Bishop of Quebec. Translated by T. B. French. Quebec, 1864. 8vo. 177 pp.

ing drawn him almost perforce into the gallery of Mr. Livernois, who, himself a zealous reproducer of all Canadian portraits ancient and modern, gladly availed himself of the opportunity to take a striking photograph likeness of Mr. Ferland, which the engraver has well reproduced.

CURIOUS PAMPHLET ON THE MASSACRE OF THE CONESTOGOE INDIANS BY THE PAXTON BOYS.

THE following pamphlet is one of those printed soon after the terrible affair at Lancaster, in which the remnant of the once powerful Susquehannas, Andastogues, or Conestogoes, the tribe of Logan, was swept away by a band of lawless men.

The pamphlet has a value as a monument of language in America, being written in a Scotch or North of Ireland dialect, which will explain the origin of some Americanisms. It contains 7 pp.:

A
Dialogue,
Between
Andrew Trueman
And
Thomas Zealot;
About the killing the Indians
At
Canneestogoe
And
Lancaster
Printed at *Ephesus*
Andrew and Thomas.

And. Whar ha' you been aw this Time, Tom?

T. Whar I have been! Whar you should ha' been too, Andrew, fechtin the Lord's Battles, and killing the Indians at *Lancaster* and *Canneestogoe*.

A. How mony did you kill at Canneestogoe?

T. Ane and Twenty.

A. Hoot Man, there were but twenty awthegether, and fourteen of them were in the Gaol.

T. I tell you we shot six and a wee ane, that was in the Squaw's Belly; we sculped

three; we tomhawked three; we roasted three and a wee ane; and three and a wee ane we gave to the Hogs; and is not that ane and twenty, you Fool.

A. How many did you kill in the Gaol?

T. We kilt them aw, men women and eans.

A. Did you count them?

T. No faith! I staid in the Street, for Fear of them De'ils, the Highlandmen.

A. Were you not frechtened to fecht so many Indians?

T. Indeed were we: But we did no' let them fecht Us. We Kilt them at the Manor just as they getting out of their Beds in the Morning: And the Gued Folks of *Lancaster* had taken away aw the Guns, Tomhawks, and long knives, from them, that were in the Gaol.

A. How many were you?

T. Not quiet fifteen hundred: But if any Body had mislested us, we would ha' been joined by five Thousand, that would ha' foucht the *Quackers*, as well as the Heathens.

A. But did you think it recht, *Tom*, to kill the Women and the Weans?

T. Some of us did not, as soon as auld Saunders kent that (you know he has been an Elder this thirty Year) when he gaid about Duty, the Night before, he sung the 137 *Psalm*, where it says, "happy surely shall he be, they tender little ones, who shall lay hold upon, and them shall dash against the Stones," And he read the 15 *Chapter* of 1 *Samuel*.

A. So you did all this in the Name of the Lord.

T. Aye, to be sure. We were aw *Presbyterians*. But that wild chiel, *Charly Breulluchan* shot an Indian's Doug, while auld *Saunders*'s was saying Grace till half a Pint of Whisky. I doubt he has the Pope, or the Heegh-Kirk in his Guts.

A. I am afraid all this is wrong. I am a *Presbyterian*, you know, as well as yourself. But I would fain hope that I am a Christian also. Jesus Christ is the Prince of *Peace*, and ha taught us the Doctrine of forgiving even our Enemies, as we expect that our heavenly Father will forgive us. I am afraid that you have done amiss.

Many Things were permitted to the Jews because of the hardness of their Hearts, which the Light of the Gospel has discovered to be wrong. But even the Jews paid the greatest Regard to their Treaties, And these Indians by Treaty have been acknowledged to be our Friends.

The *Gibeonites* were spared on Account of the publick Faith plighted to them, tho' obtained by Fraud and Falsehood. And the *Schechem* had committed a Crime, for which he ought to have suffered Death: Yet after Peace was made, we find the good old Patriarch *Jacob*, on his Death-Bed, bitterly cursing his Sons, for breaking the Peace. Instruments of Cruelty are in your Habitations. O my soul come not thou into your Secrets, unto your Assembly, mine Honour be not thou united: For in your Anger you have slain Man, and in yourself will you houghed Cattle. Cursed be your Anger for it was fierce; and your Wrath for it was cruel. I pray that you may not be dispersed or scattered in the true *Israel* of God.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND OF THE NEW ENGLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE taste for sumptuous printing has reached our historical societies, and some of the recent issues of the two societies we have named are exceedingly beautiful. The object of the associations being utilitarian, the various volumes of collections and proceedings were issued generally very creditably, but as generally in quite an ordinary shape. The Massachusetts Historical Society, as became its priority, opened a new era in its series of Proceedings, beginning with the year 1855, and forming now five volumes, which in point of taste, typography, paper, and illustration, leave nothing to desire.

The New England Historic-Genealogical Society has issued within a few months, in a form equal to any of the Mansell or Houghton books, "The Tercentenary Celebration of the Birth of Shakspeare," 8vo.

71 pp., printed by Reed & Avery; and "Tribute to the Memory of Edward Everett," 8vo. 97 pp.; both of which were, we believe, issued also on large paper. The "Eulogy on President Lincoln," elsewhere noticed, although handsomely printed, does not enter into this category.

From the press of the New York Historical Society we have had, handsomely printed by Trow, "An Inquiry into the Authenticity of Documents concerning a Discovery in North America, claimed to have been made by Verrazano," a paper fully discussed in our last number.

But the "Commemoration of the Conquest of New Netherland, on its two Hundredth Anniversary, by the New York Historical Society," New York, 1864, 8vo.; and more especially the large paper edition, so lavishly illustrated, come into the circle of elegant books.

Of the eloquent and impressive address of Dr. J. Romeyn Brodhead, the historian of New York, who, on the occasion of that commemoration, took such a masterly view of the effects of the event celebrated, an event on which turned, in a manner, the future destiny of America, we need not enter here. It was sketched at the time briefly in our columns. To some the conquest of New Netherland may seem a matter of little weight. A Dutch colony, weak and neglected, lying between rising English provinces, was apparently no great prize, but Mr. Brodhead well observes:

"If instead of becoming the connecting link between the British-American plantations, our State had been annexed to Canada by Louis the Fourteenth, the Iroquois would have been rapidly exterminated, the dominion of France on this continent would have grown impregnable, no Wolfe would have scaled the heights of Abraham, and no such Revolution could have happened as that which produced our nation. New France, including the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, might yet have possessed her 'broad armed ports' at Quebec, Manhattan, and New Orleans; and a Bourbon might still have dated the instructions of his viceroy at Versailles. Instead of Ca-

nada and Nova Scotia, New England and Virginia, deprived of the sympathy of New York, might have been receiving orders from Whitehall. But the confirmation of British supremacy in New Netherland was the augury of our national independence."

Such is his philosophic view of the operation of that English grant, which he justly stigmatized as "the most impudent, as it was the most despotic instrument ever recorded in the colonial archives of Great Britain."

With pardonable pride he traces the influence of the Dutch element thus violently embodied into the great colonial empire of England in the New World, and shows its importance in a general appreciation of our national progress.

In almost as sumptuous style, and certainly in one of great beauty, the Society gives "The Beginning of America: a Discourse delivered before the New York Historical Society on its Fifty-ninth Anniversary, Tuesday, November 17, 1863, by Erastus C. Benedict."

While Mr. Brodhead advocates the Dutch, Mr. Benedict has taken the still more popular cause of the Pilgrim Fathers. To him their colony is the beginning of America—meaning thereby the United States—totum pro parte. To use his own language, "In the Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth were first laid the permanent foundations of the great American nation."

After a eulogy on their character, reverent, devout, consistent, generous, and tolerant, he discusses the newly formed claims in behalf of Popham and Gorges, recently set up by our Northern friends.

The latest of the issues of the Society, rivalling anything before us in its general appearance, with its antique type, clear paper, and attractive form, is "An Address delivered before the New York Historical Society on its Sixtieth Anniversary, Tuesday, November 22, 1864; by Frederic de Peyster, President of the Society," 8vo., 76 pp., 1865.

Mr. de Peyster, after paying a tribute to the memory of his predecessor, the Hon.

Luther Bradish, enters into the early political history of New York; the struggles of the Dutch for the rights of English subjects; the subsequent important era of Jacob Leisler; the times which gave Zenger's trial its great political importance; the public services of New York's honored son, Rip Van Dam. The address is a contribution to New York history, which, ably continuing the picture drawn by Mr. Brodhead, gives in intense and eloquent periods the political history of the colony, from the conquest by Charles II. to the conquest by the people. This address, like that of the previous year, is issued on large paper for the votaries of that most enticing form of good books.

Still more recently comes to us, in a typographical form to keep pace with the other issues, "Proceedings of the New York Historical Society on the announcement of the Death of Luther Bradish, President of the Society, October, 1863. New York, 1865. 8vo. 26 pp."

A tribute to the late president, than whom none better deserved a worthy memorial. The remarks of Mr. King, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Benedict, and the letter of Mr. Lawrence, picture well the traits of that character which was so high a type of Christian, social, official, and literary excellence.

The memorial is accompanied by a portrait on steel by Burt, engraved at the expense of a few gentlemen of the society, who responded eagerly to the idea when suggested by Mr. John B. Moreau, for we think we do not err in ascribing to that public-spirited gentleman the merit of initiating the work. The engraver has been most successful in his portraiture of Mr. Bradish, and no less so in producing a most artistic work, if we may believe the spontaneous tribute of praise from other engravers.

NICHOLAS PERROT.

THERE has long existed in manuscript a work, embarrassed in style, confused in matter, but still authentic and valuable, entitled, "Memoire sur les Mœurs, Cous-

tumes, et Relligion de Sauvages de l'Amérique Septentrionale," written by Nicholas Perrot, towards the close of the seventeenth century.

De la Potherie used it, Charlevoix used it, Lafiteau used it, Ferland used it, Shea used it, and still it lay unpublished. It has at last appeared in a duodecimo of 341 pages, published at Leipzig and Paris by A. Franck, and edited by Rev. J. Tailhan, of the Society of Jesus, who has overwhelmed Perrot's 156 pages of text with nearly two hundred of notes, which do not seem to us of sufficient value to have so added to the size of the work. They are not exhaustive, as they embrace few references to American works, and the mere references to other works would have sufficed in most cases for the student.

From his note on Perrot, we draw the following sketch of a worthy whom the West should honor.

Nicholas Perrot was born in 1644, and came early in life to Canada. His studies at Quebec seem to have been broken off by necessity, and he entered the service of the missionaries, and reaching the west, soon became familiar with the life and languages of the western tribes. After a time he left them, to act as trader and push his own fortunes. According to de la Potherie he was the first to open trade with the Pottawatomies in their own villages (ii. 89). He acquired great influence with them and with their neighbors, the Menomonees and the Foxes, and received the name of *Metamenens* (Little Maize). The Foxes on one occasion, at least, showed the sincerity of their friendship, rescuing him from the Miamis, who were bent on taking his life. At this time, however, he was well received by the Miamis and Maskoutens, at their village at the head of Fox River, and honored with a guard. Having been invited to a banquet by the chief of the latter tribe, he profited by the occasion to address the warriors of the two tribes, and formed a kind of alliance with them, to the great displeasure of the Pottawatomies.

After pushing his way in all directions for some years, Perrot, in the spring of 1670, joined a flotilla of canoes starting

from Green Bay for Montreal, and carrying no less than 900 men. They reached that city safely, but troubles occurred which enabled Perrot to show his ability and his knowledge of the Indian character. He went to Quebec with the Ottawa chief, and M. de Courcelle, the governor, struck with his merit, sent him west as guide and interpreter to M. de Lusson, named delegate to treat with the western tribes. To this officer Perrot rendered the most essential service. In person or by message, he convoked all the tribes to a grand council at Saut Ste. Marie. Nearly all responded, and on the 14th of June, 1671, de Saint Lusson, in their presence, took possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV.

For some years after this we find no mention of his doings, and his own Memoir throws no light on the point. We know that he acquired one of the twenty-five *congés* for the Indian trade, through the aid of M. Bellinzani, one of the chief clerks in the Department of the Marine under Colbert. He married in this interval Madeleine Raclos, and established himself on Rivière Puante, in the seignury of Becancourt.

In 1684, Mr. de la Durantaye, on receiving orders from Governor de la Barre to march against the Onondagas with all the Western Indians whom he could gather, at once called on Perrot to aid him in rousing the spirit of the canton. He readily gave his services, and accompanied the dusky warriors of the west on their eastward march to join the fruitless expedition of de la Barre. When that fell through, Perrot returned to the colony, but was, in the spring of 1685, sent back with extensive powers.

On his way he restored peace between the Foxes on the one side, and the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Sioux on the other, by restoring to a Chippeway chief his daughter, held captive by the Foxes. After taking command at the Bay, he went up the Fox River to the town of the Miamis and Maskoutens, descended the Wisconsin to its mouth, and mounted the Mississippi to the Sioux country. Here he built a fort, which is said to have been on the left

bank of the Mississippi, about 250 miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin (Charlevoix, iii. 398).

Denonville, the successor of de la Barre, did not, however, approve such distant expeditions, and sent orders to Perrot to return to Green Bay. This command placed Perrot in a position of great difficulty. "I could not," says he, "obey without abandoning the goods which I had induced merchants to advance to me for my voyage. I was then in the Sioux country, where the frost had broken all our canoes. I was compelled to spend the summer there, during which I endeavored to get canoes to return to Michillimackinac, but they did not arrive till the fall" (1686).

Soon after reaching Green Bay he received orders from the Marquis de Denonville to collect all the French and Indians in his department, and march eastward, so as to coöperate with him in a campaign against the Senecas. While visiting the various tribes to induce them once more to send out war parties, a thing requiring some address after the miserable collapse of de la Barre's campaign, a body of 1,500 Foxes, Maskoutench, and Kikapooes, going out against the Sioux, formed a plot to rob Perrot's post and massacre all the French. On his return he discovered the plot, and by ingeniously creating exaggerated ideas of his force, and securing the chiefs, delivered himself and his countrymen from danger.

In the spring of 1687 he reached Michillimackinac with the forces he had collected, and finding that de la Durantaye, the chief commander in the west, had marched for the east, he followed after, in vain endeavoring, as de la Durantaye had done, to persuade the Ottawas to join him. He overtook that commander at Detroit, and they together joined the forces of M. de Denonville.

Perrot had already been in financial difficulty, but hoped by the result of his recent trading to deliver himself from all his embarrassments. Unfortunately new trials awaited him. On setting out on Denonville's campaign, he had for safety deposited his furs at the Mission House of St. Francis

Xavier, at Green Bay; during his absence the mission buildings took fire and were totally destroyed.

He had credit, however, to secure a new supply of goods, and set out again with new powers from the governor, after having used his influence to restore peace with the Five Nations. When he reached his fort on the Mississippi, the Sioux received him with honor, and on the 8th of May, 1689, at Post St. Antoine, Perrot took formal possession of the country in the name of the king; Father Joseph J. Marest, Messrs. Bois Giullot, commander at Wis-koucha, Caumont, and others, being present.

Returning to Montreal, he saved at Mackinac some Iroquois, whom the Ottawas had taken and were about to torture. But while Perrot was thus laboring to have the late treaty observed by the Western tribes, he found on reaching Montreal that the Five Nations had again renewed the war and destroyed Lachine.

Frontenac, who arrived opportunely in this moment of distress, dispatched Perrot to the west with Louvigny, in May, 1690; and in his reports to the home government bears testimony to his worth, styling him "an inhabitant of this country, who, the long practice and knowledge he possesses of the humor, manners, and language of all the upper nations, has acquired great credit among them."

His influence at Mackinac was indeed needed. The fickle Indians, struck with amazement with the affair at Lachine, believed the French cause lost, and the Ottawas again showed disaffection. Perrot succeeded in preventing any union with the Iroquois, and stimulated the sending of small parties which greatly harassed the western Iroquois cantons.

On reaching Wisconsin he proceeded to the Mississippi, establishing a new post near the mouth of the Wisconsin. His services as a pacificator were almost immediately required; the Miamis, Mascoutens, and Outagamis having taken up the hatchet against the Sioux and Chippeways.

After discovering a lead mine, twenty-one leagues above the Moingwena, which

long bore his name, he was ordered, in 1692, to take post among the Miamis on the Maramag. In this position he was constantly engaged in preventing wars between the tribes; and it was at this time that he was plundered of everything by the Ottawas, and condemned to be burnt; the timely arrival of his old friends, the Foxes, alone saving him.

Some of the tribes would have resented his wrongs by war, but this Perrot prevented. Had Frontenac lived, he would doubtless have been indemnified; but that governor dead, his successor recalled all the French beyond Mackinaw, and Perrot returned to the St. Lawrence, after all his toils, exposures, and dangers, a ruined man.

Conceiving himself wronged by parties at Montreal, he brought a lawsuit, which he lost. An application to the government for a pension failed.

He lived for some years, appearing occasionally as interpreter, as at Montreal in 1701, and holding the position of captain of the militia of his district. He died subsequent to 1718.

EARLY NOTICES OF BALLOONING AND ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

[THE following paragraphs are translated from entries in the Diary of Benjamin Franklin Bache, grandson of Dr. Franklin, when a schoolboy at Passy, near Paris. At the date of the first entry, he was in his fifteenth year.]

1784. *Thursday, January 15th.*—An aerostatic globe one hundred feet in diameter has been constructed at Lyons. It is to start to-day. If the wind should be south-east it would come; but it blows very hard from the south-west.

Wednesday, January 28th.—At last the aerostatic balloon has started from Lyons with seven men, but it fell soon afterwards, and very near to the place of its departure.

Tuesday, March 2d.—I have been to the Champ de Mars, to an experiment in which a person named Blanchard was to direct the aerostic globes, and take a natural philosopher with him; but many accidents

having happened upon the spot, he was compelled to ascend without the wings by means of which he was to guide himself, and without the natural philosopher who was to perform the experiments, so that this was nothing but a repetition of what Mr. Charles performed at the Tuileries on the first of December, 1783. He came down in an hour very near the starting place.

Saturday, May 22d.—Mr. Delon, who possesses the animal magnetism, has asked the French Academy to examine his secret. The Academy has named several persons for that purpose, among others my grandpapa, at whose house the commissioners are assembled to-day with Mr. Delon, who, after having magnetised many sick persons, they are gone into the garden to magnetise some trees. I have been present at it; it thus occurred: Mr. Delon has made many passes towards a tree with a cane, then they brought a young man with his eyes bandaged, whom Mr. Delon had brought with him (and whom he had cured of a paralysis, which extended over half of his body, by means of animal magnetism, in the space of three weeks). They made him embrace several trees for two minutes. At the first three trees which he held in this way, he said that he felt a numbness which redoubled at each tree; finally, at the fourth, he remained by the tree and no longer answered; then he fell, and they carried him upon the turf, where he made many singular contortions; then he suddenly arose.

Wednesday, June 23d.—To-day, at three-quarters after four, there started from Versailles an enormous balloon filled with air rarified by heat, and carrying Mr. Pilatre de Rozier and another person named Prouts. It came down at half after six between Champlatreux and Chantilly. Thus it travelled twelve leagues in three-quarters of an hour. I saw it pass over Passy at five o'clock, and disappear at ten minutes after five. It was hidden in a cloud, and they met with snow, which reached the earth in rain.

Sunday, July 11th.—The Abbé Miot and Mr. Jarmuet have constructed an

aerostatic balloon more than one hundred feet high by eighty-four feet, or thereabouts, in horizontal diameter, and they have advertised it with much emphasis as certain of its success, and have made a subscription, according to which the subscribers are to be present at four trials of the means of guiding it, and then to make experiments upon the air at a very great height. The first trial was fixed for to-day at the garden of the Luxembourg, at twelve precisely. The balloon was to carry four men. As it was by means of air rarified by fire, the balloon took fire, and the trial did not succeed. The King of Sweden, and many other personages of consideration, waited until three o'clock, and the infuriated people rushed upon the balloon and tore it to pieces; every one carried off some samples of it, some of the pieces large enough to make quilts, and I believe that the authors would have experienced the same fate, if they had not been escorted by a detachment of the French Guards. They have not yet given any account to the public of the money which they received.

Tuesday, July 13th.—I rose very early, as likewise all the family, to go see a balloon which the Duke of Chartres has caused to be constructed; it is enormous, in the form of a cylinder, terminated by two hemispheres. It is to be filled with inflammable air. We have, therefore, been to Saint Cloud, where we believed that it was to start, but it has been postponed to another day.

In the evening I went to St. Cloud with Alexandre, to learn for certain when it would start. I inquired of a gentleman of my acquaintance who was at this time guarding the balloon. He told me that it would be Thursday.

Thursday, July 15th.—I went again to St. Cloud to see the balloon start; it was in the shape of a cylinder, terminated by two hemispheres thirty feet in diameter, 3,000 cubic feet in bulk. It had two wings in the gallery which was suspended underneath the balloon. It rose with four persons; among others the Duke of Chartres. They were soon lost to sight in the clouds, which were very thick, and wherein they

met with a very violent storm; but they rose above it and met with the sun, which expanded the air of their balloon so much, as they were unable to open the valve of it, that they were obliged to tear it, and they landed about two miles from the starting point.

Sunday, September 19th.—I went with my grandpapa to the Abbé Armons' to see the balloon of the Messrs. Roberts Brothers which was about to start; I pointed the telescope; at eleven o'clock everything was ready, and the balloon should have started. My grandpapa was playing chess, and told me to inform him as soon as I saw it start. Three minutes before twelve I heard a cannon fired, and a minute afterwards I saw the balloon rise. Everybody was looking. The wind was south, a little to the west. I leave the Abbé's, and come with a telescope to take my place upon the roof of our house, where I found Mr. Williams. Every one looked through the telescope in turn. At last it disappeared from us behind a house, but having ascended the highest chimney, we again perceived it for a moment, but then it disappeared from our eyes at half-past twelve. It was seen by many persons on its way, and descended at six o'clock of the same day at the chateau of Beuvry, in Artois, fifty leagues from Paris.

It was in the shape of a cylinder, terminated by two hemispheres. I have not been able to learn its dimensions. The aeronauts tried to drive a little against the wind by means of little oars which they had, but this did not succeed.

1785. *Friday, January 14th.*—Dr. Jefferies is come to see my grandpapa; he and Mr. Blanchard crossed the sea on the 7th of January, from Dover to Calais, in an aerostat.

Saturday, January 15th.—Mr. Blanchard and his companion were to dine at our house to-day, but only Dr. Jefferies has come. They started from Dover with their balloon already full of holes. After having been over the sea for an hour, their balloon, still losing its gas, sank considerably. This accident compelled them to throw out all their ballast; this having again happened

several times, they were compelled to throw out, *First*, all the ornaments of their car, namely, the painted cloth and the garlands which adorned it; *Secondly*, all their clothes except their shirts, and Mr. Jefferies a cork vest, which he had provided for himself, to be able to exist for some time upon the sea, if he was obliged to come to that extremity (and, indeed, they had thought of it, but Mr. Blanchard opposed it), and in two hours and three-quarters they came down on the top of a tree, where they remained for twenty-eight minutes in their shirts, and from there they went to Calais, where they have been carried as if in triumph.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

LETTERS FROM THE LEE PAPERS.

CHARLES LEE TO JOHN HANCOCK.
Baltimore, March ye 21st, 1778.

SIR:

At the earnest desire of the gentlemen of this place, I have pass'd this day in examining the works thrown up for the defence of the Town against shipping. I find 'em, according to the best judgment I am able to form, in general well concerted, and believe when they are completed, that the Town will (in military phrase) be *hors d'insult*.—As I was assured at Philadelphia by the Delegates of Virginia and Carolina, that there was not a single field Engineer in their Provinces, I have ventured to engage a Mr. Mossenbach, a young German, who, from the conversation I have had with him, seems to be a sufficient master of the business. I hope the Congress will approve of the step.

I must now, Sir, beg leave to express my concern that my conduct in administering an oath to the disaffected in Long Island should have brought down such a thundering stigma on my head. I myself saw and confessed the irregularity of the proceeding. There is likewise no man

more sensible than myself of the necessity of bridling in time the impetuosity and license of the military. But as I had receiv'd orders from the Congress to take every step for the security of N. York, as I had reason to expect the enemy every hour, as I thought the least delay might be of the most dangerous consequence, and, above all, as I was conscious of neither being actuated by spleen, passion, caprice, nor prejudice, but merely and purely by apprehensions for the public safety, I postponed all considerations, and hazarded so irregular a measure. I confess that I expected a reprimand, but flattered myself that it might have been conveyed to me in a less severe manner than by a public resolve.—As I consider the Congress as the most respectable sovereign in the world, (indeed in my opinion it is the only legitimate one,) their public censure sinks deep in my spirit, and I sincerely wish that a natural warmth of temper and (if I may so express it) an immoderate zeal for the rights and safety of this country may never hurry me a second time into any measure which may so justly merit reprehension.

I am, Sir, with the greatest respect,
Your most ob't and humble ser't,

CHARLES LEE.

From Dr. Wm. Shippen, Jr., to R. H. Lee.

Camp, White Plains, Sept'r 12th, 1778.

We have wrote several letters to you on Gen'l Lee's situation, informing you that there are many very good officers in Camp who approve of his conduct on the 28th, and are surprised at the sentence of the Court Martial, such as Gates, Knox, Lincoln, Parsons, McDougal, &c. You have all the Testimony, &c., before you, and I am sure will not do injustice to so able an officer. Gen'l L. says he blames himself only for not ordering a *Retreat*.

Yesterday Gen'l Gates' division marched towards Danbury. We expect all to move in two or three days. The intelligence from New York induces us to think that city will be evacuated, and we hear 5000 men have landed at Dartmouth. What

are our enemies going to do? Time will shew.

From General Lee to R. H. Lee.

Mr. Thornton's,
April 12th, [1789 or '80.] }

MY DEAR FRIEND:

I have just received your letter by the boy, but must beg leave to differ from you in the main argument of it; for I confess that both as a Soldier and a Politician, I think the only time for a redress of grievances is the time of war; and I believe that no instance can be produced from history of a people who have waited for the time of Peace, ever obtaining any redress at all. *Rustici expectant dum defluat amnis.* Such, I am sure, was the persuasion of those glorious men who withstood the tyranny of Charles the 1st, and on this persuasion they regulated their conduct.

But I will venture to go farther, (you will perhaps think too far.) I think, then, that America had better be conquered,—at least in that degree she can now only be conquered; that is, that she had better be reduced to the necessity of accepting the terms which it is said G. Britain means to propose, than to endure any longer such an odious tyranny as the capricious arbitrary government as [qu. of.] an unlimited, uncontrollable Assembly. Besides, the War is now worn down to so diminished a size and quality, that no danger can possibly be incurred insisting immediately on the remedy. Your favourite Junius says, after Locke, that there cannot be a more fatal doctrine to Liberty established than the omnipotence of Parliament. And this doctrine is certainly still less dangerous in G. Britain where the Parliament consists of three distinct branches, than in America where it consists of only one, from the constitution of the Senate, (as it is ridiculously called,) they must be made up of the self-same clay. For God's sake, then, do not talk of Liberty until you have established the fundamental points, the limitation of the power of the Assembly and the full freedom of the Press. Unless these points are settled, every understanding man will think the word Liberty (so sounded in our

ears) a mere mockery, and will be very indifferent to the issue of the War.

You say there must be some abuses in all human systems of free Government, and you allow that ours abounds with 'em. But are not ours something more than abuses, and incompatible not only with free government, but any human society at all? Are they not rather the most damned acts of atrocious tyranny, crying injustice and felonious violence? For instance, the tender, the confiscation law which strips of their property (for no crime even pretended), indiscriminately Tories and Whigs, Friends and Foes, men, women, and children; to this may be added the tearing from the clergy their freeholds, which was certainly as lawfully theirs as yours or mine. Such are the abuses with which America's free system has been ornamented within so short a period as four years [of] self-government; abuses transcending all the enormities of all the worst Governments of Europe in four times that length of period. And I repeat, therefore, that no consideration on earth ought to deter us from putting some immediate restraint on the Powers of men who have been guilty of such accumulated villainy.

I have spoken freely to you, and I think I have as good a right to speak freely to America in the common cause of mankind, as I had to the British Ministry and Generals in the particular case of America. I have called it the common cause of mankind, because if ever really a free government should be established here, it might be the general Asylum.

My paper is now out, and it is very late, so

Good night, and God bless you.

Yours,

C. LEE.

From General Weedon to R. H. Lee. }

Camp, near Schuylkill,
Dec'r 16th, 1777. }

DR. SIR:

We have three days ago moved on this side the Schuylkill, where we shall hut the army, for the purpose of affording more protection to the country during the winter. Destructive as the measure will, I

fear, prove to this army, we are obliged to adopt it in preference to Winter Quarters, or leave a country plentifully supplied with provisions and forage to the ravagements of the enemy. Our troops are exceedingly debilitated by the Campaign, and suffer much for shoes and other necessities. I could wish we were so circumstanced as to afford them repose at a greater distance from the Enemy, in order to restore them to their former health and vigour; but so horrid is it to see the devastation which marks the route of the British Army, that to all hardships and sufferings we must submit in order to circumscribe them, and give as much cover to the country as is in our power.

P. S.—My command lays near Sweed's Ford, the Schuylkill on our left. Our Right extends towards Lancaster Road, a good open country in our rear, and by a bridge of communication thrown over the river, we shall be able to protect, in part, both sides.

Valley Forge, Feb. 1st, 1778.

Many of our old troops, whose time of enlisting is now expiring, are leaving the service and going home. The want of those men will be sensibly felt in this army. I know not what our Assembly has done towards filling their Battalions, but whatever system they have adopted for that desirable purpose, should be steadily pursued and vigorously executed. Your account of the 10 regiments of volunteers to serve six months, is, I doubt, premature, as Gen'l Nelson writes me on the 19th Dec., "I have not succeeded in my volunteer scheme, the bill that I brought into the House for raising 5000 to serve six months being thrown out, upon a supposition that it would interfere with completing the regular Battalions." I wish they may have reconsidered the matter and would speedily reinforce us, for we shall lay exceedingly exposed when our 9 old regiments leave us.

Warrusquah Bay, Nov. 18th, 1780.

I had the honour of addressing you the 16th inst. from Stoner's Mills, and then in-

formed you of the Enemy's having finished their embarkation on the 14th at 2 o'clock in the morning. On the 15th and 16th they fell down Norfolk River, and stationed themselves under Sewell's Point, where they remained all of yesterday. Their movement occasioned us to take the present position as the most convenient to oppose them should they have come up James River, leaving a light corps below under the command of Col. Parker, with Pickets and Videts so disposed as to communicate the earliest intelligence of any movement they should make. We have a letter this moment from Colo. Parker, which is enclosed to his Excellency the Governor. To that I beg leave to refer you for particulars, and make no doubt you will with me be astonished at the Extraordinary conduct of the Foemen, having left behind them several captured vessels, as also most or all of the negroes they had taken, as well as those that went over to them. This might be turned to our future advantage if properly represented.

Fredericksburg, Feb. 21st, 1781.

I last night returned from Chesterfield just before your favour of 19th inst. came to hand. Our friend the Colo'l's expedition against Georgetown was successful. He carried the place by surprize, and I believe put the whole garrison to the sword, (officers excepted;)—this, by the bye, General Greene writes, "Few were taken and many killed." Two other posts have been carried since, in which were many stores; 30 prisoners were made at one of them,—the other was more complete. While Colo. Lee and Colo. Marion are breaking up the different Posts in Lord Cornwallis' rear, he immediately on Tarleton's Defeat, destroyed all his heavy baggage, double-mounted every horse he could collect, and like one seized with a phrenzy, pushed after Morgan to recover his prisoners. That old soldier, by a rapid march, gained the Yadkin, over which he threw his troops and trophies. His Lordship getting up in a few hours after, was stopped by a sudden rise of that River, as if Providence hindered it. Before he could cross,

Gen. Morgan had taken measures for their security, which is now happily effected. He afterwards formed a junction with Gen. Greene at Guilford Ct. House, where they were the 10th inst. Cornwallis at that date had penetrated as far as the Moravian towns, which is not more than 50 miles from Chiswell Mines. Gen. Greene, not being able to fight him, has fallen back, saving all his stores. I hope by this his hands are strengthened, as positive orders were sent the 14th to the counties of Botetourt, Washington, Pittsylvania, Henry and Montgomery, to march with a reinforcement of 1022 of their best Riflemen; and I understood as I returned that all the counties were in motion, so that I have full expectations his Lordship will catch a tartar. Your friend in Congress is not out in his conjecture; a 64 and 2 Frigates have arrived from Rhode Island. If nothing superior is detached from New York, I hope we shall be able to co-operate to effect. But can you believe it? Arnold was no stranger to their coming before the Baron was informed of it. He has drawn all his piratical fleet together in Elizabeth River, and is himself shut up in his fast-nings at Portsmouth. The Baron has sent me back to assemble and arrange 800 men from the neighbouring counties here, with whom I expect to march in a short time for service below. My letters from the Northward corroborate your foreign intelligence. Parsons has made a successful descent, but I fear not so important as you mention. However, it will count in the annals of 1781, which is certainly our year.

March 3d, 1781, Fredericksburg.

I have been kept here in a very disagreeable situation, waiting for the London and Fauquier Militia. They have at last begun their march, and hope to be on my route towards the lower parts in two or three days more.

P. S.—Compliments to all friends. Act like a Warlike and Independent nation and all is our own. Think not of Money; let Liberty be the predominant idea.

To the County Lieutenant or Commanding Officer in Westmoreland.

Fredericksburg, 20th Aug., 1781.

I have received information this morning that such of the Enemy as were at York have crossed over to Gloucester, where Ld. Cornwallis now is with his whole force. I do not wish to give your militia any unnecessary fatigue, and for this reason, in place of calling them into the field, only request that you will have them in a state of perfect readiness to act as service may require on the shortest notice. And this I hope, as the movements of the Enemy indicate mischief to this or some other quarter, where their service may be essentially wanting.

P. S.—Should you hear of the Enemy penetrating thro' Gloucester and Middlesex your troops must move upwards with all dispatch.

War Office, August 31st, 1781.

SIR:

From the very critical and important situation of affairs, government have directed me to signify to you, that you immediately send to the Camp at Gloucester one-fourth of your militia, as well as such other proportion as can be equipped either as foot or horsemen. Government are fully sensible of the exposed situation of your county, and nothing but the certainty of the security you may expect shortly to be in, and the great advantage your militia will afford by instantly joining the camp at Gloucester, would induce them to issue this order. The moment your men can be spared, you may be assured, they shall be dismissed to their county.

WILLIAM DAVIES.

*Camp before Gloucester,
Oct. 12th, 1781.*

I should have done myself the pleasure of acknowledging your previous favour, but certain military movements put it out of my power, which I hope will sufficiently apologise. Our Batteries on the first parallel opened the 10th inst., and considerable advancement are made towards the second, under a most tremendous cannonade and bombardment, that has continued without

the smallest intermission ever since we first broke ground. His Lordship has brought himself into exceeding hot quarters which he must yield ere long. His only chance is a push at this pass, which I at first fully expected: he has delayed it so long that I now begin to think it will not be his policy. They keep a pretty strong garrison at Glos-ter Town. We have not the means in our hands to make regular approaches against them; we, however, answer every purpose by keeping them completely circumscribed, as they must share the fate of their master.

I rejoice exceedingly at having it in my power to hand to you officially the success of my friend Green in the South. His excellency's secretary tells me by the General's order, that after a very obstinate battle, fought on the 18th ult., and which was very bloody on both sides, he obtained a very complete victory. The loss of the Enemy in killed, wounded and Prisoners, he informs me, was 1000. An accident prevented the total destruction of their whole army, consisting of 2000. Our loss is but 500.

OIL IN PITTSBURGH IN 1828—PROPOSAL TO THE CORPORATION TO LIGHT THE CITY WITH COAL OIL AT THAT TIME.—"I see that the corporation has at last determined to light the city. It is a very sensible determination; for indeed few places need it more. I fear that lighting with gas will be found troublesome and expensive in spite of the vast supply and cheapness of coal; but I will tell you what is the cheapest, best, and most economical light you can use; it is what is called in the West Seneca oil, which is petroleum, with some peculiar characteristics which distinguish it from that which is found in various other parts of the world—in the Cornish and Devonshire mines in England, for example.

"It would be superfluous in me to describe this oil to you; to tell you how it is found throughout all the coal formation, west of the mountains, in springs; in the rivulets which flow out of coal mines; in certain clays of earth from which it is separated, as it was formerly, to a considerable

amount, on Oil Creek, by manipulating it in water, and also floating on all, or nearly all, the salt wells. This substance, were there a ready market for it, might be supplied at your very doors to an almost unlimited extent. At present it is almost useless, being used only as an ingredient in what is called 'British Oil,' and as a horse medicine (in which, by the by, it is very useful). The price of it is very low, because a few barrels glut the demand of the apothecaries; but if the city would take a large quantity, or if it were brought into use otherwise, I think it could be supplied at twenty-five cents per gallon. This may be said to be a very indifferent price for the article, unless it existed in great quantities in particular places—that it would not be worth the trouble of collecting; and, of course, being neglected, the price would rise for want of a supply, and then such quantities would be brought forward as to injure the dealers, a thing always to be deprecated in a well-regulated country. Few things, however, offer so direct a proof of the doctrine in political economy, that value is the effect of labor—a doctrine which I do not confess to be true in every instance, nevertheless. The substance in question is diffused through the country, and this will make it abundant in the market; but wherever it is found it rises and accumulates slowly, and what is accumulated can be collected in a few minutes, with scarcely any labor, except when it is procured from the peculiar clay banks in which it is found. The salt wells may be cleared of what floats by letting a blanket down every quarter of an hour, and this will also apply to the springs where it is discovered. It is like honey and beeswax, of which few families have large quantities, but so many persons produce them that there is always a good and cheap supply in the market. Such articles, when extensively used in a city, and obtained from the surrounding country, beget an intercourse which is mutually beneficial. It is manifestly desirable for a city to awaken to its interest by encouraging such an object of trade, which, while it increases the circulation of money, will enable the country people to purchase

more largely from the stores in town. In a word, it is the true policy of a city to enrich the surrounding country, and that city flourishes most whose vicinage is the most prosperous.

"I need not argue further to show the advantage of using Seneca oil to light Pittsburgh, if it is applicable to the purpose. The proof of its applicability is only to be procured in the old and sure way—try it. Let any one who doubts that it is a perfectly good oil for lamps, send to the apothecary's for half-a-pint, and burn it one night in a lamp of any kind, precisely as fish or spermaceti oils are burned, observing only that to avoid smoke, it is necessary the length of the wick should be diminished. I have tried it, and found it to succeed perfectly, and there is no reason why it should not be clarified as well as any other oil (and then it will burn as free from smoke), by filtering or precipitating the gross particles contained in what is now brought to market. I am not chemist enough to give a disquisition on its component parts, but combustion shows that it contains more inflammable matter than animal oils.

"Let me add another idea, which, I am conscious, will at first view be considered visionary; but I say, only try it; the experiment will cost nothing. Many of the salt wells are filled, from the surface of the water to the mouth of the well, with inflammable gas; let a tight barrel, with the head out, be let down perpendicularly into such a well, and after having remained some minutes, as the gas is heavier than the atmosphere, it will displace the latter, and fill the barrel; then let a wet blanket down to cover the head of the barrel, and after it is drawn up, uncover a small space and tilt the barrel; then let a lighted candle, at the end of a long pole, be placed at the aperture; if the barrel be full of gas it will take fire, and probably explode. If this experiment succeed, the indication is clear. Barrels of gas, for the use of the city, if you choose to light with gas, will become as constant an article of commerce from the salt wells as salt is now. These barrels may be emptied into a grand air-

tight receptacle, easily contrived, and thence distributed exactly as gas made from coal. Here, then, is another source of income to the country. Indeed, Providence has been so bountiful to the whole West, that wealth seems to court you on every hand. Should the experiment of filling barrels with gas at the salt works not answer, it will be very desirable that the city should cause an essay to be made on the production of gas from the Seneca oil, which abounds with the materials for its production. It is well known that the use of animal oil to produce gas, has been extensive in England, after its superiority over gas from coal had been tested; but the price of those oils there will probably prevent the general adoption of them for this purpose. Some writers, however, contend that they will produce gas at a cheaper rate than coal, in spite of the cost of them. If Seneca oil will supply more gas than animal oils, which I do not doubt; and if it can be procured at twenty-five cents per gallon, a fair trial of it in this way would, assuredly, be demanded by common prudence."—*From a Letter to the Pittsburgh Gazette*, 1828.

THE FIRST VICTIM OF THE LATE WAR.—It has already been stated in print that the first man who was killed in this war was Daniel Howe, an Irishman, who fell at Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and was buried there in the presence of Major Anderson and of Beauregard. Howe's brother has written to President Johnson, requesting that his remains should be removed to Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, and suggesting that the United States should erect a suitable monument over his grave there. It will not be forgotten that three other Union soldiers of the regular army were killed at the same instant with Daniel Howe, by the same means—the accidental explosion of one of the cannon with which, by the terms of his capitulation, Major Anderson saluted his flag. The first Union men who were killed in this war by rebel bullets were the young Massachusetts soldiers made a sacrifice in the riot at Baltimore, April 19th.

WORKS OF ROGER WILLIAMS.—An extended article has appeared in the *National Baptist*, giving an account of the published works, seven in number, of the famous Roger Williams. The titles of some of them are quaint and antique, like most of the religious treatises of that day: "George Fox digged out of his Burrowes"—"A New England Firebrand Quenched"—"The Bloody Tenant yet More Bloody by Mr. Cotton's endeavors to wash it white in the Blood of the Lamb," etc.

GENERAL GRANT'S GREAT-GRANDFATHER IN THE OLD FRENCH WAR.—An interesting relic and memento of the old French and Indian wars in this country has been on exhibition in the department of arms and trophies of the Sanitary Fair at Chicago. It is the muster-roll of a militia company raised by Capt. Noah Grant, great-grandfather of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, and bears date of March 26, 1755. Capt. Grant and his brother, Lieut. Solomon Grant, were afterwards killed at the battle of White Plains, N. Y., in the Revolutionary war. Affixed to the names on the roll is the amount of wages received by each soldier—generally for the period of twenty-five weeks, which was probably the period they were required to serve. The money is reckoned in pounds, shillings, and pence. The pay of Capt. Grant for that period was \$284, which would be at the rate of less than \$350 a year, and not quite a dollar a day; and the pay of a private for the same term was \$110, something less than two dollars a week. From these figures it will readily be seen that the difference between the pay of commissioned officers and privates was not so great in this country a hundred years ago as it is to-day, the pay of a private at that time being about one-third as large as that received by a captain.

THE FIRST BANK OF AMERICA.—In looking over the old Annals, says the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, we find that the common idea that the first Bank was established in Philadelphia, is a total mistake. A bank was

established seventy years before the period which is assigned as that of the first bank in Pennsylvania. In 1712, the Legislature of South Carolina established a Public Bank, and issued forty-eight thousand pounds in bills of trust. These bills were called Bond Bills, and the establishment was called a Public Bank. These were lent out at interest, or loaned on personal security.

THE NEWPORT TOWER.—"Anchor" does not seem to be acquainted with a curious pamphlet, entitled, "The Controversy touching the Old Stone Mill in the Town of Newport, Rhode Island. Newport, 1851." On page 50 the following passage occurs: "In the Penny Magazine of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, for November, 1836, page 480, there is an engraving of a Wind-mill at Chesterton, Warwickshire, England, erected after a design of Inigo Jones, which, without the roof and vanes, would be a *fac simile* of the old mill at Newport." The frontispiece of the Newport pamphlet represents the wind-mill at Chesterton. R.

A TALE OF A TUB.—Edward Winslow, in his *Hypocrasie Unmasked*, replying to Samuel Gorton, says:

"Hee tels a tale of a tub of Myantoni-mo's being slain as hee marched, which is false, for he was put to death, and in a house, but not upon a march." p. 80.

Can any reader of the *Magazine* inform me what the origin of the phrase "tale of a tub" was? The book quoted from bears date 1646, more than twenty years before the birth of Dean Swift, who wrote the celebrated "Tale of a Tub."

DELTA.

SCHUYLER.—The following is an inscription on a brown stone slab, resting on four stone posts, in the private burying-ground of the Schuyler family, in the town of Watervliet, a short distance from the Hudson river:

In Memory of
Col^l Philip Schuyler
A Gentleman who was Improved

In Several publick employments
In which he Acted with integrity. A
Sincere Friend, kind Master and
most tender Husband; he Liv'd
Respected and died greatly Lamented
Febr'y 16th 1758, Aged 62 Years.

THE LEVEES OF LOUISIANA.—In the absence of local subjects to write upon, allow me to devote this communication to a history of the progress of the levee system in the Mississippi Valley, as given in a work prepared by Capt. A. A. Humphreys and Lieut. H. L. Abbot.

The first permanent settlements by Europeans in the valley of the Lower Mississippi were made at Natchez and at the present site of New Orleans. At Natchez the bluffs were occupied, but at New Orleans precautions had to be at once taken to protect the colony from inundation.

According to Dumont, De la Tour, the engineer who laid out the city of New Orleans, in 1717 (New Orleans was founded in 1718, so says Gayarré), directed "a dyke or levee to be raised in front, the more effectually to preserve the city from overflow." Although this work was so early contemplated, it was not completed until November, 1727; when Gov. Perrier announced that the New Orleans levee was finished, it being 5,400 feet in length, and 18 feet wide on the top. He added that within a year a levee would be constructed for 18 miles above and below the city, which, though not so strong as that at the city, "would answer the purpose of preventing overflows."

In the meantime, colonists continued to arrive slowly and occupy the land along the river banks, so that in 1723, according to François Xavier Martin, "the only settlements then begun below Natchez were those of St. Reine and M^{me} de Mezieres, a little below Pointe Coupée—that of Diron d'Artaguet, at Baton Rouge—that of Paris, near Bayou Manchac—that of the Marquis d'Anconio, below Lafourche—that of the Marquis d'Artagnac, at Cannes Brulées—that of Meuse, a little below, and a plantation of three brothers of the name of Chauvin, lately from Canada, at the Tchapitoulas."

In 1728 Dumont says there were five colonies, "extending for thirty miles above New Orleans, who were obliged to construct levees of earth for their protection." The expense of constructing these embankments was borne by the planters, each building a levee the length of his river front.

In 1731 the Mississippi Company gave up the Colony of the French crown.

In 1735 Du Pratz states that "the levees extended from the English Turn, twelve miles below, to thirty miles above, and on both sides of the river." The same year, the insufficiency of the works was demonstrated, as "the water was very high and the levee broke in many places." It is certain that this difficulty continued to be felt, for in 1743, according to Gayarré, "an ordinance was promulgated requiring the inhabitants to complete their levees by the 1st of January, 1744, under a penalty of forfeiture of their lands to the crown."

According to Monette, in 1752 the plantations extended "twenty miles below and thirty miles above New Orleans," and in that distance "nearly the whole coast was in a high state of cultivation and securely protected from floods."

Capt. Philip Pittman, who published a work in 1770, defines the settlements at that date as extending only "thirty miles above and twenty miles below New Orleans." In other words, the inhabitants for twenty years had been devoting themselves to the cultivation and improvement of those districts already partially reclaimed, instead of trying to extend the levees farther along the bank. The wars between England and France, the cession by the latter power of all her territory on the Mississippi to Spain in 1763, and the impolitic course pursued by the Spanish Governors, doubtless contributed to retard the growth of the colony at that epoch. It also appears to have been supposed that the settlement could not be extended farther down the river "on account of the immense expense attending the levees necessary to protect the fields from the inundations of sea and land floods," which would render it advisable to defer the settlement of that

section of the country "until the land shall be raised by the accession of soil."

In the year 1800 the territory was ceded back to France, Napoleon being then First Consul. In 1803 it was ceded to the United States. Its condition may be inferred from the following extracts from the abstract of documents of the State Department and the Treasury, 1802-5:

"The principal settlements in Louisiana are on the Mississippi River, which begins to be cultivated about twenty leagues from the sea. Ascending, you see them improve on each side till you reach the city (New Orleans). Except on the point just below Iberville, the country from New Orleans is settled the whole way.

"Above Baton Rouge, at the distance of fifty leagues from New Orleans, and on the west side of the Mississippi, is Pointe Coupée, a populous and rich settlement, extending eight leagues along the river. Behind it, on an old bed of the river, now a lake, whose outlets are closed up, is the settlement of Fausse Rivière.

"There is no other settlement on the Mississippi except the small one called Concord, opposite Natchez, till you come to the Arkansas River, over one hundred and fifty leagues above New Orleans. Here is a small settlement. There is no other settlement from this place to New Madrid.

"On both banks of this creek (Bayou Lafourche) there are settlements one plantation deep for near fifteen leagues.

"Bayou Plaquemine, thirty miles above New Orleans, is the principal and swiftest communication to the rich and populous settlement of Attakapas and Opelousas."

Louisiana was admitted to the Federal Union in 1812. Stoddard, in his History of Louisiana, published in that year, states: "These banks (levees) extend on both sides of the river, from the lowest settlements of Pointe Coupée on one side, and to the neighborhood of Baton Rouge on the other, except where the country remains unoccupied.

"Few settlements are formed on the west bank of the Mississippi, between Red and Arkansas Rivers. They are thinly

scattered along from Red River to the mouth of the Yazoo."

Breckenridge states: From Pointe Coupée to Lafourche, two-thirds of the banks are perfectly cleared, and from thence to New Orleans the settlements continue without interruption on both sides, and present the appearance of a continued village.

In 1828 the levees were continuous from New Orleans nearly to Red River landing, excepting above Baton Rouge on the left bank, where the bluffs rendered them unnecessary. Above Red River they were in a very disconnected and unfinished state on the right bank as far as Napoleon. Elsewhere in the alluvial region their extent was so limited as to make it unnecessary to mention them.

In 1844 the levees had been made nearly continuous from New Orleans to Napoleon on the right bank, and many isolated levees existed along the lower part of the Yazoo front. Above Napoleon few or none had yet been attempted.

In September, 1850, a great impulse was given to the work of reclaiming the alluvial region below the mouth of the Ohio by the Federal Government, which, by an act approved Sept. 28, 1850, granted to the several States all swamp and overflowed lands within their limits remaining unsold, in order to provide a fund to reclaim the districts liable to inundation.

From Cairo to the Buras Settlement, below New Orleans, nearly the whole river-coast was leveed in 1857 and 1858.

EPITAPH ON GOVERNOR STUYVESANT.—

The last volume of the Bradford Club has, among the poems of Domine Henricus Selyns, this epitaph on Stuyvesant:

Graafschrift Voor Petrus Stuyvesant, Gewoese Generael van Nieu Nederlandt

Stuyt niet te seer en't sandt, want daer legt Stuyvesant

Die eerst was 't opperhoofd van gantsch Nieu Nederlandt

En gaf met wil of geen het landt den vyaandt over
So naween en berouw treft iemans hert-ayn hert
Stierf duycentmaal, en droeg onlydelycke smert,
In't eerste al te ryck, op 't laaste al te pover.

Thus translated by the accomplished Mr. Murphy, to whom the old poets of the colony are indebted for the laurels now so tardily placed on their brows :

Stir not the sand too much, for there lies Stuyvesant,

Who erst commander was of all New Netherland ;
Freely or no, unto the foe, the land did he give over.

If grief and sorrow any hearts do smite, his heart
Did die a thousand deaths, and undergo a smart
Insufferable. At first too rich, at last too pauvre.

THE HERRING OR ALEWIFE FISHERY OF SANDWICH.—It may not be generally known how extensive some of the herring fisheries of Massachusetts are. That at North Sandwich is situated on "Herring River," which takes its rise in "Herring Pond," and empties into the head of Buzzard's Bay at Monument. As early or earlier than 1700, the colonial and provincial government controlled it, giving the inhabitants of the town of Sandwich the benefit of this fishery, as well as the present laws of the State for their protection. For the last forty years the amount of herrings taken from the river, at the town building erected for that purpose, has varied each year from 400 to 1,300 barrels. They are caught by scoop or dip nets, under the direction of the town, from the 15th of April to the 10th of June, while they are on their passage up to Herring Pond for the purpose of spawning. These fish are at the disposal of the town, each family being entitled to a barrel, distributing them in the order in which the families respectively apply. The present year there have been about 700 barrels, or about an average amount, taken.

QUERIES.

SOLDIERS' PRIZE MONEY.—In Russell's *Gazette*, published in Boston, Nov. 25th, 1799, the following item appears :

"The spoils of Seringapatam will well reward the *soldiers' toils*. It is said General Harris will share half a million sterling. An ensign's proportion will be about sixty thousand dollars, and a private soldier's near five thousand."

Can any of your readers inform us when the practice of dividing bounties or captured property with *soldiers* was discontinued, and why ?

F. M.

[The custom seems still to prevail in the "civilized world," i. e. those European countries which have been so bitterly hostile to our government during the last war. The plunder of Peking is, we believe, the most recent instance.]

SELLER'S MAP OF NEW ENGLAND.—

"There is now Extant, a Map of *New England*, as it is now divided into the three great Colonies of *Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Connecticut*, with a Printed description of the whole country ; by *John Seller*, Hydrographer to the King, and are sold by him at the *Hermitage* in Wapping, and by *John Hills* in *Exchange Alley* in *Cornhill*." —*London Gazette*, April 10 to 18, 1676.

Who has a copy of the above ?

E. Y. E.

EARL BELLOMONT.—The seal of Earl Bellomont is given in the *Magazine*. Can any of your readers tell where his remains lie ? If I am not mistaken, he was interred in the fort at New York, and when that structure was demolished his grave was swept away, with no further entombment than a newspaper paragraph. Is this so, or were they subsequently re-interred ?

NEO EBOR.

REPLIES.

THE CINCINNATI (H. M., Vol. VIII., p. 33 ; Vol. IX. p. 95).—The query in the *Magazine* is strange, as few, one would suppose, were acquainted with this American Institution. The reply no less so, in quoting for an American order a foreign and obscure writer. Yet there is no lack of material to give a full account of the Cincinnati. It is, however, to be regretted that the information regarding it is scattered, and that no work has yet been written specially on the subject.

The following article from Appleton's *Cyclopædia*, written by the Hon. Charles S. Davies, LL.D., of Portland, Maine, is a

summary that conveys the most important facts:

The Society of the Cincinnati was an association formed after the peace of 1783, originally composed of officers of the American Revolutionary army, and continued in their kinsmen and representatives. The revolution having been accomplished, this society was instituted as a monument of the memorable occasion. Its purpose was to cherish and perpetuate the mutual feelings of patriotism, benevolence, and brotherly friendship created by a common experience of the hardships encountered in achieving the freedom of their country and establishing its rank among the nations of the earth. The movement, though chiefly commemorative, was not unmingled with motives of prudence and policy—was in unison with the spontaneous feelings of the army at the moment of its dissolution, and was conducted and controlled by men of tried virtue and wisdom.

The guarantee of its character was that it was to receive the sanction and be under the guidance of Washington. General Knox, as a person sharing in a singular degree the confidence and affection both of the army and its chief, composed the original draft, which is still extant. The meeting for organization was called at the headquarters of Baron Steuben, at a place yet pointed out on the North River, New York. It consisted of the general officers in camp and regimental delegates from the respective lines, the Baron, as senior officer, presiding. Several of the distinguished officers in the war were men of cultivated minds, to whom the ancient classic history and literature were favorite reading; and they now adopted for their association the name and example of the Roman citizen-soldier who had laid down in peace arms assumed only for the public defence. It was Washington personified under the image of the Roman Cincinnatus.

Appropriate emblems were devised for badges and ornaments, including the eagle, and uniting the blue and white in compliment to the combined arms by which the successful result had been effected. The honors of membership were extended to a

number of French officers, to whom they became an object of ambition. Funds were formed by the contribution of one month's pay from each officer for the relief of the unfortunate in their ranks among the State branches into which the institution was divided; and to this benevolent feature it perhaps owes its continued existence.

Its honorary membership was not intended to be confined exclusively to military merit; and the most interesting point about its organization relates to the succession of its regular membership. This was construed at first to be a right of privilege inheritable and directly transmissible upon principles analogous to those of legal descent. In the bond of association it was limited to the eldest male posterity, *together with their kindred who should be worthy of becoming supporters*. The extending phrase, admitting collaterals (in italics), appears to be an interlineation upon the original draft of Knox, and therefore the qualifying clause which follows was intended to apply not less to the first than to the second descriptions. An unvarying law of primogeniture was met by the objection of Hamilton, one of the foremost and most earnest advocates of the institution, that it referred to mere birth what properly belonged to merit—a principle which was pronounced in a report presented by him in 1787 to be inconsistent with the genius of the society. Yet the privilege was taken to be attached to primogeniture, excited public jealousy, and was seized upon as a salient anti-republican feature and the germ of a hereditary aristocracy. So strong was the popular feeling on this score that at the first ensuing general meeting at Philadelphia, in May, 1784, the subject was specially called up for discussion, and on account of the difference of opinion manifested, it was finally thought best to omit entirely any provision for the continuance of the institution beyond the period of its founders. Washington would have been willing even to sacrifice the existence of the society, had it not been for its relation to those foreign officers enrolled in it, who had al-

ready held a meeting abroad, and for the charitable provision which it contemplated. Though sympathizing deeply in the intentions and proceedings of its founder, he had fully determined that a concession, by which it should be relieved of any imputation of being a species of hereditary order, should be the condition of his accepting the office of President-General, to which he had been invited. From this purpose he was induced to depart only under a persuasion that some "middle way" might be adopted by which the conflicting ideas should be harmoniously adjusted, the grave apprehensions be allayed which affected the minds of Adams, Jefferson, and Jay, not to mention Mirabeau and others, and the society be maintained without impairing its essential principles or failing of its beneficial results.

A private journal of the proceedings of the convention of 1784, was kept by Governor Winthrop Sargent, who was a member, and brought to light in 1858 by his grandson. Mr. Winthrop Sargent, as a contribution to the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society," shows the strong feeling which existed both for and against the principle of descent which had been recognized by the society.

Although the formal results of this society were rather negative than positive, and its proposals were not fully acceded to, and therefore not necessarily authoritative over the State societies, yet practically a manifestation was made which allayed hostility by bringing into relief the line of merit which existed in the original draft, side by side with that of birth. It was after this public pledge was given, and upon the simultaneous assembling at Philadelphia, in 1787, of the general Society of the Cincinnati and the convention to form the constitution of the United States, both of which Washington attended, that the final difficulty in his mind appears to have been overcome, and the warfare against the institution to have consequently died away except as it mingled with the strife against the adoption of the federal constitution. Washington then accepted the office of President, which he continued to hold by

succession and re-election as long as he lived. At their next triennial election the members of the society had the satisfaction of saluting him as President of the United States, and they generally gave him their cordial and united support in the measures of his administration; and as a general society and through all their branches they passed unanimous resolutions of public and private sorrow at his decease.

After his death, in 1799, it being found that the proposals of 1784 had not received a favorable response, the institution was assumed to remain in its original position. From this time greater regard was paid to the former leading idea of inheritable succession, and some certain lineal relation between the members and the original founders became an established principle of the institution. Yet the change in its tone and habit wrought by the proceedings of 1784 was not ignored, and the claim for membership was to be determined not by mere consanguinity, but by a just elective preference among those nearest of kin, more especially in the line of the first-born. No absolutely indisputable right, but only moral right, to preference was vested in eldest birth; and in the absence of any positive rule, the membership has always been renewed by election, which has become so settled by usage as to be the normal organic law of the institution. Nor is there any other known instance of succession to membership in any other way. This method also acquires a validity from the course of those State societies which have obtained charters and thereby possess the legal faculty of choosing their own associates and successors, belonging to every such corporation, uncontrolled by any specialty besides its own proper character. The view has obtained that the hereditary element contained in the fundamental compact of association arising from its essential character of a charity is inherent and ineradicable, subject only as a working principle to a due practical limitation, a foundation which could not be changed without subversion of the institution. It was a clause in the instrument of association that members in the society of one State should be

come such in that of any other State to which they might remove. The general theory of the society has been to limit the privilege to a single individual of the same line as the representative. This rule, which is observed in most of the societies, is a relic of the original idea of the institution, and is supported by a certain practical consistency. It prevails most uniformly in that of New York, and next perhaps in that of New Jersey; it is also for the most part observed in those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The same general principles of admission existed also in some of the more Southern societies. In that of South Carolina, for special causes, a broader scale of admission has been adopted, embracing all male descendants, at least in the same degree of blood relationship, thus receiving greater latitude than has been done by any other branch. In Maryland also, where the spirit of the institution has been warmly cherished, different degrees of the same stock in the line of descent may be admitted together. In all the societies, from the earliest date, a brother or a nephew of an original member has been admitted upon the like footing, and direct male descendants through female collateral lines have, upon failure of the original male line, been made admissible in preference to kinsmen more remote. These variations which have grown up in the different branches the general society has not found it practicable to harmonize.

At its convention at Trenton, N. J., in 1856, at which all the branches were represented, after a long adjournment of experimental attempts made to produce uniformity, it was decided unanimously to leave this question free to the several State societies. A more enlarged general basis of admissions has been latterly laid upon equitable principles, coming within the scope of the original design.

The most palmy period of the Cincinnati Society was that while Washington was at its head, surrounded by many of his old companions in arms, and succeeded in the same seat by Hamilton and the Pinckneys, lasting with scarcely abated vigor until the visit of Lafayette, who was its only surviv-

ing major-general. The great diminution of its veteran ranks from that epoch arose from various causes, partly natural, chiefly from the fact that some of its beneficent designs were already accomplished, and from the difficulty in obtaining muniments and charters from the respective States, owing to the remains of the original hostility against it. The societies of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts were able to maintain themselves on special State acts of incorporation, which the latter obtained after much solicitation. The Connecticut society was dissolved in 1804, after a patriotic valedictory by Colonel Humphreys, on the eve of the tragic death of Hamilton. The Delaware society dissolved itself about the same time, the more attached of its members carrying their share of its funds into that of Pennsylvania. Those of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Virginia prolonged their existence to nearly the same period, the two former depositing their records in the State historical societies; the latter devoting its funds to the endowment of Washington College. The last of the number was that of Georgia, which bequeathed what it had left to the general parent society. The original constellation was thus reduced nearly one-half. The last of the original members of the society was Robert Burnet of New York, who died in 1854.

The society still flourishes, having (in 1859) six active State branches, which hold annual meetings on the Fourth of July. The general society meets triennially, and its later conventions have been successively at New York, Baltimore, Charleston, Trenton, and in 1857 in Boston.

It is an interesting fact, that inquiries, with a view to the resuscitation of this institution in France, were making among descendants of the original French members just before the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, which, however, put an end to the interest in it. Gustavus Third, King of Sweden, forbade officers in the French army who were his subjects and had been in America, to wear the badge of the Cincinnati, on the ground that the institution

had a republican tendency not suited to his government.

Among the earlier elect honorary members of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania are Benjamin Franklin, Sharp Delaney, and Robert Morris; among those in New Jersey are Elias Boudinot, William Livingston, and Frederick Frelinghuysen; among those in New York are Chancellor Livingston, Gouverneur Morris, Rufus King, Stephen Van Rensselaer, the naval commanders Bainbridge, Biddle, Stewart, Hull, and Perry, and Generals Jackson, Scott, Brown, Cadwallader, Taylor, Worth, and Wool. In Massachusetts the only honorary admissions have been John C. Warren, William H. Prescott, and Daniel Webster.

The great causes and events leading to the establishment of the Cincinnati are well stated in the work of Mr. G. T. Curtis on the "Constitution of the United States." Portions of the correspondence of Hamilton with Washington, in the second volume of his "Life," etc. (1858), by his son, throw light upon the subject; and also passages in Marshall's "Life of Washington," and an appendix to the ninth volume of Sparks's edition of Washington's writings. The best later accounts are in the "North American Review" for October, 1853, and in the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society," vol. vi. The latter contains interesting notices of the French members of the society and their various fortunes. Hamilton Fish, of New York, the present President-General of the Cincinnati, is stated to be preparing a history of the society.

The diploma of the society was an elaborate copperplate, having in the centre above an eagle surrounded by clouds; on either side the badge of the society, the eagle, giving the obverse and reverse; the former showing citizens meeting in friendship, with the legend: "*Omnia relinquit servare rempublicam.*" The latter a figure standing with emblems of peace and war on either hand, the cannon and the plough, and fame overhead. The legend is: "*Societas Cincinnatorum Instituta A. D. 1783.*"

At the bottom, on the left, is Mars hold-

ing the American flag of thirteen stripes, with the eagle crowned with stars in the field, and holding the usual arrows and olive-branch; beside him is the Bird of Jove amid lightning, both directed against a fugitive Lion and a fugitive Britannia holding her crown on. Mars stands on a broken shield, and the ground is strewn with broken chains, swords, spears, and British flags. A medal, with the legend of the obverse already given, is beneath the eagle, and it shows a farmer welcoming the returning soldiers. The bottom of the engraving is filled with ships and shipping. At the right, Fame is blowing her trumpet, from which depends a scroll with this inscription: "*Palam nunciata libertas Ann. D. 1776. Fœdus Sociatum cum Gallis An. D. 1778. Pace libertas parata An. D. 1783.*" Fame holds the medal showing the obverse, with the inscription given above, and showing Cincinnatus holding his plough, with Fame above holding a scroll inscribed "*Virtutis præmium.*" A ribbon below has the inscription "*Esto perpetua.*"

The words printed in the body of the diploma are:

"Be it known that is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, instituted by the Officers of the American Army at the period of the Dissolution, as well to commemorate the great event which gave Independence to North America as for the laudable purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in peace arms assumed for public defence, and of uniting in acts of brotherly affection and bonds of perpetual friendship the members constituting the same.

"In testimony whereof I, the President of the said Society, have hereunto set my hand, at Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and , and in the year of the Independence of the United States.

"By order.

President.

"

Secretary."

Copies were signed by Washington as President, and Gen. H. Knox as Secretary, in blank, to be used as occasion required.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE IN KENTUCKY—(Vol. IX. p. 156).—This cave is said to have been discovered in 1808, by an old hunter who, while following the track of a bear, was led to it by the animal that had there taken refuge. During the war of 1812, large quantities of saltpetre were taken from the cave for the manufacture of gunpowder; and, indeed, the prints of the feet of the oxen that drew the saltpetre from the cave can be distinctly seen in the earth at the present day. In the summer of 1856, Clarence S. Bate, of Louisville, Ky., and the writer, while exploring the cave, discovered at the end of the "long route" an avenue of one mile in extent, thus making the cave twelve miles in length instead of eleven, as was supposed up to that time.

WM. L. S.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 29, 1865.

NEWSPAPERS OF MAINE (H. M. Vol. IX., p. 154).—J. W., of Belfast, Me., affirms that, at the beginning of the present century, there were only five newspapers published in Maine; three of them in Portland, one in Hallowell, and one in Castine. Is there not some mistake here? A paper, called "The Eastern Star," was commenced at Wiscasset five or six years before the close of the last century (probably about 1794), and, I have reason to believe, was continued until the time of "Jefferson's Embargo," in 1807. The publishers were HOSKINS & RUST. Several years ago I made considerable inquiry in regard to the paper in Wiscasset, but could not learn that a file of it has been anywhere preserved. But all the old people there are familiar with the fact that such a paper was published. J. J.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Ct.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS (Vol. VIII. pp. 148, 178, 347, 399; Vol. IX. pp. 32, 156).—The "Samuel Downey" mentioned in the *Magazine* for May, is Samuel Downing. His age is one hundred and four instead of ninety-eight. He was born at Newburyport, Mass., on November 30, 1761. I send you herewith a pamphlet account of the old man, which was to my personal knowledge compiled in careful accordance

with, and much of it taken down from, his own statements, made at the time of the funeral ceremony in New York, in honor of President Lincoln. The old gentleman came to the city expecting to attend the then contemplated public rejoicings.

F. B. P.

PAINTINGS BY COPLEY (H. M. Vol. VIII. p. 345; Vol. IX. p. 128).—There can be added to those enumerated in the *Magazine* a splendid portrait of a gentleman, his head supported by his hand, in the possession of Mrs. A. Woodruff, Perth Amboy, N. J.

NEWARK, April, 1865.

W. A. W.

RAYSTOWN (H. M. Vol. IX., p. 119, column 1, lines 3 and 4), for *Raystown* r. *Raystown*. The southern branch of the Juniata river, on which Bedford is situated, is still called the Raystown Branch.—Vol. IX., p. 127, col. 1, line 4, for *part* r. *fact*.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, March 7.*—The President in the chair. The Librarian presented his monthly report of donations, embracing among other things, a copy of Otto Keyn's Short Account of New Netherland and Guiana, published in 1672, the gift of Samuel H. Parsons.

After the election of new members, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to obtain the completion of the Publication Fund.

Professor Draper repeated, as the paper of the evening, his lecture on the Natural Course of National Development. The thanks of the Society were presented to Dr. Draper for his course of lectures. The Rev. Jonas King made some remarks on the present condition of affairs at Athens.

April 4.—Ben. R. Winthrop, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Bancroft read a letter from Mr. Edouard Laboulaye. The Domestic Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Johanna Rafn, announcing the death of her husband, C. C. Rafn, the Danish antiquarian.

The Librarian made a report on donations and additions to the Society. After the election of

new members, Mr. Joseph B. Varnum, jr., reported progress in the Committee on Publication.

The Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D.D., read the paper of the evening, entitled "The Unity of Northern and Southern Colonization."

April 26.—The President, Frederic De Peyster, Esq., presided.

The exercises were opened with an impressive prayer by the venerable Rev. Dr. Spring.

The President made the following address:

FELLOW-MEMBERS: We meet this evening to mingle our grief with that of all loyal hearts throughout the Union, touched with a due sense of the calamity which has fallen upon the nation. The assassination of President Lincoln is made the more heinous by the reflection that at the time of his murder, his heart was seeking to temper the strict demands of justice with that "quality of mercy" which "droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven." But it is a source of consolation in this afflicting event—which, like a pall, rests upon our land—that his mantle has fallen upon one who, with many of the qualities of his illustrious predecessor, unites with great ability and experience in public affairs a just estimate of the crime of treason, and decision of character equal to the emergency. The principles which Mr. Lincoln so nobly and persistently maintained will never die. They are all the more precious because consecrated by his death. While he held the helm of State he guided it through the tumultuous waves of civil war, with a quick and steady eye to the dangers which beset it; with a calm and penetrating judgment, with a dispassionate comprehension of the rocks and shoals along which his course lay; but with a patriotic zeal and devotion to duty, that lifted him above all doubt and fear. While time endures, and freedom survives, the name of this martyr for liberty will be a watchword for its friends—a terror to its foes. My countrymen, we live in an age of marvels. Posterity will look upon it with wonder and admiration. History will engrave on the records of fame, in adamant letters, its struggles, its sufferings, its sacrifices, and its triumphs. A civil war of unprecedented dimensions, unequalled for the appliances which science, ingenuity, and great resources provided, and for large and powerful armies, distinguished for their valor and endurance, has deluged our land with the blood of its sons, laid myriads in unknown graves, filled homes with widows and orphans, made countless hearts mourn the effect of wounds incurable as the restoration of mutilated limbs, and devastated vast and fruitful regions, once smiling with the blessings of peace, plenty, and contentment. And for what were these wide-spread and sore evils made the scourge of our day and generation? History

is a stern and searching discernor, when, in candor and truthfully, it rescues from oblivion, after the passions of the hour have subsided, crimes against humanity, and exposes the guilt of treason in all its deformity, its utter selfishness and bloated ambition. Will the "Muse" shut her eyes to the demoralization of the South, where the *pistol* and the *bowie-knife* are the familiar arbiters of dispute? Will she overlook the lust of power and the pride of life which made its ruling classes doom to irremediable bondage, a race which they vainly imagined were born to support them by its toils, its tears, its throes, and its blood? Will she disregard the effect of their example upon the intermediate classes, interleaved, as it were, between them and that lowest class, the slave? Will she fail to publish the damning truth, that to lay the corner-stone of a projected confederacy, to be built up by the conscripted aid of the contemned white class and the degraded black, the organized ralers of that *Utopian* scheme rebelled against the best government on earth, perjured their consciences, and called upon a just and omniscient God to prosper their polluted and inconceivably wicked treason. No! No! She will have man study history as he studied philosophy, and recognise certain general principles as rules of life and conduct; and conclude with Lord Bolingbroke, that "these must be true, because conformable to the invariable nature of things." The South will learn, from mitred bishop to the lowest slave proprietor, that the primeval curse is common to all men! Inflated by the beneficence which a kind Providence bestowed upon these men of position, wealth, and ease, like *Goliath*, they contemned the Shepherd of the North and their fellow kinsman of toil and industry, dispersed throughout the Free States. But the "stone and the sling" have prostrated the bullying Giant, and he lies headless by the very sword with which he purposed to destroy his defied and contemned adversary.

"MAN PROPOSES—BUT GOD DISPOSES."

The subject is one of ample dimensions, replete with instructive lessons. History furnishes no illustrations of greater good and consolidated power, resulting from assassinations of rulers, with designs similar to those anticipated from the murder of the good and great man, to whose mortal remains, on their way to their final resting-place, our city has this day paid its highest civic and military honors. But I leave to others here present this instructive theme. With Henry of Navarre, in the glowing language of Macaulay, I can exclaim:

Ho! gallant nobles of the league, look that your arms be bright!

Ho! burghers of St. Genevieve, keep watch and ward to-night!

For our God hath crushed the tyrant, our God hath raised the slave,

And mocked the counsel of the wise and the valor of the brave;

Then glory to His holy name, from whom all glories are!

Before I conclude, let me advert for a moment to no insignificant fact. Pregnant with warning, characteristic in its emblems, and a token of the dark ages as well as of demoniacal malignity, the wretch who assassinated Mr. Lincoln bore in one hand the pistol, in the other the knife. The assassination was planned in Canada, as we are officially informed by the War Department, and was approved in Richmond. It included other prominent officials. Now let me ask, was not such a hellish plot enough of itself to stamp such villany and its sympathizers with a curse as that upon the vagabond Cain? Not mercy, but for such judgment I thank God, that Andrew Johnson survives. One more incident, new perhaps to some here, known doubtless to many. Mr. Lincoln had spoken to one who narrates the circumstances, of a poem which had made a great impression upon his mind. The name of the author was unknown to him. He promised, upon a fitting occasion, to repeat it. Sitting on a pile of books in the Treasury Department at Washington, he then complied with the request to recite it, and it was taken down from the lips now silent in death. I give one of the verses. It has a touching application:

"The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave;
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave."

No! not hidden, not lost! Like Abel, the first victim by assassination, I say it reverently, Abraham Lincoln, the last victim, "being dead, yet speaketh."

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock was introduced and made an eloquent speech. He said that the nation had shown its grief for our great calamity by funeral ceremonies for the late President, extending from the Potomac to the lakes. But while we weep, we have occasion for rejoicing. Although we mingle our tears with the bereaved household, and weep for the nation bereaved in this stupendous emergency of its history, we have more reason for rejoicing than sorrow in the death of Mr. Lincoln, who dies covered with renown. Had he died by the hand of disease, he would have been classed with heroes, but now he passes down to posterity as a martyr. To how few is it per-

mitted to seal their testimony with blood? Now his name was safe—no folly can tarnish his fame. We bless and dismiss him with benedictions and a secure renown. We are quite safe, the speaker said, in assigning to Mr. Lincoln the next place to Washington, the father of his country. Washington gave us the Union in the beginning of our national career; he gave us the Union and liberty for a caste. Lincoln conserved the Union and made liberty universal. That word "liberty" History will carve on his monument, and it will baptize his name for ever and for evermore. There is still high joy for the nation. We belong to a race that can go from ballots to bullets; and what is still harder, from bullets to ballots. The President, Vice-President, Cabinet, and every other man indicated in the constitution, to perform the functions of the government; and this ship of State would have leaped gallantly through the breakers, without a crash or jar. Our theory and professions are now proven, and we know that the nation can govern itself; that it is a government by the people, for the people. His great errand of preserving the national life has baptized Abraham Lincoln for immortality. The speaker said that, this side of perdition, no greater mistakes have been made than to suppose that a principle can be injured by striking down its representative. The idea of a republican government is no longer a problem. Political assassinations fail as much as religious, in accomplishing their purpose. Lincoln died for union and liberty; for our flag all over the land, and that flag only of the free. Look at the result of the assassination to-day. An oath more stern than that at Carthage has been accorded that treason shall be suppressed under that flag, and that slavery shall no longer live. The blood of Lincoln has been given a sacrifice for the continent, before we were bound by the memory of our fathers—now the blood of a martyred President binds us. We would prove most unworthy did we not take up and carry on his work. We should keep a clear vision, and know when and what to strike. The assassination was no individual frenzy. If not concocted in Canada, it was in keeping with what we have seen during the past four years; the natural product of slavery. Let us swear over the remains of our martyred President that with the tree we will dig out the root.

A series of appropriate resolutions were reported by Mr. Brodhead, lamenting the death of Mr. Lincoln, expressing sympathy with the afflicted family, and directing that the hall of the Society be draped in mourning.

Mr. William M. Everts seconded the resolutions in a very eloquent speech. In speaking of the grief of the people, he said that under the infliction of Providence, we have so vast and in-

tense a sorrow, that there is a great cry as if one were dead in every home. Not only was the bereavement and grief of the form and manner of a blow—a blow to our civilization—a blow to our pride and hopes of exemption from the sad history of earlier ages—but it was an evidence that this nation is eating of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. The assassination was more terrible because it was struck at one who should have been free from it, because of his brief term of office, his feebleness of personal power and aggrandizement. The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the integrity, moral character, and simplicity of Mr. Lincoln, and also to the firmness and ability of President Johnson.

May 2.—Frederic De Peyster, President, in the chair. The Recording Secretary reported an acknowledgment of Resolutions on the death of the President from Hon. Wm. H. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State. The Librarian reported several valuable donations to the library and museum, embracing one hundred and eighty volumes and a complete file of the *New York Observer*, from Sidney E. Morse.

A steel plate, being the portrait of the late President, Hon. Luther Bradish, engraved by Burt, at the expense of some members of the Society, was then presented in their behalf by Mr. George H. Moore.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee on the Publication Fund, made report of progress.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, was unanimously elected an honorary member.

The paper of the evening, entitled "The Antiquities of New York," was then read by Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, May, 1865.*—The May meeting was held at the house of the Hon. E. G. Squier, the President, George Folsom, LL.D., in the chair. Thirty or forty gentlemen of literary and scientific taste were present by invitation, including several foreigners of distinction.

Portions of the collections made by Mr. Squier, during his recent antiquarian explorations in Peru, were displayed in four apartments opened for the occasion. Although forming but a small part of the whole (nearly a hundred cases having yet been unopened), the tables, shelves, and walls were covered with relics of ancient Peruvian pottery, metallurgy, carved stones, skulls of different races, maps, plans, drawings, and photographs, and presented a variety of objects of interest, which evidently would require weeks for examination.

The regular business prepared for the evening was briefly dispatched, to allow time for Mr.

Squier to give his expected explanations of some of the objects, with some account of his discoveries.

The Rev. Dr. Syle exhibited two volumes in Romanized Chinese, recently introduced into the American Mission Schools in China with much success. The subject will hereafter be fully laid before the Society by Dr. S., who states that, although this system will not enable a foreigner to acquire the language without a teacher, it proves highly useful to Chinese speakers in learning to read and in reading. The English alphabet is applied to writing Chinese words, with the addition of a few marked letters, and the use of capitals to indicate tones. This system obviates the necessity of learning the name and also the meaning of each one of some thousands of Chinese characters, by distinct and unassisted efforts of the memory, which has hitherto been the only method of learning to read.

A letter was received from Dr. John Torrey, saying that he was going to California, to visit mines, etc., for the government, and would attend to the interests of the Society during his absence. He sent two stone pestles, found in Ocean county, New Jersey, supposed to have been used in rubbing down maize, after the Mexican custom, and not merely, as has been often supposed, for pounding it with the end, the sides of the stones bearing marks of friction. Dr. Davis mentioned that he had several such in his collection, and that there are other indications that our Eastern Indians sometimes rubbed down their corn in that manner.

The President and Recording Secretary, in the recess of the Society, having recommended to the Secretary of War that Dr. Macgowan be detailed from his hospital service, as a member of the Congressional Committee to investigate the condition of the North American Indians, their recommendation was approved. From his well known qualifications, we may expect interesting ethnological information from him respecting our Western tribes.

Inquiry was made in the Society some years ago, whether any mound of aboriginal origin was known within the limits of New England, except one then first brought to the notice of the Society, on Monument Mountain, near Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

But President Dwight, in his "Travels" (vol. iii. p. 386), mentions one in Southbury, Conn., which consists of a circular inclosure surrounding a grave, reported to be that of a murderer of the Schachticoke Indians.

The Stockbridge mound is described in the same work (vol. ii. p. 362) as a pile of stones, six or eight feet in diameter, circular at the base, in the form of an obtuse cone, over the grave of one

of the aborigines; the manner in which it has been formed is the following: "Every Indian who passes by the place throws a stone upon the tomb of his countryman. By this slow method of accumulation the heap has risen, in a long series of years, to its present size."

Attention was invited to the grammar of the *Cakchiquel Language*, derived from the "*Arte de la Lengua Metropolitana del Regno Cakchiquel*" by Fr. Ildef. J. Flores; published in Guatemala in 1753, and presented to the Library.

The following letters are sounded as in Spanish: a, b, c, e, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, t, v, x, y, z.

The following are wanting: d, f, g, j, s, ll.

Peculiar characters are added to the alphabet, to express sounds not found in Spanish:

H is used to express a strong aspirate, like gg, or jj in Spanish. When it occurs at the end of a word, the last limb of the letter is crooked and prolonged.

The five characters used to express the peculiar sounds of the language, and unknown to the author of this grammar, were invented by Father Francisco de la Parra.

New York, June.—Meeting held at the house of the President, George Folsom, LL.D., who presided. About forty literary gentlemen were present, including the officers and directors of the Historical Society, and several distinguished Mexican Republican exiles.

The report for the month mentioned the receipt of late numbers of the *Bulletin of the Portuguese Maritime Council*, which abounds in information of the Portuguese colonies, especially African. *The Huron Dictionary and Grammar*, presented by the late Archbishop Hughes, in 1849, and recently restored to the library, presents points of interest. Thirteen letters of the French alphabet are applied in writing Huron, with *ch* and two other characters representing peculiar sounds. *The Geography of the Languages and Ethnological Chart of Mexico*, of Manuel Becoz y Berra, presented by a member, Señor Ramirez, is a quarto of 392 pages. It is a compilation from early authors, giving their statements without any attempt to enter into the study of the languages themselves. His work is of the highest importance.

The Cakchiquel manuscript Dictionary, received through Captain Dow from the Bishop Pifol, offers materials for interesting inquiry, as does the Grammar of the same language. The numeral system has two remarkable features: *First*, Forty-five different series of ordinals, each series applied to a particular class of objects; and, *Second*, The use of words signifying 20, 40, 80, etc., to indicate numbers twenty less, with various applications of a similar principle, alike strange and unaccountable.

Some remarkable peculiarities were mentioned of the new system of applying the English alphabet in writing and printing Chinese. Those and other topics were noticed very briefly, to allow time for various other subjects to be brought before the Society.

Letters were read from Capt. John M. Dow, at Panama; Rev. Albert Bushnell, at Gaboon, W. Africa, containing a valuable account of the nations and tribes in that part of the continent; Dr. Berchan, surgeon of the French Marine and member of scientific societies; Mr. G. R. Lederer, N. York, with the translation of an acrostic on President Lincoln, in Hebrew, published in the *N. Y. Hebrew Messenger*, etc.

A new Hebrew inscription, found in an ancient mound, near Newark, O. Letters were read from the Rev. Wm. Bower, Dr. J. N. Wilson, and Mr. J. M. Dennis, of that place, describing a stone about three inches long, with a human face carved on it, and five Hebrew characters on the forehead.

Mr. Rose read notices of human remains found in Europe in connection with antediluvian relics, and an obituary sketch of Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, a corresponding member of the Society, and a distinguished savant.

Dr. Thomson read a paper on the historical countries of Southern Asia, replete with interest.

Dr. Syle explained the principles of the Chinese system of musical notation, illustrating it with sheets of Chinese music, comparing it with the European system.

Mr. Squier exhibited some of the photographs, maps, and drawings of Cuzco, from his great collection, found during his explorations of the antiquities of Peru.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Bushnell for his paper on Africa.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PRINCE SOCIETY.—*Boston, May 26.*—The annual meeting of the Prince Society for Mutual Publication, was held on Thursday, that being the anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Thomas Prince, the author of *New England Chronology*. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Samuel G. Drake; *Vice-Presidents*, Thomas Waterman, John Ward Dean, J. Wingate Thornton; *Recording Secretary*, Rev. E. F. Slater; *Corresponding Secretary*, William H. Whitmore; *Treasurer*, Jeremiah Colburn.

The Treasurer presented his annual report of the financial affairs of the Society, showing that its objects had been successfully attained. The publishing committee reported that two volumes

were in press, one of which will be ready for delivery soon. On motion of Mr. Colburn, a resolution was passed presenting the hearty thanks of the Society to William S. Appleton, Esq., for the efficient and faithful manner in which he had performed the duties of Secretary and the other offices committed to him, and tendering to him their best wishes for a pleasant voyage and a happy residence abroad while pursuing his investigations in the Old World. A vote of thanks to Mr. Colburn for his services as Treasurer was also passed. The meeting was then dissolved.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICO-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, June.*—An interesting and valuable paper on the Rev. William Hubbard, of Ipswich, was read by Samuel G. Drake, Esq. Mr. Hubbard is well known as the historian of the Indian wars. Mr. Drake is well versed in all matters relating to the history of Indians, and hardly an item which pertains to the history of those who have left early chronicles of that waning race can escape his thorough research. The paper was of great value, and will, we understand, soon be published.

The historiographer read an excellent notice of Alexander Vattermare, who died in France in 1864, a resident member of the Society; also a notice of Rev. Abner Morse, a resident member, who died May 16, 1865. Mr. Sheppard, the librarian, Rev. Dr. Dorus Clarke, of Waltham, and others, bore strong and feeling testimony to the Christian character of Mr. Morse, and to his very valuable labors of late years, in his published historical and genealogical works. He was a geologist, and had made the visits of the Northmen to our continent at an early date his special study.

Mr. Kidder made a report on the publication of Rev. Mr. Nason's address on President Lincoln. Letters accepting resident membership had been received, as reported by the corresponding secretary, from Edward S. Waters, of Salem, and Elbridge Wason, of Boston—also, as corresponding member, from W. E. Doggett, of Chicago.

Mr. William R. Deane exhibited a punch bowl of the "olden time"—turned out of lignum vitæ, which was in use near two hundred years since, at the noted Billings Tavern—on the road from Boston to New York, in what was then Dorchester—now Sharon. Rivers of punch have flowed from this old fountain, and moistened the throats of thousands.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Norwalk, June 14.*—The annual meeting was held in Whit-

tlesey Hall, Norwalk. The venerable President, Platt Benedict, Esq., though bending under the weight and infirmities of ninety years, was in his accustomed place, and expressed his gratification that time was dealing so gently with the Pioneers of the Fire Lands, and that so many of them were able to be present on this occasion.

The Rev. A. Newton, of Norwalk, opened the meeting with prayer. The proceedings of the last meeting at Monroeville were read by P. N. Schuyler, Esq., and approved.

The annual report of the Secretary was then read and approved. It referred to the flattering financial condition of the Society—the successful publication of the Sixth volume of the Pioneer, and the success which has crowned the labors of the Society in collecting and publishing the Historical Records of thirty-one of the thirty-two townships embraced in their organization. It recommended that efforts be made to secure a more complete history of churches and schools, and called special attention to the necessity of immediate steps being taken to collect and publish the material for the Fire Lands Soldiers' Record.

C. A. Preston, Esq., Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report, which was approved. In summary it is as follows:

On hand at last report	\$40.20
Received for membership	21.00
Sales of Pioneer per D. H. Pease	60.96
	<hr/>
	\$122.16
Paid R. T. Rust	60
Paid D. H. Pease per acc't of	
Sundries	\$10.60
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury	\$110.96

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Platt Benedict, Norwalk.

Vice-Presidents—G. H. Woodruff, Peru; Z. Philips, Berlin; E. Bemiss, Groton; J. H. Niles, Norwich; Hosea Townsend, New London.

Recording Secretary—Chas. P. Wickham, Norwalk.

Corresponding Secretaries—F. D. Parish, Sandusky; P. N. Schuyler, Norwalk.

Directors—C. A. Preston, F. D. Parish, Z. Philips, P. N. Schuyler, D. H. Pease.

Biographer—S. C. Parker, Greenfield.

Keeper of Cabinet—R. T. Rust, Norwalk.

The roll of Township Historical Committees was called, and Messrs. O. E. Newman, Martin, Kellogg, and J. H. Niles were appointed a special committee to report at the afternoon session the names of suitable persons to fill vacancies.

Rouse Bly, Esq., of New Haven, presented a genealogical sketch of Hiram Rogers, of Ply-

mouth, written by himself—a lineal descendant of the ninth generation from John Rogers, the martyr.

The Constitution was then read, and twenty-eight persons became members of the Society, when a recess was taken until half-past one, P. M., during which the members enjoyed the hospitality of the citizens of Norwalk.

Afternoon Session.—The special committee appointed for that purpose at the morning session, recommended the following persons for the Historical Committees in their respective Townships, which was adopted, viz :

Rugles, S. C. Sturtevant; *Greenwich*, M. E. Mead; *Townsend*, Martin Denman; *Huron*, R. R. Webber; *Milan*, Seth Jennings; *Fairfield*, L. D. Allen; *New Haven*, Geo. A. Knight; *Ridgefield*, G. W. Smith; *Perkins*, T. B. Taylor; *Sherman*, J. E. La Barr; *Richmond*, D. Sweetland; *Kelley's Island*, Geo. C. Huntington.

The following is the report made by Judge S. C. Parker of the Pioneers and members deceased since the last report: Samuel Reed, Ridgefield; Henry Chapin, Norwalk; Jeremiah M. Crosby, Norwalk; Giles Baker, Fairfield; Clariassa Pierce, Greenfield; Mrs. Juliette Taylor, of Norwalk; Mr. Henry Lockwood, of Milan.

Interesting remarks were made by Rev. John Keer, of Oberlin, Rev. Enoch Conger, of Oberlin, and Mrs. Polly Pierce, of Peru.

Mr. F. D. Reed, of Norwalk, gave an interesting account of hunting experience in early days, and explained the manner of trapping wolves as practised by the early settlers.

Vermillion was selected as the place for the next meeting, the second Wednesday of September next, and Messrs. C. L. Burton, Lewis Wells, B. Parsons, Benjamin Summers, Philo Wells, J. J. Cuddeback, and W. H. Crane, the committee of arrangements.

On motion of Judge Philips, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Page, Messrs. Gilbert and Kingsley, for the excellent music; the committee of arrangements for their care in making provisions for all, and to the citizens of Norwalk for their hospitality. The choir then sung "Exhortation," and closing with "Old Hundred" the Society adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia*, May 22, 1865.—Sir: A number of gentlemen, interested in the science of Numismatics, and engaged in Antiquarian pursuits, became, in the year 1858, incorporated by the State Legislature as "*The Numismatic Society*

of Philadelphia," which name, at the last session of the Assembly, was altered to that of "*The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia*."

The object of the Society, as expressed in its charter, is "the promotion of Numismatic Science and Antiquarian Research;" an end which it is designed to effect by bringing together those persons who are possessed of information on kindred topics, by forming a Library, and by creating cabinets of coins, medals, and antiquities.

It is scarcely necessary to advert to the importance of Numismatics as a branch of history, and to antiquities, which, termed history defaced, have been declared to contain a nation's fullest biography. To preserve the features of national life, no trifle should be neglected. The merest isolated fact will some day prove the all-important link in a chain of historical research. "Medallic evidence may be reckoned among those checks upon the negligence of historians, which, having been retrieved by industrious antiquarians, have created that cautious and discerning spirit, which has been exercised in later times upon facts."—*Hallam's Hist. Lit.* vol. 2, p. 278.

The importance of these pursuits need not be dwelt upon; the case no longer admits of an argument; the point is definitively adjudicated.

JOSEPH J. MICKLEY, President,

927 Market Street.

ALFRED B. TAYLOR, Secretary,

1,015 Chestnut Street.

Notes on Books.

Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey; from its Settlement in 1666 to its Incorporation as a City in 1836. Newark, N. J., 1864: 8vo. pp. 294. Map.

This volume, the sixth of the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, bears on its title its own full description. The early records of the town of Newark, now the largest city in the State, were well worthy of preservation, and the Historical Society has done well to issue them. The city will, we trust, show its gratitude to the Society.

Newark was founded in 1666, by settlers from Milford, Connecticut, attracted by the invitations of Governor Cartaret. Robert Treat was the leader of the emigrant party, and the earliest document given in the volume, dated May 21, 1666, is the plan of settlement.

The town received its name in compliment to its first pastor, Rev. Abraham Pierson, who had officiated at Newark, England.

The appendix to the volume contains a list of early town officers, prepared by W. A. Whitehead, Esq.; the Indian deed for Newark, executed by Wapamuck, the Hackensack sachem, and others, with a confirmation thereof; the deed of the proprietors, and the charter of the town.

The proofs were read by Mr. S. H. Congar, the Librarian of the Society, whose great familiarity with names of men and localities ensures an accuracy here not often met. The volume has a map, reproduced from one of 1806.

Second Annual Report of the Board of Directors, the Librarian, and the Treasurer, presented at the Annual Meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, May, 1865. 8vo. 1865. pp. 63.

We have already given in brief a summary of this report, most creditable to the young and vigorous Society, which is doing its work so well. Except the Chicago Society, there is perhaps no parallel to the progress made by the Long Island Historical Society during its brief existence.

The Fire-Lands Pioneer. Vol. VI. June, 1865. Sandusky, O.: 1865. 8vo. pp. 124.

This volume of the collections of the active Ohio Society, with a portrait of the Hon. E. Cooke, contains a list of the members, reports of the meetings of the Society, early history of Williams county, settlement of Bronson and Perkins, with much local matter, biographical notices, personal reminiscences, etc., of the highest value for the future history of the Fire-Lands.

The Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the Operations, Expenditures, and Condition of the Institution, for the year 1863. Washington, 1864. 8vo. 418 pp.

The report has just been received, delays having doubtless occurred in the government press.

The report shows the usual satisfactory progress, and closes with an Appendix embracing much interesting matter. Mr. Whitney's Lectures on the Principles of Linguistic Science embrace much in a brief space, and form a most agreeable opening. Near the close is an article, "An Account of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Californian Peninsula," as given by the Jesuit Father Baegert in his work. The paper was prepared by Prof. Charles Rau, and embraces all the ethnological matter in his work. The portion of the paper in the present report embraces four chapters, and will be found quite interesting. Mr. Rau has done his part well, and deserves credit for enabling so many American readers to enter into the enjoyment afforded by the quaint old missionary's account. The author died about

the time of the appearance of the work, and suffering as he did from the cruelty of the Spanish government, which tore these aged men from their Indian missions, drove them like felons across Mexico, and carried them to Europe to linger for weary months in prison-ships, it is creditable to Baegert, and to his fellow-sufferers, Clavigero, Molina, that they nowhere reproach Spain for their treatment, but leave the future to avenge their wrongs.

There are several other ethnological papers of interest, on old Indian refuse heaps in Nova Scotia, the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland, Agricultural Implements of the Stone Period, by Prof. Rau, and several on Ancient (?) forts, etc., in the United States.

The scientific articles are many and valuable.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion in the United States. Nos. 12 and 13.

The work has now reached 312 pages, and as the numbers now appear quite rapidly, it will be finished before many months. The prudent delay in the early numbers saved them from the error of many similar works, where every trivial incident of the early part of the war was expanded to fill the space given later on to three or four great battles, which had to be condensed to a mere outline.

The present number brings the narrative, or rather concurrent narratives, down almost to the close of 1862, and one or two more will close the second year of the war. It professes to be a complete and impartial History of the Rebellion, based throughout upon original documents, and illustrated with portraits, maps, views, and authentic battle sketches.

It is well written, on the whole superior to most that have appeared, giving fewer documents in bulk, but moulding the vast array of material into a consecutive history. Its size is not unwieldy, its illustrations authentic, and it will thus form a volume that will give families a book of the character that Mr. Lossing made so successful an attempt to supply the want of for our Revolutionary era. But here all is contemporaneous and full, exact and truthful.

The American Annual Cyclopædia and Register of Important Events of the Year 1864; embracing Political, Civil, Military, and Social Affairs, Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture, and Mechanical Industry. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1865. 8vo. 838 pp.

Appreciating the value of the book as we do, it is pleasing to find it stated that the reception of previous volumes by the public has been sufficiently encouraging to warrant a continuance of

the plan. The annual registers of England pale before this octavo of nearly a thousand solid double-columned pages, with the matter of a small book-case stowed between its covers. Our own thrilling history occupies much of the volume, and with maps of locality makes all plain. It will be found under Army Operations, Navy Operations, United States, Confederate States, United States Congress, Confederate Congress, Diplomatic Correspondence and Foreign Relations, Freedmen of the South, Ordnance, Military Surgery, Confiscation, Exchange of Prisoners, Public Documents, Sanitary Commissions, etc., as well as under the names of the various States.

The work is not, however, all devoted to the war. The progress of the various States of Europe and America, the various Religious Denominations, Patents and New Inventions, Literary and Scientific Progress, Magnetic Electricity, Petroleum, that new and absorbing interest, Pneumatic Railways, Geographical Explorations and Discoveries, Aniline Colors, etc., all are the subject of good articles: while all eminent persons dying within the year have biographical notices, and those less eminent are grouped under a general head.

We do not know that State Superintendents of Education have yet recognized the value of this work; but if teachers are not to follow science and learning of ten years since, the volumes of the Annual Cyclopaedia, as they appear, should be placed in every public school in the land for the constant reference of teachers; and if the education of our children requires it, certainly no gentleman wishing to be well informed can dispense with it.

Miscellany.

We have received from Col. J. Grant Wilson, two volumes, of no common interest in Louisiana history, not as old as Dumont, Dupratz, La Harpe, Bossu, but if of later history, no less valuable and suggestive, as they stand in juxtaposition.

"Proceedings of the Louisiana State Convention (in English and French), together with the Ordinances passed by said Convention (in both languages), and the Constitution of the State as Amended. By Authority. New Orleans: Johnson, Printer to the Convention, 1861." 8vo. 330 pp.

"Official Journal of the Proceedings (in English and French) of the Convention for the Revision and Amendment of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. By Authority. New Orleans:

W. R. Fish, Printer to the Convention. 1864." 8vo. 184, x. pp. English, 187, x. pp. French.

The Constitution of revolt: and the Constitution of regeneration!

Horace W. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, has privately printed, in a beautiful quarto form, limiting the number to fifty copies, "The Recommendation of William Smith, A.M., Provost of the College of Philadelphia, America, to the University of Oxford, by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury & others. London, 1759."

The paper in which the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Durham, Sarum, St. Asaph's, Gloucester, and Oxford solicit for Mr. Smith the degree of Doctor of Divinity, is indeed curious, and in its present shape will be the more highly appreciated.

Among forthcoming books are "Four Years in Secessia," by Junius Henri Browne, of Cincinnati; to be issued by subscription by Joseph L. Topham, Cincinnati. A new History of the American Rebellion, in 1 vol., and "The Loyal West in the Time of the Rebellion," announced by Henry Howe of the same place. J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, announce The Great Conspiracy Trial at Washington, edited by Ben "Perley" Poore.

The Rev. Edwin M. Stone, whose "Rhode Island in the Rebellion" is one of the most satisfactory books yet issued, proposes to continue that work, so as to embrace the whole history of his small but most patriotic State in the struggle.

The citizens of Troy have issued "A Tribute from the Citizens of Troy to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States," compiled by B. H. Hall. Price \$2.50. 75 copies 4to., of which 60 for sale, at \$12.00.

The Rittenhouse Association, of Philadelphia, are about to publish in an elegant volume on antique type and superior paper, "The Transactions of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, from January, 1858, to May, 1865." There will be printed only 25 copies, quarto, at \$10.00. 125 copies, octavo (90 for sale), at \$5.00.

ABRAHAM DAY, a soldier of the Revolution and of the war of 1812, died at Cornish, Maine, on the 14th June, at the age of nearly 110 years. He was born at Hackmatac, N. J., October 29, 1755. He is said to have been the proprietor of the first iron foundry ever established in America. He carried on that business for many years in New York, and afterwards in Portland, as well as in several small towns in Maine, until within a few years of his death, when he was obliged, by the infirmities of age, to relinquish his post.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. X.]

AUGUST, 1865.

[No. 8.]

General Department.

BANCROFT AND GRAHAME ON CLARKE
OF RHODE ISLAND.

WE reprint from the Washington *Union* of Sept. 12, 1846, with its remarks, the following letters of Mr. Bancroft, in relation to a statement in Grahame's History. Other parts of the discussion are in a permanent form, and students will be gratified by being thus able to view the whole subject.

"Those of our readers who have seen the recent American edition of Grahame's 'History of the United States,' will have noticed in the introductory memoir of the author, written by Mr. Josiah Quincy, late President of Harvard College, a passage impeaching the accuracy of a note in Mr. Bancroft's 'History of the United States,' in which an important historical error of Grahame's was corrected.

To this attack of Mr. Quincy upon his accuracy as an historian, Mr. Bancroft made, on the historic branch of the subject, the clear and conclusive reply, which we copy below, from the Boston *Courier* of March 4th.

Mr. Quincy has since published, as a reply to this letter of Mr. Bancroft, a pamphlet of some fifty-nine pages, impeaching Mr. Bancroft's motives through the whole course of the affair. Mr. Quincy avows that he has sent a copy of this pamphlet to every subscriber for Grahame's work. He has circulated it, indeed, in every direction, and many copies of it have reached Washington. We therefore take notice of the subject, and publish in addition to the letter from the *Courier*, which settles the histori-

cal question, a brief rejoinder by Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Quincy's lengthy attack upon the motives. This latter reply of Mr. Bancroft will be found, we think, to be written as temperately and conclusively as his former one.

From the Boston Courier, March 4, 1846.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The American edition of the "History of the United States," by Mr. James Grahame, with a memoir of the author, prepared at the request of the Massachusetts Historical Society, recently published by Mr. Josiah Quincy, late president of Harvard College, under the patronage of the lamented Story, of Mr. James Savage, of Mr. Jared Sparks, and of my highly-cherished friend, Mr. William H. Prescott, contains passages which demand my notice, both from the auspices under which the publication was prepared and made, and still more because its groundless attack on me includes a grievous wrong to the memory of one of the purest statesmen that ever did service to humanity.

In narrating the mission of John Clarke, of Rhode Island, to England, Mr. Grahame, misapprehending the author whom he followed, attributed to Clarke what was done by others, and, in his edition of 1836, charged Clarke with "baseness." I repelled the charge. Mr. Grahame, though the nature of his error was explained to him, persevered in his accusations. Mr. Quincy has now come forward to defend Mr. Grahame, and giving publicity to personal criminations of me, still insists on attributing to Clarke the dishonest part of making "*hollow pretences to loyalty*," and adducing "*supposititious proofs*" of it; with what degree of injustice to Mr. Clarke and to me will appear from the following statement:

"Mr. Clarke," says Backus, the historian of the Baptists of New England—for on this occasion I prefer to quote the words of another, and Backus was an honest and indefatigable inquirer, familiar with records even of towns and parishes, and deservedly esteemed for his accuracy and diligence—"Mr. Clarke," says Backus, "left as spotless a character as any man I know of, that ever acted in any public station in this country. The Massachusetts writers have been so watchful and careful to publish whatever they could find, which might seem to countenance the severities they used towards dissenters from their way, that I expected to find something of that nature against Mr. Clarke, but have happily been disappointed. Though he was disarmed by them in 1637, and imprisoned and fined at Boston in 1651, and he exposed their injustice and cruelty, to him and his brethren, in print the next year, and continued in England, to oppose and defeat all their attempts at the court there against his colony, till he obtained their present charter, yet among all their authors or records that I have searched, I have not met with a single reflection cast upon him by any one, which I think is very extraordinary. There was, doubtless, enough said against him, for his principles of believers' baptism and liberty of conscience, to secure him from the woe of being spoken well of by all men; yet, like Daniel, it seems as if his enemies could find no fault in him in matter of the kingdom, but only concerning the law of his God."

To this I add, that I had made extensive and careful examinations of the records of the time, as well manuscript as printed, both in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island, and had been assisted by those familiar with the records and best informed, and I could not but confirm the statement of the historian of the Baptists, as being true to the letter and true in spirit. No one is able to controvert it.

It is one of the most beautiful things in history, to see how the disinterested and humble Baptist, by the attractive force of his love of Rhode Island, and the persuasive eloquence of sincerity, gained from Charles II., in the ministry of Clarendon, the char-

ter that sanctioned in that colony the experiment of a State, resting on popular and religious liberty.

In introducing the mission of Clarke, Mr. Grahame, in the edition of 1836, compressing many errors into fourteen or fifteen lines, wrote as follows:

"The restored monarchical government was proclaimed with eager haste in this colony [Rhode Island]; and one Clarke was soon after dispatched as deputy from the colonists to England, in order to carry their dutiful respects to the foot of the throne, and to solicit a new charter in their favor. Clarke conducted his negotiation with a baseness that rendered the success of it dearly bought. He not only vaunted in courtly strains the loyalty of the inhabitants of Rhode Island, of which the sole proof he could give was, that they had bestowed the name of *King's Province* on a territory acquired by them from the Indians; but meeting this year the deputies of Massachusetts at the court, he publicly challenged them to cite any one demonstration of duty or loyalty by their constituents to the present king or his father, from the period of their first establishment in New England."—*Grahame's History of the United States*, vol. i., p. 315, edition of 1836.

In reference to this groundless attack on the purity of Clarke, I deemed it due to historic truth to make the following note:

"The charge of '*baseness*' in Grahame, vol. i., p. 315, edition of 1836, is Grahame's own invention. His (Clarke's) enemies in Massachusetts disliked his principles and his success; they respected his fidelity and his blameless character. Grahame is usually very candid in his judgments."

By the word "invention," I meant simply to say, that the charge of "*baseness*" had no foundation in fact, and rested on no authority, that it was preferred on this occasion for the first time, and had no existence but in the mind of Mr. Grahame himself; in a word, that it was what Lord Bacon calls "an idol of the cave." My tribute to the usual candor of Mr. Grahame seemed to me to explain and soften the criticism, which a regard for historic truth compelled me to make.

The note should have induced Mr. Grahame to revise the grounds of his opinion. Instead of it, like Cotton Mather, when witchcraft was questioned, he chose to regard it as an impeachment of his personal veracity; indiscreetly insisted that he had authority for his accusations; and finally indicated as his authority the annals of Chalmers.

As soon as I understood the precise nature of Mr. Grahame's misconception, I changed the word "invention" into "unwarranted misapprehension," and really vexed with myself, that a zeal for accuracy, which I could not blame, had led me into a form of expression, liable to an offensive construction on the part of a foreigner for whom I cherished friendly feelings, I took care, through a common friend, to inform Mr. Grahame that he had misapprehended Chalmers. Clarke returned to Rhode Island in 1663. About fifteen years after his return, and about two years after his death, Randall Houlton and John Greene, deputies from the town of Warwick, in the Providence Plantations, appeared at the court of Charles the Second, to argue a question of land title, before the lords of the committee of Trade and Plantations, against William Stoughton and Peter Buckley, agents for the Massachusetts colony in New England, from 1677 to 1679. In giving an account of the first acquisition of the territory in question from the Narragansetts, in 1644, Chalmers, at page 273 of his *Annals*, summarily and accurately narrates what transpired in relation to it in 1678-1679.

I deemed it due to Mr. Grahame, to inform him that he had been led into error respecting Clarke, by attributing to his negotiation for a charter, what happened, as Chalmers truly says, in the reign of Charles the Second, but on a later negotiation about lands and boundaries—a negotiation which, I observed, took place after Clarke's return, and after his death. The name, King's Province, I added, was not known till *after* the grant of the charter, and after Clarke's return.

This Mr. Grahame read, but he would not be convinced. He appears never himself personally to have again inspected his

authority, but as I had reason to believe, took a report second-hand from some one, whose name I never cared to know. In the final revision of his work, though he erased the word "baseness," and the reference to the name of King's Province, he renewed the detraction, and of one of the most firm and ingenuous men that ever lived, he wrote deliberately, after having been warned, "The envoy conducted his negotiation with a suppleness of adroit servility, that rendered the success of it dearly bought."

In giving publicity to this new version of the calumny, accompanied by an impeachment of my "candor," "correctness," and "rectitude," Mr. Josiah Quincy steps forward to defend it; and in an elaborate note on pages xxxvi. and xxxvii. of his memoir, insists explicitly that "Chalmers represents Clarke as boasting of the loyalty of Rhode Island, and challenging the deputies of Massachusetts to display any one act of duty or loyalty, shown by their constituents to Charles the First, or to the present king, from their first establishment in New England."

Now, the words of Chalmers have no reference to Clarke, either by name or by intention, or by just inference. The reference is, indeed, to "deputies" from the plantations to "Charles the Second," but the reign of Charles the Second extended to 1685, while Clarke's mission ended in 1663. But Chalmers refers to his authority, which is in the State Paper Office, in London, and quotes from it. To leave no room for doubt of any sort, I have sent to the State Paper Office [see notes B and C] and have readily obtained a certified copy of the original document, from which Chalmers drew the narrative. It establishes, beyond a possible question, that Messrs. Grahame and Quincy attribute to Clarke what happened on a late negotiation after his return and after his death.

The passage in Chalmers referred to by Mr. Quincy, is to be found at page 273 of his "*Annals*." [See note D.] Of the document from the State Paper Office, I annex the decisive extract [Note E], and I have sent a copy of the whole to Mr. Savage, president of the Massachusetts Historical

Society. Mr. Quincy owes it to me, and owes it to the memory of the dead whom he has wronged, to correct the statements which he has put forth, and as he published Grahame's work by subscription, he should send a copy of the correction to every one of his subscribers. GEORGE BANCROFT.

WASHINGTON February, 1846.

[NOTE A.]

Extract from a letter of George Bancroft to Mr. Wm. H. Prescott, forwarded by Mr. Prescott to Mr. Grahame, in December, 1839.

Boston, December 26, 1839.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I got Mr. Grahame's message from Ellis. . . Mr. Grahame was led into error respecting Clarke, by attributing to his negotiation for a charter what may have happened, as Chalmers cautiously expresses himself, in the reign of Charles the Second; but on a later negotiation about lands and boundaries, a negotiation which took place after Clarke's return, and, I think, after his death. The name, King's Province, was not known till *after* the grant of the charter, and after Clarke's return. I did not understand the precise nature of Mr. Grahame's misconception, till I read his letter to Ellis. . .

Extract from a postscript of a letter from Wm. H. Prescott to James Grahame, dated Dec. 28, 1839.

"While writing the above letter, Mr. Bancroft called on me, and learning that I was writing to you, on his return home, sent me the inclosed note, which I take the liberty to forward to you."

[NOTE B.]

G. Bancroft to Chief Clerk of State Paper Office.

December 11, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR: In the "Political Annals of the present United Colonies," &c., &c., by George Chalmers, occurs this passage on page 273:

"The deputies of these plantations [*i. e.*, Providence Plantations] boasted to Charles II. of the merits of this transaction, and at the same time '*challenged the agents of Boston to display any one act of duty or loyalty shown by their constituents to*

Charles I., or to the present king, from their first establishment in New England.' (8.) The challenge thus confidently given was not accepted."

The reference by the figure (8) is to this note, on page 279:

"There is a copy of the Indian surrender in New England papers, bundle 3; and see the same page 25." [I suppose p. 25 means New England Papers, vol. iii., p. 25.]

Now I wish particularly an exact and certified copy of the paper offered by the deputies of the Providence Plantations, or Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in which the words occur as quoted by Chalmers, viz.:

"Challenged the agents of Boston to display any one act of duty or loyalty shown by their constituents to Charles I., or to the present king, from their first establishment in New England."

It should be among the Rhode Island papers somewhere about 1680, I think, or perhaps earlier; at any rate during the reign of Charles the Second.

You will do me a particular favor by giving immediate attention to this matter.

Very faithfully yours,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

ROBERT LEMON, Esq.,
State Paper Office, Westminster.

[NOTE C.]

Chief Clerk of the State Paper Office to G. Bancroft.

STATE PAPER OFFICE, LONDON,
January 8, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 11th of December last arrived so opportunely, that I was enabled to make an immediate search for the document you requested; and on finding it (which I did very quickly), I lost no time in making the necessary application to the Foreign Office for the usual authorization, in sufficient time to enable me to make a copy of it, and to send it to you by this first steamer.

There is no date to the document itself; but as the Providence deputies were in England the latter part of the year 1678, and the spring of 1679, and in the prayer of their petition they seek to be dismissed in

order to return home, its date most probably is about February, 1679.

Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,
ROBT LEMON.

[NOTE D.]

Extract from Chalmer's Political Annals, p. 273, Rhode Island, referred to by Mr. Quincy, pp. xxxv., xxxvi., as Grahame's authority for his detraction of Clarke.

"And that ascendancy, they (Rhode Island and Providence Plantations) employed, during the year 1644, to procure from the chiefs of the Narragansetts a formal surrender of their country, which was afterwards called the King's Province, to Charles the First in right of his crown, in consideration of that protection, which the unhappy monarch then wanted for himself. . . . The deputies of these Plantations boasted to Charles the Second of the merits of this transaction, and at the same time '*challenged the agents of Boston to display any one act of duty or loyalty shown by their constituents to Charles the First, or to the present king, from their first establishment in New England.*' The challenge thus confidently given was not accepted."

[NOTE E.]

Extract from the petition of Randall Holdon and John Greene to the committee of trade and plantations.

State Paper Office, New England Board of Trade, vol. iii., fol. 24.

"The humble petition of Randall Holden and John Greene, deputies for the town of Warwick, to the answer of William Stoughton and Peter Bulkley, agents for the Massachusetts colony in New England.

... "And as an undeniable testimony of our loyalty in those times, and of the truth of our intentions of making our address to his royal majesty in 1644, we did, by a treaty with the Narragansett sachems (who are the chiefs of all New England), bring those princes and people to a submission and acknowledgment of his said royal majesty, and his successors, kings of England, as their supreme lords and sovereigns of that country. . . .

And we do here challenge the agents of the Massachusetts, to show if at any time they

had brought any of the sachems to obedience to the king, or to own his superiority; but, on the contrary, some they have forced to submit to their State without any relation to his majesty; *we may further yet dare them to instance any one act of duty or loyalty shown to his majesty, or his royal father, ever since the first establishment in New England.*" . . .

(Signed), "RANDALL HOLDON,

(Signed), "JOHN GREENE."

"I hereby certify that the above is an exact and true copy from the original, deposited in her majesty's State Paper Office, London. (Signed), ROBERT LEMON,
"Chief Clerk."

"STATE PAPER OFFICE, JAN. 8, 1846."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, having raised with me a question of historical accuracy, I replied to him in February last, by producing a document which even he himself cannot but esteem conclusive. Having signally failed in his attempt to sacrifice the good name of a patriot of Rhode Island to his desire to find me in the wrong, instead of frankly retracting the charges which are now proved beyond dispute to have been unfounded, he has employed his leisure in writing, publishing, and, at his own cost, circulating a pamphlet of fifty-nine pages, to impeach my motives, and "expose," as he calls it, my conduct towards Mr. Grahame, the author of the error which I had corrected.

It is a good saying, that "blessed are the peacemakers." Instead of applying this rule to the little misunderstanding, which Mr. Grahame himself wished might be forgotten, Mr. Quincy has sought to magnify it into "a controversy between rival historians," intimating a want of "disposition on my part to do justice to this rival historian;" insisting that "the publication of Mr. Grahame's work was very annoying" to me; that I "regarded Mr. Grahame in the light of a rival;" "that the publication of Grahame's revised work would certainly interfere with my profits;" together with other charges of the same nature.

How little reliance is to be placed on Mr.

Quincy's statements, will appear from the following plain and faithful narrative.

In 1832, I first read Mr. Grahame's work. I at once communicated my view of its merits to Mr. Robert Walsh, of Philadelphia, and obtained his leave to make a notice of it in the *American Quarterly Review*, of which Mr. Walsh was the editor. Accordingly, in that periodical, in December, 1832, I stated that "the work of Mr. Grahame had by no means received, among us, the attention to which it was fairly entitled;" that he deserved "the praise of candor and liberality;" that "there was ample room to commend the diligence with which the sources of our history were investigated by him;" and I annexed from his volumes a long extract, such as was most likely to arrest the curiosity and conciliate the favor of the American people.—[See note A.]

Following my suggestion of making Mr. Grahame's work better known to the American public, Mr. Walsh, at an early day, entered into the plan of an American edition of it. My name was in the correspondence connected with the design, which always met my cordial approbation.

Thus it appears that I was one of the very first to acquaint the American public with the merits of Mr. Grahame, and particularly that I was the first to conciliate towards him the warm feelings and favorable opinion of Mr. Walsh, to which Mr. Quincy has alluded.

When, afterwards, it was intimated to me that Grahame thought of desisting from the continuance of his enterprise, I wrote to him, urging him to persevere, and pointed out to him the advantage of having the same topic treated by persons of different nations. Mr. Grahame never replied to me—having been offended at what I readily acknowledge was the abrupt manner of my correcting his error about Clarke. He said, moreover, that "hereafter he could never hold the slightest intercourse with me."

I took no offence at his remarks, attributing their tone, as now appears rightly, to disease, and I made no public reply. Not a word of reproach or complaint fell from my pen or escaped my lips. To my friends I explained the error into which Mr. Gra-

hame had fallen, and in which he persisted. One of them, a very ardent one, himself undertook, in the *Boston Post*, the defence of Clarke. I gave him access to my papers and collections, but charged him to deal most tenderly with Grahame, and, above all, not to introduce one word of commendation of myself. The statement of Mr. Quincy, that I made this "an occasion for self-flattery and laudation," is directly the opposite of the truth.—[See note B.]

For myself, through a correspondent of Mr. Grahame, I reiterated, in very strong terms indeed, my respect for that author's writings, and urged him to retract the historical error into which he had fallen. Mr. Grahame had acknowledged that my course towards him was marked "by liberal courtesy," and sent me in private a message of his "respectful and affectionate regard;" but two letters of mine, addressed directly to himself, remained unanswered; and adhering to his purpose of having no direct intercourse with me, he still replied, indirectly, referring me to Chalmers. About the same time, he published, in the *New York American*, October, 1839, a letter containing fresh insinuations against me, and putting himself still more in the wrong.

Again I made no public reply, but at once quietly and privately, through my friend Mr. Prescott, I pointed out to Mr. Grahame the precise nature of his misapprehension of Chalmers, in language and manner which, at this day, I still perfectly approve.—[See note C.]

As Mr. Grahame, notwithstanding my friendly warning, persevered in his error, I gave up the hope of enlightening him on the subject, and changing the word that had offended him, left the matter to take care of itself.

To show how perfectly the public of Boston understood my feelings towards Mr. Grahame, I must summon Mr. Quincy's own son as my witness.

Mr. Grahame died in 1842. At the literary celebration at Cambridge, the day after commencement, notice was taken of him, and, in connection with it, Mr. Quincy's son turned to me to pronounce his eulogy. He did right. He knew that my mind was un-

clouded by the slightest shade of jealousy or ill-will, and in the presence of Mr. Quincy, the father, and a very large and most respectable audience, I performed the duty assigned me. In the *National Intelligencer* of Sept. 10th, of that year, Mr. William B. Read, of Pennsylvania, reports that I "bore cheerful and generous testimony to Mr. Grahame's merits as an historian."—[See note D.]

This was done at the very moment when the plan of an American edition of Mr. Grahame's work was approaching maturity. But I did not stop there. Mr. Quincy, who proposed to republish the work, solicited my publishers to undertake it. They would not undertake it until they had consulted me, and they engaged in it at my advice and request.—[See note E.]

I have thus put the public in possession of the facts necessary to form an opinion of the character of Mr. Quincy's pamphlet. In correcting an historic error, I did but a duty to historic truth; and in repeatedly advising Mr. Grahame to recall a charge which is now acknowledged to have been unfounded, I rendered him a more truly friendly office than those who encouraged him to persevere in it. The grounds of Mr. Quincy's rancor towards me are well understood—to use his own words—"where he is known and where I am known." I publish this to the world, that those who do not know me, may be assured that my praise was never refused to merit, and that I regard my associates in letters not as competitors or rivals, but as cheering companions bound with me in the spirit on the same great journey. GEORGE BANCROFT.

WASHINGTON, Sept., 1846.

[NOTE A.]

Extract from the American Quarterly Review for December, 1832, pp. 429, 430.

The work of Mr. Grahame has by no means received among us the attention to which it is fairly entitled.

The same subject had already been treated, and it must be owned in an able manner, by Chalmers, an arch tory, but a laborious inquirer; a stern enemy to our independence, but a patient student of our State papers.

The partialities of Mr. Grahame are, on the contrary, always with the colonists. He traces the progress of the colonies with the fond admiration of a philanthropist; and delights to exhibit their conduct in an honorable aspect. He has understood the faults, and done justice to the lofty virtues of the Puritans; and with the exception of one or two remarks which charge our neighbors of Rhode Island, unjustly, with pusillanimity, and a concession of the merits of Penn in terms too much qualified, and with insinuations which imply unwarrantable selfishness and injustice—with these exceptions, Mr. Grahame has given no cause of complaint from a want of readiness to acknowledge the merits of the founders of our States.

Thus, then, we may give to a history of the United States, written by a scholar of Scotland, the praise of candor and liberality. It is right also to inquire what materials he possessed, which enabled him to execute his purpose with fidelity; and here there is ample room to commend the diligence with which the sources of our history were investigated by him. But on this subject, Mr. Grahame shall give his own account, especially as the passage which we extract will serve to show the spirit in which his design was conceived. . . .

[NOTE B.]

NASHVILLE, Tennessee,
July 6, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: A friend has placed in my hands a pamphlet purporting to be a "vindication of the memory of the late James Grahame, by Josiah Quincy," which I have read.

It is creditable to Mr. Quincy that he is disposed to vindicate the memory of the dead; but it is not creditable that in doing this he is careless of the reputation of the living.

On pages 41, 42, and 43, is an unfortunate reference to an article in the *Boston Morning Post*, of the 4th of Dec., 1838, vindicating the memory of John Clarke, of Rhode Island, from the charge of *baseness* preferred by Mr. Grahame,—unfortunate because incorrect from beginning to end.

A few days before that article appeared

in the *Post*, you may recollect that I called your attention to a letter of Mr Walsh (then in France), published in one of the New York papers, containing extracts of a letter from Mr. Grahame to Mr. Walsh, censuring you in terms of great severity for having defended the memory of Clarke from the charge of *baseness*, in the second volume of your history.

In justice to the memory of Clarke, I determined to prepare an article for the press in his defence, and so informed you at the time, asking you for such historical data concerning his character as might be in your possession. I have a distinct recollection of your reply, which was in substance as follows: "You may consult my authorities if you choose,—the testimony in books, manuscripts, notes, &c., is conclusive,—but be careful that your friendship for me does not lead you to say a word in praise of myself or any thing unkind of Mr. Grahame." I carefully compiled the article, which I thought to be one of moderation and forbearance, and my friend, Col. Greene, was kind enough to give it a conspicuous place in his paper. You must clearly recollect that in this you had no agency whatever.

I am not a little surprised, therefore, that Mr. Quincy, or any other gentleman, should venture upon the assertion that the article was either "wholly written" by you, or that you "assisted in writing it." Still more unfortunate is the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Ellis, that you put the references into the hands of a friend, "with the request that he would perform a service *which no one would have been likely to have volunteered.*"

It is true that you aided me in procuring the authorities, but not until I had requested you to do so; and I would thank you to inform the Rev. Mr. Ellis, if you are acquainted with him, that in *volunteering* to defend the memory of John Clarke, to whose memory so much is due from my native New England, my motives were, perhaps, not less commendable than those of his correspondent, Mr. Quincy, who volunteers to defend the memory of Mr. James Grahame, of Scotland. I am, dear Sir, very truly your friend,

J. GEO. HARRIS.

HON. G. BANCROFT, Washington, D. C.

[NOTE C.]

Letter from Geo. Bancroft to Wm. H. Prescott, forwarded by Mr. Prescott to Mr. Grahame, in December, 1839.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1839.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I got Mr. Grahame's message from Ellis, and it made me regret more than ever, that an ill-considered word of mine had placed me apparently in an attitude of hostility, where I had alike every motive and every disposition to have cultivated a different relation. If Mr. Grahame had not, in his published letter to the correspondent of the *New York American*, declined correspondence with me, I should immediately have made public, and have sent him an explanation. Mr. Grahame was led into error respecting Clarke by attributing to his negotiation for a charter what may have happened, as Chalmers cautiously expresses himself, "in the reign of Charles the Second;" but on a later negotiation which took place after Clarke's return, and, I think, after his death. The name, King's Province, was not known till *after* the grant of the charter, and after Clarke's return. I did not understand the precise nature of Mr. Grahame's misconception, till I read his letter to Ellis.

Hitherto I have kept silent, and now hardly know what to do. If Mr. Grahame should perceive his misconception, I should well know how to frame a statement, that would be satisfactory alike to him, and to those who take an interest in Mr. Clarke's good name. I hope we may both come to view the facts alike.

I have always cherished friendly feelings towards Mr. Grahame. A sentiment of gratitude is his due. I have been vexed with myself, that a zeal for accuracy, which I cannot blame, led me into a form of expression, unhappily, but not with forethought, liable to an offensive construction. I hope he will give me leave to make some statement that will remove the present appearance of a misunderstanding between us, which a censurable expression of mine began, and which I am most desirous of terminating. Ever affectionately yours,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

W. H. PRESCOTT, Esq.

[NOTE D.]

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday, September 10, 1842.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1842.

TO THE EDITORS,—

GENTLEMEN: . . . At the Anniversary of the Phi Beta Society (the most distinguished of the literary associations of New England), the president of the day, Mr. Quincy, Speaker of the Senate of Massachusetts, and son of the President of the University, referred with deep feeling to the death of Mr. Grahame, the intelligence of which has just reached this country. This notice was responded to by Mr. Bancroft, who (himself a most competent judge) bore cheerful and generous testimony to Mr. Grahame's merits as an historian, and offered, in conclusion of his very eloquent remarks, a sentiment which had its response in the bosom and from the lips of every one present.

"*The memory of James Grahame, the historian of America. He has engraved his name on the temple of our country's history. It shall never be erased till the temple itself shall be destroyed.*"

I should do great injustice to Mr. Quincy and Mr. Bancroft were I to attempt to repeat any portion of the remarks with which this reference to Mr. Grahame was introduced. They were most eloquent and impressive, and did full justice to the high qualities which had made this lamented writer the object of so much admiration among all who have studied his works. . . .

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,
WILLIAM B. REED.

[NOTE E.]

Boston, August 20, 1846.

DEAR SIR: As publishers of your history, we should not have accepted the proposition of Mr. Quincy, for the publication of Grahame's "*History of the United States*," unless with your approval; and we distinctly recollect that you advised and requested us to undertake the work.

Yours respectfully,
LITTLE & BROWN.

HON. GEO. BANCROFT,
.. WASHINGTON, D. C.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES IN AMERICA— 1779-1781.

MEMOIRS OF LT.-GENERAL SAMUEL GRAHAM.

A recently privately printed memoir of General Graham (12mo. Edinburgh, 1862, p. 318), gives the following account of his American services in his own language, which we preface with a condensed account of the author.

Samuel Graham was born at Paisley, May 20, 1756, son of John Graham and Euphanel Stenson. His education, begun at the Grammar School of Paisley and continued at the High School in Edinburgh, was completed in France. He entered the army in 1777, having purchased an ensigncy in the 31st Regiment; but having raised a company for the 76th Highlanders, a new regiment, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in that regiment, and in April, 1779, became captain-lieutenant.

The 76th was raised in 1778, and consisted of about 700 Highlanders, Macdonalds from Skye, and North and South-Uist, 100 Irishmen, and 200 Lowlanders. John Macdonnell of Lochgarie, of the 72d Frazer Highlanders, was made Lt.-Colonel commandant, but as he was taken prisoner on his way back from America, the command devolved on Major Donaldson, formerly captain in the 42d. The new regiment was sent to Fort George. After a mutiny here against mutton diet, and some service on the coast, the regiment moved to Perth, in February, 1779, was reviewed and inspected, and then reported fit for duty. It was embarked on transports on the Frith of Forth, March 17, 1780, with the 80th, another Highland regiment, both under command of Lt.-Col. Dundas. The transports sailed for Portsmouth, and after preparing to land in Jersey, sailed with the fleet of Admiral Arbuthnot, and arrived at New York, August 27th.

"The two regiments were encamped on Long Island, at Bedford, surrounded by the orchards of the Dutch inhabitants; the recruits and draughts for the army were cantoned in the contiguous villages. * * * During the time of the encampment the army

fired a 'feu de joie' for the repulse of the French army under the orders of the Count d'Estaing at Savannah, in Georgia. For our success on that occasion the country is much indebted to the activity and exertions of the late Hon. Lt.-Col. Maitland of the 71st, or Frazer Highlanders. That gallant officer, penetrating through morasses and swamps almost impassable, succeeded in entering the town with a reinforcement of troops, and thus decided the victory. Unfortunately for the service, he was soon afterwards carried off by a fever, brought on by his exertions in that unhealthy country.

"About this time also the British garrison was withdrawn from Rhode Island and the troops brought to New York. The flank companies of each of the young regiments were ordered to join the battalions of light infantry and grenadiers, composed of the companies of this description of force of all regiments of the line, and commanded by distinguished officers. The encampment broke up in November, and the two regiments went into winter quarters.

"His Excellency, Sir Henry Clinton, the commander-in-chief, having resolved to attack Charleston in South Carolina, gave orders for a large body of troops, with stores, artillery, &c., to be put on board ship for this purpose, and embarking himself in command, set sail with a large fleet under the orders of Admiral Arbuthnot about Christmas, leaving the command of New York and its dependencies to General Knyphausen, a Hessian commander of foreign troops. The fleet encountered heavy gales and bad weather on their voyage to the southward, which greatly retarded the intended operations of the army. At New York the frost was so severe as to induce a large body of Americans, under the orders of a general they called the Earl of Stirling, to cross over upon the ice to Staten Island, where they remained for some days, but did not venture to attack the British posts under the orders of Colonel Stirling of the 42d regiment a Brigadier-General. Part of the 76th regiment was sent over from New York to that Island at the time, but returned soon after on the departure of the

enemy. Major Lord Berriedale, commanding the 76th,* having succeeded to the Earldom of Caithness, was permitted to go to South Carolina, to wait upon his Excellency, and while acting as aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, was badly wounded on a reconnoitring party, and obliged to return to Europe, and never again joined the regiment.

The 76th was now left without a field officer, nevertheless they bore a good character, owing to the steadiness and sobriety of the men, and they improved in the performance of their military duties by mixing with other troops.

"General Knyphausen thought proper to cross over to the Jerseys by a bridge of boats, with a considerable body of men, in the month of April, and marched in the direction of the army of General Washington; but could not prevail upon the Americans to quit their stronghold, although some sharp skirmishing occasionally took place. Charleston surrendered to his Excellency, Sir Henry Clinton, on the 18th May, 1780, and as that part of the country seemed to be brought into a state of tranquillity, Sir Henry returned to New York, taking with him the *élite* of his army, and leaving Earl Cornwallis in command of the troops to the southward. Part of these troops, on their arrival at New York, were sent over to join the army of General Knyphausen, in the Jerseys, but as the enemy declined to leave their post, the army was withdrawn, and cantoned in the three islands.

"On the 11th July, a French fleet, commanded by M. Ternay, having a large body of troops on board, under the orders of the Count de Rochambeau, appeared on the coast of America, having escaped from Brest Harbor, and anchored off Rhode Island. Whether the news of this circumstance produced an effect on the people of South Carolina, or that their apparent return to their allegiance to the British government in taking out protections from the commanders, had been an act of dis-

* He came out in command, Major Donaldson being too ill to sail.

simulation, is known only to themselves; at all events, their minds apparently underwent a sudden change. Earl Cornwallis, who had been employed in selecting proper places for the frontier defences of the State of South Carolina, with a view to moving into North Carolina, was suddenly called at this time to Charleston, and left Lord Rawdon in command on the frontier, whose active mind and military knowledge enabled him to carry out the Earl's wishes to their fullest extent, of which ample proof was afterwards given at the posts of Camden and Ninety-Six. His lordship was also very successful in obtaining accurate and certain intelligence of the motions of the enemy. Earl Cornwallis' time was much occupied at Charleston in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy to an alarming extent, in which many of the principal inhabitants were implicated; and it became necessary to arrest above thirty of them, but such was the lenity shown upon the occasion by Sir Henry Clinton, that these people were only sent out of the country to St. Augustine, in Florida, and their estates sequestered for the time to pay the expense of the war.

"The American army under the command of General Horatio Gates, the victor of Saratoga, was now sent from the North into Carolina. Of this movement Lord Rawdon got early intelligence, which he communicated to Earl Cornwallis, at Charleston. His lordship also made every preparation in case of an attack, putting his troops in the best possible style of efficiency, and on being informed that the advance of the enemy, under the command of Baron de Thalbe (Kalb), a foreign officer, were moving towards him, he sent an express to Earl Cornwallis, who arrived at Camden on the 13th August. On the 15th, in the evening, the Earl ordered the troops to move out. The right wing consisted of the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Colonel Webster, of the 33d. The left wing consisted of the Volunteers of Ireland, Lord Rawdon's corps, afterwards the — Regiment of the line, and two other provincial battalions (troops raised in America), the whole being command-

ed by Lord Rawdon. It also contained the infantry of the British legion, or Tarleton's corps. The reserve included a battalion of the 71st regiment and the cavalry of the British legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton. The enemy also marched out of his cantonments on the evening of the 15th, for a similar purpose, and the two armies, feeling one another in the night, halted until daybreak of the 16th, when a conflict took place, in which the Americans sustained a most signal defeat, losing their baggage and artillery. The enemy, in a state of the utmost disorder, were pursued 22 miles from the field of battle. His Lordship, in his dispatch, pays the highest compliments to Lord Rawdon, Colonel Webster, Lt.-Col. Tarleton, and all the officers, and praises the discipline and gallantry of the different corps. Our loss was not very great, considering the immense superiority of the enemy in numbers.—Baron de Thalbe (Kalb) died of his wounds.

"At New York, after the arrival of the French fleet, it was at one time proposed to embark a body of troops and attack them in the harbor of Rhode Island, but this scheme was abandoned, and Admiral Arbuthnot blockaded the harbor by anchoring with the British fleet in Gardner's Bay. Independent of the movements of the regular army, a predatory kind of warfare had, for some time, been carried on by the loyal refugees who, making use of whale boats, landed on the Jersey shore, carried off cattle, and inflicted other damage on the enemy. For the protection of these parties, a block-house had been constructed on the brink of the Hudson's or North River. Their conduct at length became so daring that General Wayne, one of the famed American officers, was induced to attack this block-house with his brigade. The refugees fought with such obstinacy and determined courage, that he was obliged to return after some loss. A song appeared in the *New York Gazette*, descriptive of this encounter. It was attributed to the pen of the Adjutant-General, Major André, and the concluding stanza (supposing him to be the author) was

too prophetic of his most unfortunate fate :—

“And now I have finished my Epic strain,
I tremble as I shew it,
Lest some warrior drover Wayne
Should ever catch the poet.”

“The 76th and 80th regiments were now again brought together under the orders of Lt.-Col. Dundas, being employed in garrisoning the lines at Kingsbridge, where a stream runs, separating New York from the mainland and forming an island. The 80th had the advantage in being commanded by such officers as Lt.-Col. Dundas and Major Gordon, yet the 76th, although without a field officer, maintained a good character. The Highlanders had made great progress in acquiring the English language, and began to lose that feeling of jealousy, which too often subsists between Highlanders and Lowlanders. A considerable space of ground outside the lines was unoccupied by the real inhabitants, and had got the name of neutral. The loyal refugees had taken up their abode in the deserted farm-houses, from whence they continually sent out foraging parties, and for their protection a redoubt, called No. 8, was kept up, being one of a chain constructed for the defences of the army when encamped on this ground. A captain and 100 men were sent from the lines to defend the place in case of the enemy's coming down on the refugees, a duty which lasted 48 hours; and as it was necessary to shut up the work at nightfall, and man the parapet during the whole night, one-half standing to their arms, and the other half reposing, the soldiers thus acquired a good idea of their duty. Foraging parties also often went out sometimes under the order of Hessian field officers, who spoke English indifferently. On one of these occasions the charge of an old redoubt, which happened to be on the road, was entrusted to a subaltern's party, while the rest marched forward; as it was in the flank, the officer naturally asked for orders; the Hessian field officer immediately replied: “I give you order; you and your men die here, while we go forward,” meaning that, in case the

enemy should come on the flank, they were to defend the work to the last extremity. These and other incidents tended greatly to improve the soldiers.

“It was about this time that a correspondence commenced betwixt the American General Arnold and the British. General Arnold was entrusted by the enemy with the command of a most important post high up the North River, a second Gibraltar, and commanding the intercourse betwixt the northern and southern parts of America. To facilitate the business, the *Vulture* sloop-of-war was sent up the North River, having on board Col. Beverley Robinson, a loyalist gentleman, whose property was situated in that district. Major André accompanied this officer, and when at anchor in a particular place, they were boarded by a boat from the shore in which Major André chose to embark and go on shore, where he met General Arnold; but owing to circumstances, he could not get on board again, and having a passport from that American General, he attempted to pass into the British lines at Kingsbridge by land, but was intercepted and made prisoner at Tarrytown, and the circumstances being reported to General Washington, his case was referred to a board of general officers, of which General Green was president, and the Marquis la Fayette a member, and he lost his life. The story is too well known to be detailed here, but the following passage in the letter from that unfortunate officer to General Washington, wherein he discloses himself and his purposes, in some degree bears upon this narrative: ‘I take the liberty to mention the condition of some gentlemen at Charlestown, who being either on parole or under protection, were engaged in a conspiracy against us; though their situation is not similar, they are objects who may be sent in exchange for me, or are persons whom the treatment I receive, may in some degree affect.’ This most accomplished and much-to-be-lamented officer, raised to high rank by his own merit, was put to death on a gibbet erected in front of the American army, on the 2d October, 1780, in the 29th year of his age. No British friend

attended his last moments; but in justice to humanity it is pleasing to record the tender attention he received from every American officer entrusted with the security of his person, and the conducting him to the scaffold; nor was there an eye amongst the multitude of spectators who witnessed his execution unmoistened by a tear.

"His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, immediately, on receiving the accounts of the action at Camden, had ordered a detachment of the army to be embarked under the orders of the Hon. General Leslie, and to sail for the Chesapeake Bay, and to land there, making a diversion in favor of Earl Cornwallis, whose orders they were also directed to obey. The Foot Guards and Hessian Regiment de Bosc, with some provincial corps and detachments both of cavalry and infantry, composed this force, amounting to nearly 3,000 men. They took post at Portsmouth on the Elizabeth River, and were preparing to strengthen themselves, when they received orders from Earl Cornwallis to reëmbark and join them in South Carolina. Earl Cornwallis moved to the northward with the troops who had fought at Camden, after receiving stores, etc., about the 8th September, penetrating North Carolina, where it was supposed the majority of the inhabitants were friendly to Great Britain. This State is much intersected with rivers and creeks, and at that period abounded also in swamps and morasses. In many districts also where settlers had located themselves, the country was extremely barren. His lordship however persevered and took the road to Salisbury, having Lieut. Col. Tarleton's corps on his left flank and Major Ferguson's still more to the westward. This last most enterprising officer was employed on the outposts of the army, with about 150 provincial troops, and a considerable number of loyalist militia, whom he had trained to his mode of warfare, and he and Col. Tarleton had been extremely useful to the army, having repeatedly defeated the partisan officers of America, who came out of their swamps like locusts, and were very troublesome. Major Ferguson united ge-

nus to gallantry, having introduced improvements both in the construction and in the method of using the enemy's own weapon, the rifle. His lordship had great confidence in this officer, and employed him in endeavoring to collect a body of loyal militia in these settlements, in which he was progressing satisfactorily when intelligence arrived of the failure of an attack on our post at Augusta by Colonel Clark, a refugee from Georgia, who had got together about 700 men, and attacked that post in the hope of getting possession of the presents sent by the British government to the Indians, Augusta being the place in which they were distributed. Major Ferguson, on being apprised of the failure of Clark's attack, formed a plan to intercept him. Unfortunately several corps of riflemen from Kentucky, the eastern part of Virginia and South Carolina, had also been assembled by their leaders like Clark's force, with a design on Augusta. These parties fell in with Clark after his defeat, and were persuaded by him to attempt the capture of Major Ferguson's corps. Having united their forces, the whole moved off in their usual rapid manner, being all mounted and carrying nothing but their ammunition, rifles, and bags of provisions. Major Ferguson took post on King's mountain, and was there attacked by these people in three columns; their first onset was repulsed in the most gallant manner, but they again assaulted his position *en masse*, and he himself and many of his men being killed, and many more wounded, the remainder, after a short resistance, were overpowered and compelled to surrender.

"Earl Cornwallis, advancing towards Salisbury, on receiving intelligence of this disaster, took the resolution of retrograding, and accordingly about the 14th of October he left Charlotte, retiring in a southerly direction. The rainy season having set in, the roads were now saturated with water; sickness began to prevail amongst the troops, and his lordship being attacked with the prevailing malady, the command devolved upon Lord Rawdon. The retreat was harassing on account of the water-

courses, which had been swelled by the rain, while provisions were scarcely to be obtained. However, after fourteen days' marching, the army arrived at Winnsborough. There his lordship intended to remain until the arrival of General Leslie from Virginia.

"The enemy were not idle; General Gates, after his defeat at Camden, took post at Georgetown, where he exerted himself to collect his scattered troops, and received reinforcements from the north. Three very active partizans at this time hovered on the frontiers of South Carolina, Sumpter, Marion, and Pickens. These men, notwithstanding various defeats and attacks from our troops, were very troublesome, retiring when hard pressed into the swamps and morasses, accessible only to themselves and the beasts of the field; and reappearing, when opportunity offered, like locusts, interrupting even the communication betwixt Charlestown and Camden.

"His Excellency General Clinton having appointed General Arnold a brigadier in the British army, with power to raise a regiment of Provincials for his Majesty's service, upon learning that the Hon. General Leslie's troops had been ordered to re-embark and join Lord Cornwallis in South Carolina, directed another embarkation of troops to be sent to Virginia under the orders of Arnold. This force consisted of the 80th regiment complete (the flank companies having again joined) under Lt.-Col. Dundas; the Queen's Rangers, a corps which had seen much service under Lt.-Col. Robertson; some Yagers and artillery. They were put on board without delay, and sailing up the Chesapeake, landed and destroyed stores and magazines at Richmond in Virginia; and on the 5th of January, 1781, re-embarked and sailed to Portsmouth on the Elizabeth River, where they landed and took post. The militia having been ordered out by the ruling powers in Virginia, in consequence of this and the former debarkation, came down to the neighborhood of the British post in considerable numbers, and frequent skirmishes took place with the foraging parties. General Washington now used all his influ-

ence to persuade Count de Ternay to send a fleet with a body of French troops to the Chesapeake, but that foreign officer deemed it prudent first to dispatch a ship of war. The ship anchored at the mouth of the Elizabeth River and sent a summons into Portsmouth in the name of her commander and that of the officer commanding the militia, desiring the garrison to surrender. This demand not being complied with, the French ship took her departure, sailing for Rhode Island, where the naval officer who had been employed made such a report, that an embarkation of troops immediately took place under the orders of Baron Viomesnil, and part of the fleet was ordered to convoy them; the British fleet, however, being on the watch, this expedition did not venture out. In the meantime the Commander-in-Chief at New York ordered another embarkation of British troops for Virginia, intrusting the command to Maj.-Gen. Phillips, a most excellent officer who had served as second in command to General Burgoyne at Saratoga. It consisted of the two battalions of light infantry of the line, under Col. Robert Abercromby, the *élite* of the British army, and who had led on almost every action during the war; the 76th regiment of Highlanders; a Hessian regiment (Prince Hereditaire), with detachments of artillery and stores. This reinforcement left New York as soon as it was known that the sea was clear of the enemy, and entered the Chesapeake about the end of March; Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet being then at anchor in Lynn Haven Bay, a little to the south of the entrance to Elizabeth River.

"A number of boats had been constructed under the superintendence of General Arnold for the navigation of the rivers, most of them calculated to hold 100 men. Each boat was manned by a few sailors, and fitted with a sail as well as with oars. Some of them also carried a piece of ordnance in their bows. In these boats the light infantry and detachments of the 76th and 80th regiments, with the Queen's Rangers, embarked under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Phillips and Brig.-Gen. Arnold, leaving the remainder of the 76th and 80th with the

Hessians to garrison Portsmouth. The detachment of the 76th which embarked consisted of 1 major, 3 captains, 12 subalterns and 300 men, commanded by the Hon. Major Needham, now Earl Kilmorey. The 80th had Lt.-Col. Dundas and Major Gordon, and the Queen's Rangers Lt.-Col. Simcoe. The troops proceeded up the James River, a noble stream, and landed in several places, burning and destroying warlike stores and shipping in the docks, as well as barracks and foundries. Many accidents occurred on these occasions. At Williamsburg a picquet guard of the 80th was posted at a point on the high road where two roads branched off; on one side of the road was a tavern with a piazza in front, on the other a ditch from which the earth had been thrown out, forming a parapet and serving as a fence to the college garden. At the fork where the picquet was posted, the ground was covered with trees, except where they had been cleared away to form the road. As usual at outpicquets a large fire was made, round which the soldiers not on duty as sentinels, were lying. It had begun to rain, and the lieutenant in command of the 80th ordered the men to stand to their arms, and had just moved them to the shelter afforded by the piazza, when a volley was fired in the direction of the blazing fire from the brushwood under the trees—a company of young men, students at the university, composing a volunteer corps, having managed to creep into the thicket unobserved. The lieutenant with great presence of mind moved his picquet across the road; leaping the ditch and forming them behind the parapet, he fired in the direction from whence the shots came, but whether any of the young men suffered is unknown, but not a British soldier, nor even any of the sentinels, who manfully kept their posts, were hurt.

“While a British column was crossing a road which ran into the main one, two carriages, each with four horses and outriders, happened to come in contact with it; a gentleman jumped out of the leading carriage, and, mounting an outrider's horse, dashed into the wood; a shot or two were fired after him by the troops, but he escaped.

A lady remained in the carriage, seemingly much agitated. The carriages were detained until the arrival of the General. When the General came up he immediately recognized the lady, having become acquainted with her when detained as a prisoner of war on parole in this part of the country. On asking her who the gentleman was, she replied: ‘He is my husband; we are just married.’ The General said: ‘It was foolish in him to run the risk he did by trying to escape, for it was not possible that he could long do so.’ ‘And if you get him,’ she said, ‘what will be done to him?’ ‘Madam,’ said the General, ‘he shall be sent immediately back to you, that you may enjoy the honeymoon.’ As soon as the column had passed, the carriages were allowed to proceed, not a horse being touched, although our artillery horses had not recovered from the effects of the sea voyage.

“The army being again collected, we sailed up James River, and landed at City Point. The enemy did not offer much opposition, although they appeared in considerable number. Next day we moved through Blanford to Petersburg (25th April). At the last named place the enemy made some show of resistance, but could not withstand the intrepidity of the light infantry, and fled in all directions, cutting down the bridges on the Apamattæ River to prevent pursuit. They were commanded by Baron Steuben and General Mahlenburg. We found a great quantity of tobacco in the warehouses of Petersburg; it was the staple commodity with which they procured warlike stores. Orders were given to roll the hogsheads out of the storehouses, and they were burnt, as we had no means of carrying them away. Many thousands were thus consumed.

“Brigadier Arnold moved to Osborne's, on James River, with two field-pieces and a small detachment, and took a fleet at that place, a State ship-of-war, and another armed vessel, with a number of merchant ships loaded with tobacco. The enemy had set fire to several of their vessels before abandoning them, but the troops succeeded in extinguishing the flames in most of them—

the Brigadier displaying much activity and intrepidity on the occasion.

"After making other excursions in the neighborhood, destroying stores of arms and burning barracks, we received orders to march to Bermuda Hundreds, opposite City Point, where we embarked on the 2d of May, and on the 5th and 6th dropped down the river.

"Some of the vessels had got as far down as Hay Island, when dispatches were received from Lord Cornwallis which occasioned our immediate return. After relanding we made a forced march in the night, and again took possession of Petersburg on the 10th of May. During our absence an aide-de-camp and several staff officers of the Marquis la Fayette had arrived from the northward with a detachment of Continental troops, by whom our motions were closely watched. The Major-General was by this time so unwell, that a carriage was obtained for him, and he was lodged in the house of Mrs. Boland. The Marquis la Fayette brought some field pieces to the opposite banks of the river and cannonaded us, directing his fire principally against Mrs. Boland's house, in which the general lay dangerously ill. A cannon-ball passed through his bed-chamber, but no further damage was done than killing a black woman, a slave of Mrs. Boland's. Gen. Phillips expired on the 12th May, and was buried at Petersburg.

"The bar at Charlestown proved a great impediment to the troops under General Leslie, and the badness of the roads, owing to the rains, retarded very much his movements after landing. Lord Cornwallis, who, as stated, had retreated from Charlotte after Major Ferguson was killed, and taken up a position at Winnsborough, to await the arrival of Leslie, was, consequently, unable to attempt re-entering North Carolina until the 15th January.

"Finding, then, that Leslie was approaching, he left the defence of Camden to Lord Rawdon, and prepared to move. General Gates had by this (been) replaced (by) General Green in the command of the American Army, and Colonel Morgan, an active officer, entrusted with the light troops, was

pushing forward in the direction of the British posts. Lord Cornwallis directed Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton with his legion, a battalion of the 71st Regiment, some light companies, and also the 7th Fusiliers (a regiment mostly composed of recruits, which was on its way to reinforce one of the outposts), to watch and look after Morgan. Tarleton, by the celerity of his movements, soon came up with Morgan, and an action took place at Cowpens, in which the British sustained a severe loss, as almost all the infantry engaged were either killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, with some officers and a party of the 7th Light Dragoons, behaved most gallantly, and so staggered the enemy's cavalry, commanded by Colonel Washington, that a party of men under Ensign Fraser, of the 71st, in charge of the baggage, got safe into the British camp. Morgan, knowing too well the nature of his prize, left the officers and wounded on the field with a flag of truce, and moved off with his prisoners to the northward, being well acquainted with the country. The greater part of the cavalry reached the British camp that night and the following day. This was a severe blow to the army, as the light companies, the 71st, and legion infantry, had always formed the advance, and had seen much service; but his lordship, being joined by the troops under General Leslie, determined to persevere in entering North Carolina, even at this season of the year, being, indeed, the only chance he had of procuring subsistence for this army in this barren country. His lordship, before commencing his march, had directed that a detachment of troops from Charlestown should be embarked and sent up Cape Fear River to Wilmington. These troops were commanded by Major Craig, of the 82d (afterwards Gen. Sir James H. Craig.) On the 25th January, his lordship halted for two days, and recommended to the army to equip themselves as light troops, and set a noble example by causing all his superfluous baggage to be destroyed, in which he was promptly and cheerfully followed by the whole army; all the wheeled carriages were rendered

useless, except such as were necessary for the transport of ammunition, salt, and the hospital. Thus lightened, the army made rapid marches in pursuit of Gen. Morgan and his prisoners; but the wily Virginian escaped into his own province without being overtaken. On the 1st February, the British army crossed the Catawba River, breast high in water, the Foot Guards, under General O'Hara, leading—the enemy in force on the opposite bank, and keeping up an incessant fire; the column advanced without returning a shot, led by their light company. As soon as they reached the opposite shore, their gallant captain, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, unfortunately fell; but that circumstance did not restrain their impetuosity, for their lieutenant (the late Gen. Francis Dundas) at once assumed the command, and, charging with the bayonet, drove the enemy from the ground, and killed their general. The army made a rapid advance, but the enemy retired precipitately, crossing the Dar river, about the 15th February, into Virginia. The noble Earl did not think the force under his command sufficient to warrant his following them into that extensive State; he therefore marched by easy stages to Hillsborough, where he raised the King's standard, calling upon the inhabitants to return to their allegiance. The enemy soon left Virginia, and reappeared in North Carolina; and about the end of February, a body of loyalists, amounting to between 300 and 400 men, under Colonel Pyle, meeting with Lee's legion, forming part of their light troops, and mistaking them for Tarleton's corps, was nearly annihilated. About the same time General Green, having received reinforcements, returned with the remainder of his troops, recrossing the Dar (Dan).

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

INDIAN SYSTEMS OF NUMERALS.—A recent Circular of the Smithsonian Institution has the following on a curious system which obtains among some Indian tribes of having one set of numerals for men, and another or others for other objects.

Mr. Gallatin in his "Notes on the Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico," &c., published in the Transactions of the American Ethnological Society (vol. ii. p. 54, et seq.), says: "Another peculiarity of the Mexican and Maya, and of which traces may be seen in other languages of the same group, is the alteration which the numerals undergo according to the nature of the object to be counted. The distinctions are not always easy to be understood; and the objects of the same class, that is to say in counting which the same altered numeral is used, are apparently of the same incongruous nature. Those stated by Father Alonzo de Molina for the Mexican language, are as follows:—

1 ce, sem	6 chica-ce
2 ome	7. chic-ome
3 yey	8 chic uey
4 nauí	9 chieu-naui
5 macuilli	10 mat-laetli
20 cem-poualli"	

"These numerals are used in counting animated beings, mantas, mats, paper, tortillas, ropes, skins, canoes, cycles, knives, and candles; but in counting several of these, the word *pilli* and sometimes *quimilli*, is substituted for *poualli* (20).

"The syllable *teti* is added to the numerals, and these lose their last syllable (*matlaetli* for *matlacti*, *cem-poualtetli* for *cem-poualli*) when counting fowls, eggs, cocoa, jars, frijoles, fruits, roots, rolls, or round things.

"The word *pantli* is added to the numeral when speaking of ridges made by the plough, of walls, files of men, and of other things arranged in length.

"*Tlementli* is added to the numeral when speaking of speeches, dishes, bags, shields, or when a thing is doubled above another, or when speaking of things differing one from the other."

No reference to such a system is to be found in the Grammatical sketch of the Heve, translated by Mr. Buckingham Smith (No. III. of Shea's Linguistics); in the Nevome Grammar (ibid. No V.), the Mutsun of Father Arroyo (ib. No. IV.), or Father Sitjao's vocabulary of the San Antonio (ib. No. VII.), the only extended works at present accessible on the languages of Sonora and California, but it is very possible that it may exist there and have escaped notice.

In Father Pandosy's Grammar of the Yakama, a Sahaptin language of Washington Territory (Shea's Linguistics, No. V.), the numerals are not specially referred to; but in the accompanying dictionary *metat* is given for three, *metao*, three persons; *pinept* for four, *pinapo* four persons; *parat* five, *par-nao*, five persons, and other numerals are given in duplicate or triplicate without explanation.

Father Mengarini, in his Grammar of the Selish, or Flathead of the Rocky Mountains (Shea, No. II.), says of the cardinal numbers, "they are duplex, one set relating to things, the other to persons, thus:—"

Relating to things.

- 1 nko
- 2 esél
- 3 chélès
- 4 mús
- 5 zil
- 6 táckan
- 7 sispel
- 8 hénènem
- 9 ganút
- 10 open

Relating to persons.

- schnaksl
- chesél
- ch'chélès
- ch'músms
- ch'zilzil
- ch'tackan
- ch'sispel
- ch'hénènem
- ch'ganut
- ch'open

Similar changes exist in other dialects of the Selish, of which the following from the Nisqually will serve as an instance:—

Applied to men.

- 1 dut-cho
- 2 sae
- 3 klekhw
- 4 bōe
- 5 tsa-lats
- 6 dze-lá-chi

Applied to money.

- che-élts
- sla-élts
- kle-hwélts
- bōe-élts
- talat-sélts
- dzlatch-élts

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 7 tsōka | tsok-sélts |
| 8 t'ká-chi | t'ká-chi-élts |
| 9 hwul | hwul-élts |
| 10 pa-duts | pa-data-élts |
| 20 salá-chi | |

Zeisberger in his "Grammar of the Language of the Lenni-Lenape, or Delaware Indians" (Trans. Am. Phil. Soc., N. S., vol. iii.), gives the list of numerals, without stating its application, as follows:—

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 ngutti | 6 guttasch' |
| 2 nischa | 7 nischasch |
| 3 nacha | 8 chasch |
| 4 newo | 9 peschkouk |
| 5 palenach | 10 tellen |

And then adds the following, used in respect to inanimate objects, as towns, rivers, houses, &c.

Mawat, *ngutti*, one, only one, and in the plural, *nischenol*, two, *nachenol*, three, &c., concerning which he observes, "When men, animals, or other things are spoken of, which among the Indians are considered as belonging to the animated class of beings, they say: *mauchsa*, *mayauchsa*, one person, or a person, or living being. It is truly incorrect to say *ngutti lenno*, a man. And in the plural, *nischowak lennowak*, two men, &c.

All and *ak*, the terminations of these last in the plural, are respectively applied, the former to inanimate, the latter to animate objects. But as exceptions, it is stated that among nouns, trees and the larger plants are considered animate, while fishes take the inanimate termination. It is thus evident that a similar idea has governed the form of the numeral adjective in the Delaware and the Mexican.

Other examples among the North American languages might be cited, but the above are sufficient to indicate the object of inquiry. The system appears, however, not to have been universal, as, according to Dr. Wilson, there is no distinction of numerals in the Seneca or other Iroquois languages.

Singularly enough, the same idea prevails in the numerals of other and far distant races, of which a few specimens may be useful.

The Hon. John Pickering, in "Memoirs of the American Academy," N. S., vol. ii,

gives an account of the language and inhabitants of Tobi, or Lord North's Island, in the Indian Archipelago, derived from an American seaman, Horace Holden, who spent two years upon it. This island is situated about lat. 3° 2' north and lon. 131° 4' east, and is of very small extent and sparsely inhabited. The different forms of the digits are thus given in the accompanying vocabulary:—

General cardinals.	For cocoanuts.	For fish.
1 yat	su	simöl
2 guh-lu	guó	gwimöl
3 ya	sarú	srimöl
4 van	vao	vamöl
5 ni	limó	nimöl
6 wör	waru	wawrimöl
7 vish	vishu	vishi-emöl
8 wawr	tiu(?)	wawrimöl
9 tiä	(wanting)	tuimöl
10 se or sek	sek	sek

He adds, however, that in counting out fish, they proceed by pairs or couples, as two, four, six, &c.

In counting *fish hooks*, they use still a different set of numerals, which were not recollected. It would appear further that stones, birds, and days were counted by the same numerals as cocoanuts, and men and women by those employed to enumerate fish.

Mr. Hale, in the "Ethnography, &c., of the U. S. Exploring Expedition," copies Holden's vocabulary, which is also appended to a narrative of his captivity, published at Boston.

Dr. L. H. Gulick, in his notes on the Grammar of the Ponape dialect (12mo. Honolulu, 1858, pp. 39), states that "the enumeration of all objects is alike as far as *nine*, after which there is a singular variety." The difference is in—

"I. The mode of counting all animated objects, and all kinds of sticks and timbers, and everything that to a native is connected in idea with separate sticks, as trees, canoes, &c.

"II. The enumeration of yams, taro, and a few of the most costly articles.

"III. The numbering of cocoanuts, bread-fruits, eggs, shells, stones, &c., in fact, probably, of all common, least valued objects, not included under the first head."

Examples are given, not necessary to repeat here, as also of peculiarities in the numerative particles.

The Island of Ponape, Paanopa, or, as written by Mr. Hale, Bonabe, is one of the central islands of Micronesia. That gentleman gives also a vocabulary of the language of Taputeoua, in the Kingsmill group, one of the most eastern, and separated from Tobi by 2600 miles. Speaking of the numerals, he says that the natives furnished the expedition with several sets or classes, which he conjectured were used in counting objects of different kinds, though he had no means of obtaining from them any explanation. There were five of them in all, and all given in the digits, or from one to ten.—Eth. of Ex. Exp. p. 440.

Leaving Micronesia for Polynesia, Mr. Hale states that some of the terms for the higher numbers are only used in counting particular articles. For *four*, the Hawaiians, for instance, have two terms, *ha* and *tauna*. For forty, they have *tanahá*, *iato*, and *ta'au*. The first of these, *tanahá*, is the general term; *iato* is used in counting pieces of *tapa* (native cloth), and *ta'au* in counting fish. (Ib. p. 250.)

It is remarkable that thus, in Tobi and Taputeoua, the distinction should extend to all the digits; and in Ponape, which is between the two, and Hawaii, distant 3500 miles, it should be confined to the higher numbers.

The last example here presented is from Bowen's Yoruba Dictionary, in the 10th vol. Smithsonian Contributions. In this, an African Language, traces of the same system also appear. Thus in ordinary counting the first vowel is short, while among what the author terms "cardinals of price," up to forty, the vowel is long; thus *okay*, one, *edzi*, two; *okay*, *edzi*. The reason given for this is that the latter are contractions of *owó-kay*, *owó-edzi*, i. e. one cowrie, two cowries, &c.

It thus appears that this peculiar arithmetic is of wide distribution, and by no means confined to a single or even to cognate races. A more perfect knowledge of barbarian languages would probably show its still greater extension. In what process

of the human mind it has its origin, and the reasons for the singular collocation of objects which different tribes embrace in the several forms of the numerals, are questions of curious speculation.

The division of objects into animate and inanimate, or, as they have been termed by other writers, noble and ignoble, is a well-known feature in several of the languages of North America. Mr. Howse states that the Cree and Chippeway (Ojibwa) nouns are divisible into two classes, animate and inanimate, analogous to gender in European languages, but that many inanimate nouns, from possessing some real or imaginary excellence, are personified as animates. Perhaps a clue to this may be found in the pantheism, or rather pan-demonism of the Indian mythology. The Indians of Oregon, for example, believe that not only all animals were once people possessed of supernatural powers, or magicians, but that prominent mountains, isolated rocks, very old trees, and other remarkable objects, were so likewise, a belief which, in fact, seems to have characterized the superstitions of all the tribes of the continent. But, though this might account for a simple division into animate and inanimate, embracing all such objects, it would not explain the multiplicity of forms exhibited in some of the examples above given. The disposition to particularize, and the want of generic terms among barbarous races, may have had some connection with this division, for since to adopt a different system of counting every object would be impossible, the simple desire to be specific may have led to an anomalous form of classification.

INDIAN NUMERALS (vol. 9, p. 145). The numerals as far as *ten*, representing the usage of the Algonquins (as a tribe), the Micmacs, Malechites (Malasheets), and Penobscots, were given as above indicated. It may be well for the purpose of comparison to preserve the following, taken from the present members of this last tribe, which is a part of the original Abnaki. The Tarratine, Mohegan, early and late, and Penacook as far as known, is added,

and also Montauk. The comparison of these lists with Eliot's in his Grammar, p. 14, is interesting as showing a unity of origin:—

PENOBSCOT.

1 pezakoon	13 sunkow'
2 neese	14 yāōwuakow
3 nāhs	15 nonunkow
4 yāco	16 nāguodensunkow
5 bahlensk	17 tambāōngessunkow
6 nēquodense	18 tsahacogasunkow
7 tambāōns	19 nōlēgasunkow
8 tsāhsok'	20 nezenakeh
9 nōlō'	20 tsinskee
10 medahla	40 sāvāshā
11 goodunka	50 nonenakā
12 neezemkow	

TARRATINE.*

1 pēzaqua	10 medaira
2 neice	11 nogudouncow
3 noes	12 neiceuncow
4 yeaou	20 nesinaca
5 polenesq	
6 nequitence	PENACOOK.
7 tombowence	1 natik
8 sonsuck	2 nich
9 nourlee	3 nīquaw

MOHEGAN.*

1 n'quet
2 neese
3 nish
4 yoh
5 napanna
6 quitta
7 edana
8 shwosuck
9 paskugit
10 piuck

MOHEGAN, 1831.†

1 n'ghud
2 nees
3 chusoke
4 yough
5 nuppa
6 n'quittasuck
7 neisuck
8 ghuhook
9 boosoochoogan
10 biog.

MONTAUK.‡

1 nuckit	6 conma
2 neeze	7 nusur
3 nisk	8 swans
4 yuaw	9 passecucond
5 nepaw	10 jujuck

ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.—We have been exceedingly entertained by the perusal of an article in the *Analectic Magazine*, published in Philadel-

* Williamson Hist. v. i. p. 512.

† From Indians near Norwich, Ct.

‡ From John Lyon Gardiner.

phia in the year 1815, to which our attention was called the other day by a chaplain who had found the volume among other old books which had been sent as donations to the Army of the Potomac.

The subject of the article is "Banks and Paper Currency," and is a review of a pamphlet published for the author by Edward Earle, entitled, "The History of a Little Frenchman and his Bank Notes. Rags! Rags! Rags!"

The author, in the outset, gives an agreeable interest to the subject, by introducing the following humorous story.

The story is a correct account of the condition of the currency which followed the war of 1812, when the bonds of the United States were worth from seventy to eighty cents, and when loans to the Government were paid in the currency of the State banks, all of which were at a low standard in comparison with specie:

Travelling lately in the stage from the South, I fell in company with a little Frenchman of rather singular appearance and dress, who, contrary to the characteristics of his good-humored nation, seemed animated by an inveterate propensity to grumble at everything. He never paid or received money without a vast deal of shrugging up of his shoulders, and other tokens of dissatisfaction, and whenever he handled a bank note, eyed it with a look of most sovereign contempt.

It seems the little man had arrived from Cuba with about eight thousand dollars in gold, which by way of security he lodged in one of the banks at Savannah. When he came to demand his money, he was told they did not pay specie, and he must therefore take bank notes or nothing. Being an entire stranger, and ignorant of the depreciation of paper money arising from the refusal to pay specie, and from the erection of such an infinite number of petty banks in every obscure village, without capital or charter, he took the worthless rags and began his journey northward. Every step he proceeded his money grew worse and worse, and he was now travelling on to Boston with the full conviction that by the time he got there he should be a beggar.

It was in Philadelphia that he told me this story. "Diable!" exclaimed he, as he concluded, "your banks ought to be called bankrupts; not one of them can pay their debts, or will pay them, which is the same thing, yet they pretend to make a distinction between the notes of one bankrupt and the notes of another." "Voilà," said he, holding up a parcel of rags and dirty bills, pregnant with filth and disease. "Voilà, it is like making a difference between the rags of one beggar and the rags of another."

Proceeding on our journey, we stopped at Bristol, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. The little Frenchman took something to drink at the tavern, and offered a bill issued by the landlord of the hotel where he stayed in the latter city, who, it seemed, in order to be in the fashion, had also commenced banker among the rest.

This note his brother landlord in Bristol refused to receive in payment. The little Frenchman, not understanding the distinction made by the discerning public between the rags of one bankrupt and those of another, now gave himself up for a ruined man, supposing that he had at last got to the extreme verge of the circulation of his bank notes. He seemed to behold the spectre poverty full before him, and to contemplate his gold buttons that, I dare say, had descended down to him through several generations, as a last resource against starvation. He looked at me for consolation, with such a disconsolate shrug, such a glance of absolute despair, as would have touched the heart even of a bank director.

As well as I could I explained to him the difference between a tavern-keeper's note and a bank note, and comforted him with the assurance that by the time he arrived in Boston, provided he met with tolerably honest brokers, his stock of notes would not be diminished more than fifty per cent. The little man drew from his waistcoat pocket a great gold snuff-box, opened it with extreme deliberation, took a long, despairing pinch of snuff, and heaved the heaviest sigh I ever heard from one of his countrymen.

"Monsieur," said he, "does the legisla-

ture of your country permit this system of swindling, this inhospitable custom, which falls so heavily on the traveller and stranger, to pass without censure or punishment? Is the privilege of coining money, one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, permitted thus to be exercised by bankrupts and tavern-keepers, whose note will either not pass at all, or pass under a depreciation, which increases in a ratio with the distance you are from the place of emission?"

At New York the little Frenchman got specie and bills of exchange on Boston for his bank notes, at a discount, I think, of twenty-four per centum; for nothing could induce him to touch any more of the "dirty rags," which was the only name he condescended to call them by.

I comforted him by showing how he could retrieve all his losses, by turning about, when he had finished his business at Boston, and shaving his way back to Savannah, by which means he would turn the tables upon them all. He was delighted with this idea, shook hands with me in high glee, and I never saw him more.

The author of the pamphlet, commenting on the story of the Frenchman, says:

"It is certainly a matter of infinite surprise at first view, that people should put such confidence in the notes of banks without charter or capital, and at the same moment refuse to accord it to the paper sanctioned by the Government. But on reflection we perceive at once that this is owing to the arts of a combination of interested individuals, who endeavor to destroy the credit of that paper whose circulation would interfere with that of their own institutions. This is the true secret of the apparent absurdity of placing reliance on the credit of institutions which have already refused to pay their debts according to the tenor of their contract with the public, than on that of a government of infinite resources, and possessing domains a thousand times more extensive than were ever enjoyed by any State or potentate that ever existed.

The writer in the magazine, whose signature is 'W.' (perhaps some Philadelphian can give us the name of this suggestive and

vigorous contributor), referring to this state of things, says:

From this representation, the correctness of which is indisputable, it is evident, we think, that the public funds may render to the community a still more important service: that they may serve, in the absence of specie, *as the basis, and support, and limit of paper currency*. The plan we would propose is, that the banks be obliged, until they can resume their specie payments, to *pay the holders of their notes*, to a certain amount (not less, perhaps, than a hundred dollars), *in six per cent. stock at par*, or, when below that rate, at the usual selling price, as the same should from time to time be publicly announced by competent authority; that of the commissioners of the sinking fund would probably be the least objectionable. This would be a certain check against the immoderate issue of paper money. The banks allege, and we believe with truth, that they cannot procure sufficient cash to fulfil their engagements. But they ought not to be at a loss to obtain funded stock enough for that purpose."

Further on we quote again:

"The Congress might at once do much to effect this desirable object. If a national bank were established by their authority, with a sufficient funded capital, and with the obligation, under a heavy specific penalty, of paying its notes and debts of every kind in cash or in funded stock, in the manner already proposed, its notes would immediately obtain such a general and uniform credit as would make them fit to become a general circulating medium. The other banks south of the Hudson, to preserve their notes from a comparative depreciation, would be *induced or compelled* to adopt a similar system, or, which would amount to the same thing, to pay their notes with the notes of this national institution.

The success of this plan would not be doubtful if Congress could be persuaded to provide for the *payment of the interest of the debt in specie*. Such a provision would be as wise and as politic as it would be just and honorable. Nothing but necessity can excuse the payment of the national

creditors with depreciated money. During the war, that necessity existed, but it exists no longer. Cash enough may now be found to pay them if it is now required. It might even be obtained without subjecting any individual to hardship. Let the duties of impost be receivable in cash only.

* * * * *

The payment of the interest of the public debt in specie, combined with the opinion of the national good faith, security, and resources, would soon impart to the whole capital a specie value. That capital would then become a solid foundation for a paper currency, a standard to measure it and keep it steady—inferior only to specie value. With such a support, we know not whether such a currency might not be permanently adopted as an improvement in political economy.

To conclude. The proposed plan would immediately diminish the depreciation of bank notes in those States and districts where the six per cent. stock is now above par: and it would set limits to their depreciation in all the other States. It would restrain the future issues of them generally, and therefore maintain them at a value much less liable to fluctuation than they are at present. It would go a great way towards *establishing a uniform currency* throughout the Middle, the Southern, and Western States; for the stock into which their various notes might be converted would be everywhere saleable; and it would so far afford the means of enforcing the observance of contracts, maintaining good faith, and securing the rights of property. By finding a new employment and creating an additional demand for the public funds, it would increase their value and become a new prop to their security. The banks would be obliged to convert their capitals into national stock to answer the demands of their creditors, and it would of course be their interest to keep up its price, by which means private and public credit would be indissolubly linked together, and a new moral bond acquired to strengthen the National Union.

Our various currencies as they now exist are not congenial, but rather adverse to the

union of these States. Were they separated, each bank might nevertheless preserve a certain credit. But on our plan a separation would ruin them all, destroy general credit and confidence, and overspread the land with bankruptcy and misery. And in the present state of human affairs, this consideration, we frankly confess, affords us an additional argument for recommending a plan which would habituate the people to regard the faith of their federal government as the standard of value; which would facilitate loans, should a war for the maintenance of our rights become unavoidable; which would identify every man's fortune, as well as his freedom, with the general security: create a deep and universal interest in the conservation of good order, government, and laws; and thus enlist every motive, selfish and generous, and every principle, sordid as well as liberal, into the service of this free, confederated republic, now the best hope and refuge of the world."

Here the first hint of the idea of the national banking system is suggested, of which we have any knowledge, and the closing paragraphs, so strongly and clearly written, remind us of the arguments urged but two years ago by distinguished financiers, through the press, in favor of the passage of the present banking law.

Twenty-three years later, the Legislature of the State of New York, in the year 1838, passed its general banking law, first giving authority to issue bank notes on the plan of depositing securities with the State as a pledge for the redemption of currency.

The National Banking system is no longer an experiment, thanks to the firmness and persistency of the present Chief Justice of the United States, and the most excellent business management of the Comptroller of the Currency, toward both of whom the gratitude of the people of the country will increase as the system extends and perfects itself. The National Bank-note to-day, issued in Leavenworth and St. Paul, is cheerfully received in Boston and Portland, and this, but two years ago, would have been considered a miracle in finance.

If Congress will but complete its legisla-

tion upon this subject so that it will be *unprofitable* for the State banks to issue currency, the Government will soon have the whole subject under its control, and the "State right to coin money and emit bills of credit," will die with the "State right" to secede from the Union.

With the success of the system it is interesting to trace to its source its origin; and we have prepared this communication with the hope that some member of the New York Legislature for the year 1838, or some writer on finance, may furnish to the press other contributions on the same subject.

J. J. R.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February, 1865.

REMINISCENCES OF LITTLE FALLS.—Apparently one of the oldest inhabitants of the neighborhood of the Little Falls of the Potomac is bewailing the days that are passed through the columns of the New York Journal of Commerce. There is no mistaking the authorship. We quote the following:—

Nothing so convinces me of my declining years as the changes which have taken place in my family and among my acquaintances and friends. The little boy who twenty-five years ago brought me my meals to the river side while dipping for shad, fishing for rock-fish, or grappling for sturgeon, is now a great, strong man, and the oldest of my ten children. Of my old friends, many of them have wandered to unknown parts, and many of them are dead. They came here oftentimes bleached by the confinement of city life, and after spending a day with me at the Falls, drinking in the pure air and enjoying the wild scenery and good sport, they always went away happier and in better health than when they came. Some of them had roamed much over the world, and it did one good to hear them talk about the wonders they had seen. Among my departed friends and patrons were some who were great men, or had names that were known throughout the land.

Foremost among these was Daniel Webster. When Secretary of State, he used to come here always early in the morning,

and accompanied by his private secretary. He liked the fresh morning air as much as any man I ever saw, and when he talked to me freely about fish and fishing, I could believe that he had been in the business all his life. He was always liberal, and where other men would give me one dollar for a morning's sport, he would give me ten. And for an old man, as he then was, he was a good fisherman. I remember well the day that he caught his biggest rock-fish. I had taken him in one of my boats to the "catting rock," and as we swung across the roaring waters, the great man clapped his hands like a little child. The fish weighed sixteen pounds, and gave him much trouble, and when I gaffed the prize and we knew it was safe, he dropped his rod in the bottom of the boat, jumped to his feet, and gave a yell—a regular Indian yell, which might have been heard in Georgetown. He came often, was always pleasant in his ways, generally on the ground as early as five o'clock, and once he gave me as a reason for winding up the sport at nine o'clock, that he was President Fillmore's clerk, and was obliged to be at the Department before noon. But his fishing days are long since ended; and I have thought that if he had lived till now, we might not have been cursed with the great rebellion.

Another glorious old man who used to fish with me at the Falls was General George Gibson. In his love of the sport he was ahead of many other men, and I am told that in the army he was universally beloved. He used light tackle, fancy hooks, and flies that were made in Europe, and was always as kind and gentle as any man could be. He threw the fly with great dexterity, and usually preferred to fish from the rocks with the fly, and in the afternoon, when there was a shadow on the stream. He was very fond of talking about old times, and there was no end to his stories about the fish he had caught in every part of the land. His last visit to the Falls was made a short time before his death, and I remember well that he was so infirm and feeble from old age that his body servant and myself were obliged to

support him on his feet as he threw the fly. He was plucky to the last, but he too is now sleeping in the grave.

Governor George M. Bibb was another of my old friends. That man was positively almost mad on the subject of fishing. He always fished with bait, and in a boat was as patient as the day was long. He was kind-hearted, genial, generous to a fault, a great talker, and had so many harmless eccentricities, that he was wont to keep his fishing companions in a continual roar of laughter. After an unlucky day, in his perverseness he would sometimes spend the greater part of the night upon the river, as if determined to turn the tide of luck in his favor. He fished with me in those days when he was Secretary of the Treasury, and also in those more unfortunate days when, for a bare support, he held a subordinate position in that same Department building, though paid by the Attorney General.

Many amusing stories are related of him, and I give you one of them. One day, early in the morning, he planted himself on a certain wharf for a quiet day of sporting. At noon a friend passed by and asked him about his luck. "I hain't had a bite," replied the Governor, "the fish are scarce." At sundown another friend passed by, and seeing a handsome yellow frog crouching by the side of the Governor, and evidently enjoying the scehery, suddenly exclaimed, "What's that?" "That," replied the Governor, with a look of horror, "is my bait, and the d—d thing has been squatting there, I suppose, ever since nine o'clock this morning." Peace to the memory of that curious man.

Of my distinguished friends, now living, I may mention with pride and pleasure the late British Minister, John F. Crampton. He too was very fond of sport, and ever proved himself to be a refined gentleman. When he came here he never allowed himself to go away disappointed, for if the fish did not bite, he would take out his sketch-book and go to work upon a picture of the Falls, or of some curious rock. His fishing companion invariably was the same good friend of mine who fished with Daniel

Webster, and who has now fished with me at the Little Falls no less than sixteen years; whose eyes I yesterday saw glisten with delight as he caught a ten pound rock-fish, and to whose kindness I am indebted for this brief translation of some of my experiences and opinions.

Among those who have simply visited the Little Falls for curiosity, I must mention the distinguished authoress, Frederika Bremer. Never can I forget the excitement of the little lady. She clambered over the rocks, plucking more flowers and plants than she could carry without assistance; she ran about like a child, exclaiming at the grand bluffs and the emerald water, and she questioned me as to my manner of life until I became bewildered. I enjoyed her visit, however, and she was happy, but I have thought that it was not exactly kind in her to speak of me in her book on America as a wild giant of the wilderness.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

A FIRE AMONG RARE BOOKS.—The book-rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, with the whole of their valuable contents, were, on Thursday, destroyed by fire. By this sad accident one of the most valuable collections of rare and beautiful books to be found in this country has perished. In Messrs. Sotheby's rooms at all times were to be found half-a-dozen or more splendid or curious libraries, waiting their turn to be sold; and at the time of the fire a great many books from the famous Daniel Library, with almost the whole of the magnificent collection formed by Mr. Ofor, were upon the shelves. Unfortunately, many of the treasures now destroyed were unique, and it is very doubtful if even copies of them exist, as possessors are usually very jealous of having any such made. Some of the Bibles and Testaments in Mr. Ofor's library contained passages and readings not to be met with in any other versions of the Scriptures. The religious world will therefore be a loser. The following paragraph was written before the fire occurred:

The magnificent library of George Ofor, the well-known editor of Bunyan's "Pil-

grim's Progress" and his other works, is now being sold at Messrs. Sotheby's sale-rooms in Wellington street. The catalogue alone extends to 316 pages, and the entire collection comprises nearly 4000 precious volumes. The principal features of this extraordinary gathering are rare, early versions of the Holy Scriptures, including the most extensive series of English Bibles, Psalters, and Testaments ever offered for sale; numerous editions of the Liturgies of Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches; works of the Fathers, mediæval writers, Reformers, Puritans, and Quakers; a remarkable series of the productions of John Bunyan—some of the early editions of which are almost worth their weight in gold; beautifully illuminated Horæ, and other manuscripts of great interest, including a very early copy of the Epistles and Gospels, in English; rare productions from the presses of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and other English printers; with a curious assemblage of books written by Dissenters in the last and preceding centuries. Mr. Ofor was at one time a bookseller on Tower Hill, and from an early period in life omitted no opportunity which could add to his library in Grove street, Hackney, a rare Bunyan, or a curious old Bible.—*London Review*, 1st July, 1865.

TREATMENT OF PAMPHLETS.—I am tempted, Mr. Editor, to write you a few words on the subject of pamphlets for the benefit of authors, publishers, and others concerned. Most pamphlets, now, especially those of an historical character, which are every day becoming more highly valued, are well printed on good paper, at considerable expense. But they are frequently injured in the binding. A few hints on the subject are worth attention. As they are designed some day for binding, *the edges should not be cut*; and there is another special reason for this that they are often sought for to be bound in the Roxburghe style, for which an uncut edge is an indispensable requisite. This is quite an important consideration, since there is no better chance for the preservation of these occasional literary pro-

ductions, than in the collections of amateurs and others who demand uncut copies. Book dealers, it is well known, secure an extra price for historical and other works of permanent interest, when the edges are uncut. Authors are sometimes ignorant of this, and after going to the expense of choice print and paper, suffer their books or pamphlets to be injuriously cut down by the binder, who is naturally, considering the perquisite of paper shavings at the present price, ready enough to set his destructive cutting machine in motion. A book needs the full margin of the size of the paper on which it is printed. If it is cut down, in the first instance, in its paper or cloth binding, it has to be cut again when permanently rebound; and in this way a goodly octavo is sadly shorn of its proportions, and naturally injured in the eyes of all cultivated lovers of books, to say nothing of its depreciation in money value.

Another thing in the treatment of pamphlets. They should be sewed along the edge in the French style; not punched through the inner margin, which disfigures them in the binding, leaving three rough broken holes in the paper to mar the beauty of the page.

Still another point. In mailing, *do not fold them*, but place them flat in a paper envelope. The postage is the same; they are quite as easily transported and at no greater expense. It is very difficult to bind handsomely a pamphlet which has been doubled up for mailing. An ugly crease is left in the middle of the page. There is another barbarism often practised in mailing, that of "rolling" pamphlets in a pasted circular envelope, rendering it quite difficult to disengage them without tearing the leaves.

It is often objected that books must be cut for convenience and rapid reading. This may apply to certain classes of publications, some novels and quack advertising books for instance; but it surely does not to historical and other publications, requiring leisure to be read, and which are generally in demand only with persons of good taste, who are or ought to be, educated in what constitutes a good book in its dress

and appearance, as well as its subject matter.

VERB. SAP.

DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—

Among the incidents of the war just terminated, we regret to have to chronicle the destruction of many libraries. Perhaps this could not, in the excitement of the hour, have been easily prevented. However, as everything relating to American Libraries ought to be carefully preserved, the following clippings will find a place, I hope, in the *Historical Magazine*.

R. B. O'C.

Roystering in the Capital of Georgia.

—Tuesday forenoon (Nov. 22, 1864), was spent by the workmen of the army in preparing another advance, but there were thousands of soldiers who had nothing but sight-seeing to employ them, and they pushed their investigations to the innermost recesses of the town. The State House was a productive mine for trophy hunters, and the legislative halls literally swarmed with blue coats. The State library, containing about two thousand volumes, was ransacked by men of literary tastes, and cartloads of books taken away. Quite an extensive cabinet of minerals contributed to the load of relics. The Governor's room, the offices of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney, Adjutant, and other functionaries, were rummaged, every piece of paper being rigidly scrutinized, and the military and political history of Georgia carefully read up from the original manuscripts. Nearly all the forenoon this investigation continued, till Colonel Hawley, of the Third Wisconsin, commandant of the post, established his headquarters in the State House, after which none but the privileged could get in to "investigate."—*E. D. Westfall, War Correspondent New York Herald, Dec. 28, 1864.*

Mutilation of the Virginia State Library.

—The Virginia State library, which was got up with great care and at an enormous expense, has been robbed of its most valuable works. A series of valuable books, bought in Europe by an agent of the State sent for that purpose, has disappeared, as well as many other important standard

works, which cannot now be supplied. Some valuable manuscript copies of old records of the State, found among the archives of the English Government at London, were also purloined. These documents were obtained through a State agent, Mr. Angus Macdonald, who was sent to London for the purpose of ascertaining from the colonial records the exact boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. A misunderstanding on this subject had arisen some years ago between the two States, Maryland claiming a portion of Accomac county as her right, according to the boundary line fixed by the commissioners appointed in the early days of the State governments to draw the line of divisions. Inasmuch, however, as they were governed by the decisions arrived at under the colonial régime, it was deemed advisable, in the absence of any authentic record of the action of the early State commissioners, to go to the fountain-head for the required information. The result, it appears, was favorable to the claims of Maryland. Mr. Macdonald, in his researches touching the special object of his mission, discovered a large amount of valuable and interesting historical information, dating back to the earliest period of the settlement of Virginia, which he had had literally transcribed. The entire work, comprising several large volumes, was carefully bound just as it was transcribed. The series comprised, also, a number of maps and surveys both of Maryland and Virginia, which were ruthlessly torn by the hands of the unscrupulous thieves from the large volume in which they were bound. The beautiful library is a perfect wreck beyond the possibility of reparation.—*Richmond Correspondent of New York Herald, July 12, 1865.*

BEAUJEU (Vol. vii. p. 265).—A short document has just been found confirming the statement that Beaujeu, and not Contrecoeur, commanded at Fort Duquesne, at the time of Braddock's Defeat. It is in the hands of the Hon. Saveuse de Beaujeu, and is as follows:—

Le Marquis DUQUESNE Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis,

Capitaine des Vaisseaux de Sa Majesté, *Gouverneur et Lieutenant Général pour le Roi* en toute la Nouvelle-France, terres et Pays de la Louisiane.

Il est ordonné au St. de Longueuil, Enseigne en 2d des troupes de cette colonie de conduire les Hurons de Lorette à la Belle Rivière, sous les ordres du sieur de Courtemanche, Lieutenant en attendant qu'il joigne M. de Beaujeu, Capitaine commandant à la Belle Rivière et ses Dependances.

A Montreal le 15 May, 1755.
(Signé) *Duquesne*.

The Marquis Duquesne, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain of his Majesty's ships of the line, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King, in all New France, the lands and country of Louisiana.

The Sieur de Longueuil, 2d Ensign in the troops of this Colony, is ordered to lead the Hurons of Lorette to the Ohio under the orders of the Sieur de Courtemanche, Lieutenant, until he joins Mr. de Beaujeu, Captain-Commandant.

Montreal, May 15, 1755. DUQUESNE.

AN EARLY WORK ON VIRGINIA. | For |
The Colony in Virginea | Britannia |
Lawes Diuine, Morall and | Martiall, &c. |
Alget qui non Ardet. | Res nostra subinde
non suant, quales quis optaret, | sed quales
esse possunt. | I. R. (the arms of Great Britain encircled by a Garter.)

| Printed at London for *Walter Burre*.
1612. |

The dedication is "to the constant, mighty and worthie friends, the Committees, Assistants vnto his Maiesties Councill for the Colonie in Virginea-Britannia." In which the author says,—“Howbet since many impediments, as yet must detainee such, my observations in the *shadow* or darkness, vntil I shall be able to deliuer them perfect vnto your judgements why I shall prouoke and challenge, I do in the meane time present a transcript of the *Topharchia* or State of those duties, by which their Colonie stands regulated and commaunded, that such may receiue due checke,

who maliciously and desperately heretofore haue censure of it, and by examining of which they may be right sorie so to haue defaulted from vs, as if we liued there lawlesse, without obedience to our Countrey, or obseruancie of Religion to God.”

“I wish returne of seuen fold into such his well inspired bosome, who hath lent his helping hand vnto this new SION.” “At your best pleasures, either to return vnto the Colony, or to pray for the successe of it heere.

WILLIAM STRACHEY.”

Then follow the “Articles, Lawes, and Orders, Diuine, Politique, and Martiall for the Colony in Virginea: first established by Sir THOMAS GATES, *Knight*, Lieutenant Generall, the 24. of May 1610, exemplified and approved by the Right Honourable Sir THOMAS WEST, *Knight*, Lord Gouvernour and Capitaine-General, the 12. of Iune 1610. Againe exemplified and enlarged by Sir THOMAS DALE, *Knight*, Marshall, and Deputie Gouvernour, the 22. Iune 1611.”

J. C.

Boston, July, 1865.

MAJOR ANDRE'S WATCH.—Mr. D. U. Lee, of Wisconsin, has a watch, once the property of Major Andre. There are but four figures on the face—3, 6, 9 and 12—the other divisions being indicated by a little gold star. On the back, inside, are directions for winding and the following: “Major Andre, 1774,” engraved in bold letters.

BELMONT ARMS (H.M. ix. p. 177).—In the description of the Bellmont arms, in the June number of the *Hist. Mag.*, for “Coats,” read “Coots.”

RESIDENCE OF JACOB STEENDAM, THE PORT OF NEW NETHERLAND.—1662. June 22. Anna Bogardus applies to the director of Council for leave to exchange a lot situated at the end of Pearl street, New Amsterdam, next to the lot of *Jacob Steendam*, for another convenient lot. *Alb. Rec.* 20: 154.—(Vanderkemp's Translation.)

QUERIES.

EMBASSIES OF OBEDIENCE.—I see in a circular, the title of Carvajal's Oration (1493), translated into English: "A sermon on the solemn pledge of obedience to our Most Holy Lord, the Pope, Alexander VI. *to be subscribed* by the Most Christian Sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella," &c. These embassies of Obedience date back to the days of Gregory VII., but is there any authority for the words in italics which are not in the Latin? Was any document actually signed by the Sovereigns?

REPLIES.

FREEMASONRY IN NEW YORK.—(Vol. vi. p. 293.) C. S. F. says "the brethren might have met in New York before 1717; but the first record I can find of any *Lodge* there, is that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts granted warrants of constitution for Lodges in New York, some time between Dec. 27, 1769 and 1791."

Masonry existed in New York prior to either of these last mentioned dates. Horsmanden, writing in 1743, says: "It happened about five or six years ago, a cellar of one Baker, a tavern keeper in this city, had one night been broken open, and robbed of some Geneva; many of the parties concerned in it were detected, viz. several Negroes. . . . From thence it may be supposed they became distinguished among each other by the name of the Geneva Club. . . . But it came out upon the examination of these Negroes, that they had *before that time* the impudence to assume the stile and title of FREEMASONS, in imitation of a society here (in New York); which was looked upon to be a gross affront to the Provincial Grand Master and gentlemen of the Fraternity *at that time*, and was very ill accepted." (*Journal of Negro Plot*, 4^o p. 26. note.)

This extract proves that Freemasonry was an established institution in New York as early as 1737, more than thirty years before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts granted warrants for Lodges in that city. The mention of a Provincial Grand Master

would lead one to infer that a Grand Lodge also was in existence there at the same time. Further research may possibly show that Lodges were in operation in New York previous to the state mentioned by Horsmanden, and as the subject is one of some local historical interest, it is to be hoped that it will elicit investigation.

TURAL CAIN.

KILLICK (H. M. vol viii. p. 78, 280).—The Collections of the Essex Institute, vol. ii. p. 35, give the following, sent to the Historical Magazine, but which certainly never reached us.—"The Killick (usually so pronounced) which is defined to be 'a sort of anchor,' in Worcester's unabridged dictionary (ed. 1860), is an implement of very ancient and very common use on our New England seaboard; and though marked "rare" by the lexicographer, is a familiar word to all our mariners, and to every boy that sails a dory.

The name is properly applied to a peculiarly constructed anchor, used for small boats. The anchor consists of a wooden frame enclosing a weight, usually a stone. The bottom of the killick is composed of one or more bars of wood from eighteen inches to three feet long; if of more than one bar these are, commonly, halved together in the middle and secured by a rivet; sometimes, however, the bars cross each other near their ends, forming a square or triangle. A few inches from the extremities of these bars strong wooden rods, two or three feet in length, are made secure to the bars perpendicularly, and are brought together around the stone, previously placed within them. To these rods or their junction is fastened a ring or thimble to receive the line or "rod," sometimes a cleft stick of tough wood is used instead of several rods, and even strong lines are occasionally substituted.

This word appears occasionally in our earliest literature, and in our ancient records. In Christopher Levett's "Voyage into New England" (Mass. Hist. Coll. iii. vol. 8, p. 166), occurs the following: "At length I caused our Killick (which was the anchor we had) to be cast forth, and one

continually to hold his hand upon the rood or cable, by which we knew whether our anchor held or no."

In Deputy Governor Dudley's letter to the Countess of Lincoln, printed in Young's *Chronicles of Mass. Bay*, p. 327, we find another instance of the use of this word, as follows: "and they having no better means to help themselves, let down their killock, that they might drive the more slowly and be near land when the storm should cease. But the stone slipping out of the killock," &c.

The earliest mention of this implement that we remember to have seen in our records appears in some evidence recorded in the second book of the Essex County Quarterly Court Records, p. 91, June 29, 1641. We give it verbatim: "Tho. Chub's wyfsd. yt Geo. Haryss was not at home when the Canooe was taken, & ye kelleck was brok when the had the Cannooe."

The etymology of the word has not, to our knowledge, been traced; but it seems to be the Anglo-Saxon, *ceol*, a small bark or vessel, a keel, &c., and *loc* what fastens in; a lock, &c.;—that is a *keel-lock* or boat securer.

This appears to be one of those old and useful words which lexicographers reject or overlook, but which are preserved among the vulgar, or in the special vocabularies of arts and trades. The word has found its way into Webster's unabridged Dictionary, last edition, with Worcester's very unsatisfactory definition. A better definition is given by Young in a marginal note to Dudley's letter above quoted.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Wednesday, August 2.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Vice-President Moore in the chair. The Librarian reported that five bound volumes and twenty pamphlets had been received since the last meeting. The Historiographer read a brief but carefully prepared memoir of the late Joseph Willard, who, like Mr. Everett, had been a resident member of the society from the year of its organization.

John H. Sheppard then read a paper on the Vaughan family of Hallowell, Maine, relating many early and pleasing reminiscences of that interesting locality, and giving a sketch of the life and character of Benjamin Vaughan, M.D., LL.D., whom he pronounced one of the best of men and certainly the happiest he ever saw. Speaking of John Merrick, Esq., who died at Hallowell Oct. 22, 1861, nearly 96 years of age, he remarks, Never should he forget his saint-like appearance, when last he saw him in this city, a year or two before his death. His long white locks flowing richly over his shoulders—his thin, airy form—his pale looks and penetrating eyes still surviving the changes of many, many years, all seemed more like a vision of some departed seer, than a reality of life.

The Hallowell Cemetery is an honor to that city—so well located, so carefully kept, and adorned with trees and flowers and shrubbery that even Old Mortality would gaze with admiration at the spot and pocket his mallet and chisel; for he would find but little to do among the memorials of the dead.

While a student at law in the office of the Hon. Samuel S. Wilde, Mr. Sheppard was invited to dine at his house, where his father-in-law, General Cobb, was then on a visit. There was a large dinner-party, among whom was Dr. Vaughan. After the dessert, some one started the much-mooted question, Who wrote Junius? Various opinions were expressed. Now it must be recollected that this great assassin of character, who had attacked the Dukes of Grafton and Bedford, and also Judge Blackstone and Lord Mansfield, was exceedingly harsh on Dr. Vaughan's father. At last Dr. Vaughan, seeming a little vexed and evidently wishing to put an end to the discussion, said, "I know that William Gerard Hamilton was the author of the letters of Junius." A dead silence followed, and the conversation changed.

Mr. Sheppard's paper was listened to with much interest by a full meeting. A copy of his memoir of Dr. Vaughan was requested, and will be published in the October number of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Mr. Dean read a letter from Joseph L. Chester, of London, England, author of the recent elaborate life of John Rogers, the Marian Proto-Martyr, inclosing a copy of the will of Rev. John Ward of Haverhill, England, father of Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich, N. E., whose quaint and curious book, the "Simple Cobbler of Agawam," is well known. Mr. Chester found the will at Doctors' Commons, after a laborious search, increased by the fact that the date of the testator's death was unknown. Inclosed also was an abstract of the will of Rev. Samuel Ward, a

Puritan writer of note, the eldest brother of Nathaniel, which will was found at the same office; and a fac-simile, or tracing, of the pedigree of this family in the Chandler MS., at the British Museum. Mr. Ochester in a previous letter wrote: "I am anxious that you should have in Boston a fac-simile specimen of one of Chandler's pedigrees, that you may see how difficult they are to decipher." Search was made at Doctors' Commons for the will of Rev. Nathaniel Ward and his son-in-law, Rev. Giles Firmin, but without success. The documents throw new light upon the history of this family. They will be given to the public in a memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, which Mr. Dean has nearly ready for the press.

David Pu'sifer,—who has a contemporary manuscript of the Poetical Epistle to General Washington, printed at Annapolis, Md., in 1779, and reprinted at London in 1780, of which a small edition has lately been reprinted at New York, which manuscript is supposed to be in the handwriting of the author,—read a letter from Rev. Wm. S. Perry of Litchfield, Ct., inclosing three letters of Rev. Charles H. Wharton, the author of the Epistle. At Mr. Pu'sifer's request a committee consisting of F. Kidder, Wm. B. Trask, and W. R. Deane, was chosen to report at the next meeting whether in their opinion this MS is in the handwriting of Mr. Wharton.

The letter of Rev. Mr. Perry was owing to the query published in the May number of the Historical Magazine, page 156.

Notes on Books.

History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elisabeth. By James Anthony Froude. New York: Scribner & Co. 1865. Vols. 1 and 2.

A History of the transition period of English history by a man of Mr. Froude's ability cannot but be most suggestive. He is one who has gone further from the ideas of the period when his history commences than most of his countrymen; he is still imbued with many of the slavish social and monarchical ideas that pervade English air, but his views are new, and will surprise many. His opinions are always his own and his judgment unbiassed by any rules: with him Henry becomes a kind of hero, who living in bad times had a great purpose to do, and having it, had to commit some strange things in order to effect it. More and Fisher and the Charter-House monks died justly, for assuming to have consciences or

recognising any higher law than an Act of Parliament. Anne Boleyn died justly, as her trial must have been fair. The divorce from Catherine is strangely viewed.

The reign of Henry and his daughters is in a manner the close of that part of English history which we have in common with the mother country. America came into history under the Stuarts, and with its own special interests thenceforth regarded England merely as a governing power.

Memoir of the Life and Character of Prof. Valentine Mott. By Dr. Samuel W. Francis, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. New York: W. J. Widdleton, 1865. 4to., pp. 32.

An interesting series of personal reminiscences, with a genial tribute to the memory of the eminent surgeon, by a friend and pupil. Dr. Francis is a son of the late Dr. John W. Francis, and may be said to have inherited a friendship for the subject of his eulogy. He continued the intimacy with Dr. Mott, formed at his father's fireside. In 1860 he published a volume of Clinical Lectures on practical surgery by Dr. Mott, from reports taken at the bedside. Foreseeing the importance such a statement might acquire, he obtained from Dr. Mott a list, signed by himself, of his original operations, and of his anatomical publications. These are now presented to the public in this memoir, which is enlarged with various anecdotes and much original information, from an article contributed by the writer to Appleton's Cyclopædia. The memoir is dedicated to Henry T. Tuckerman, "whom it is an honor to know and a privilege to love," to whom the writer expresses his thanks for his recent "beautiful tribute" to the memory of his father, in the biographical essay prefixed to the new edition of Dr. Francis's "Old New York." *

Anthology of New Netherland, or Translations from the Early Dutch Poets of New York, with Memoirs of their Lives. By Henry C. Murphy. New York, 1865. 8vo. 206 pp.

The Bradford Club has in its four volumes given two of New York poetry, one relating to New England, and one to the Naval History of the Revolution. We confess our desire to see it continue to cultivate New York matters. New England has her own countless scholars and presses, to bring forward all that is worthy of preservation in her early history. The Revolution has no lack of amateurs, but the Bradford Club is that to which we New Yorkers look for embalming the gems of our early colonial days.

The present volume, rivaling the De Grasse in beauty, comprises the poems of Jacob Steendam,

Rev. Henry Selyns, and Nicasis de Sillé, translated and illustrated, with memoirs, by Henry C. Murphy, who thus introduces to English readers the triad votaries of the Muses in New York's early days. His translation is very literal, and yet smooth, showing how closely an author can be really followed by an accomplished translator. Mr. Murphy often preserves the very rhymes as well as the metre of the original.

Some of these poems, those of Steendam for instance, are not without historical value, and all portray social life in their day.

A Relation of Maryland. Reprinted from the London edition of 1635, with a Prefatory Note and Appendix, by Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D. New York: Joseph Sabin, 1865: 4to.

Mr. Sabin, in his series of Reprints of early tracts, a miscellaneous collection ranging from 1632 to 1814, has given the *Relation of Maryland of 1635*.

It is printed by Mr. Munsell, and is apparently not disfigured by the typographical errors which have in some few instances detracted from his well earned reputation. (Perhaps his sin flows from his solecism in calling himself *Aldi Discipulus Albanus*—he is certainly neither Alban nor Scotch). The map is a very fine piece of work, and we think one of the very best of the kind we have seen. But we have a complaint against Mr. Sabin, of whom we heard as a bibliographer, compiler of catalogues, announcing, if we do not dream, a *Bibliotheca Americana*, to be as the French say *très complète*. Why has he reprinted an imperfect copy? Where is the charter of Lord Baltimore? It is indeed paged apart, but is announced on the title of the *Relation*, and is a part of the tract. That it is no unimportant part, all who know anything of the border disputes between Maryland and Virginia are aware. The English translation, in the *Relation of Maryland*, from its early date, and the loss of the original Latin patent, and the discrepancy between printed and written copies, becomes a document of the highest importance. The Virginia Commissioners sent to Europe just before the late war, whose report may be found in our *Magazine*, expressly copied this. We cannot therefore spare it. Mr. Sabin tells us that he intends to print it to complete his edition. This is well, but, gentlemen, in your hurry to reprint, refer a little to bibliographical works, so as not to fall into similar errors.

Dr. Hawks as editor disappoints us sadly. The appendix about Clayborne is comparatively unimportant, but there might have been some discussion as to the authorship of the tract. Southwell, Oliver, and the recent work of De

Backer, all Jesuit Bibliographers are silent as to it, or we should attribute it to Father Andrew White or one of his missionary companions. White's *Relatio Itineris*, composed by Mr. McSherry, at Rome, and of which Mr. Force has given a translation, gives all the facts of the *Relation*, without any discrepancy, that we have noticed. Father White, under the name of Andreas Vito, flourishes in Spanish works as the author of a Grammar and Catechism in some Indian tongue; perhaps under no name he is the author here.

There are points too in the *Relation* where elucidation by one so well versed in Maryland history as Dr. Hawks, would have been a treat to such ignoramuses as ourselves.

Miscellany.

The discussion of the Narragansett patent between Charles Deane, Esq., and Col. Aspinwall has now appeared entire. The document, the authenticity of which is in dispute, purports to have been found, Dec. 10, 1643, from the Parliamentary correspondence to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Scholars will rejoice at the completion of Mr. Palfrey's "*History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty*." The third and concluding volume crowns a work which, in freshness of narrative, thoroughness of research, and general candor, will deservedly long occupy a high rank in all collections of American history. Those who claim another origin will, indeed, scarcely admit the impartiality of any New Englander discussing the great theme, but if history has been, and will continue to be, written by those who feel more deeply a love of country, this cannot but be the rule here, and in reading this as other histories, allowance must be made for a natural, patriotic bias.

The late war has had its countless volumes already, but with the peace a new flood is promised. We shall have the campaigns of each general, the war record of each State, lives and portraits of officers of all ranks. The future historian of the war will need a general index of them all to guide him, and distinguish works of value from the performance of literary hacks doing jobs to order.

Bunce & Huntington, of New York, have published "*Soldiers' Letters*"—a unique and vivid picture of experience in the ranks, highly creditable to the intelligence and character of our citizen soldiery; and "*The Lincoln Memorial*," a beautiful volume, containing an account of his life, death, administration, and obsequies.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.]

SEPTEMBER, 1865.

[No. 9.

General Department.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

WILLIAM LEETE STONE was born at New-Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., on the 20th of April, 1792. He was directly descended, on the side of both father and mother, from two of the Puritan band of Colonists who, in 1639, planted the town of Guildford. His father, the Rev. William Stone, was a Congregational clergyman, and a great-grandson of Governor Leete of Connecticut—well known in connection with the regicides Goffe and Whalley. Shortly after his birth, his father removed into the valley of the Susquehanna. Here young Stone, during his early pioneer life, obtained material which was afterwards wrought up into stirring border tales. During his boyhood, his nights were passed in acquiring a knowledge of Latin and Greek under the supervision of his father, who, a graduate of Yale, was a thorough master of the ancient languages. When seventeen years of age, chancing to see in a paper an advertisement for a printer's apprentice, he obtained permission of his parents to apply for the situation; and with but a single Mexican quarter in his pocket and a small bundle of clothes in his hand, set out on his journey through the woods to Cooperstown, which he reached the next morning at sunrise, having walked forty miles during the night. Colonel Prentiss, the editor of the *Cooperstown Federalist*, pleased with his energy, at once gave him the situation; and thenceforward his advancement was rapid. He soon began to write newspaper paragraphs, and displayed so much talent, as to induce Colonel Prentiss, in 1813, to purchase the *Herkimer*

American, and establish his apprenticeship in it as editor. In a little time, however, he was able to purchase the entire interest of Colonel Prentiss, but shortly after sold out and removed to Albany, where he was engaged by Webster, Skinner & Co., to edit the *Albany Gazette* and *Kaatskill Packet*. After working faithfully for two years, he settled with his employers, they turning over to him all their bad debts for pay, amounting to \$6000. Mr. Stone, in a few days, found that the men whose notes he held had all failed. "Yesterday," he wrote to his father, "I thought I was worth \$6,000, to-day not a cent; but He who feeds the ravens when they cry, will certainly feed His children." Though rendered utterly destitute by the dishonesty of his employers, he did not despair, and soon after was engaged as editor of the *Northern Whig* at Hudson, N. Y. From Hudson he removed to Hartford, Ct., where for two years he edited the *Hartford Mirror*.

Early in life, he married a daughter of Rev. Francis Wayland of Saratoga Springs, and sister of Rev. Dr. Wayland, late president of Brown University—a lady highly gifted, and of cultivated understanding, whose tastes and sympathies were peculiarly in harmony with his own. In all his literary labors she was his associate, counsellor, and companion.

In the spring of 1821, he succeeded Mr. Zachariah Lewis in the editorship of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, becoming, at the same time, one of its proprietors. During the earlier years of his connection with the *Commercial*, that paper was enriched with many gems from the pens of Percival and Sands, with both of whom Mr. Stone was on terms of close intimacy. Indeed, the last finished composition of Sands

was a poem in the *Commercial—The Dead* of 1832. This appeared but a few days before his death. By a singular coincidence, says Mr. Verplanck, in his elegantly written sketch of the poet, he chose for his theme the triumphs of Death and Time over the illustrious men who had died in the year just closing—Goethe, Cuvier, Spurzheim, Bentham, and Walter Scott; Champollion, "who read the mystic lore of the Pharaohs;" Crabbe, the poet of poverty; Adam Clarke, the learned Methodist—a goodly company, whom he himself was destined to join before the year had passed away. Mr. Stone continued in charge of the *Commercial*, assisted by John nman, until his decease, which took place at the residence of his father-in-law, Rev. Francis Wayland, at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 15, 1844.

Though an acknowledged political leader, Mr. Stone's attention, during his career as an editor, was very far from being absorbed by the party contentions of the day. While residing at Hudson, besides the political journal, he edited a literary periodical styled the *Lounger*. Subsequently, he furnished a number of tales to the annuals, some of which, with additions, he republished in 1834, under the title of *Tales and Sketches*. Some of the incidents in these, as before hinted, are his own pioneer adventures, while many are founded on traditions respecting the early colonial history of the United States. In some of these tales, his delineation of New England character is peculiarly felicitous—the comical oddity, as well as the beautiful self-denial of which, is aptly illustrated in two of his sketches—*Uncle Zim and Deacon Pettibone*, and *Dick Moon the Pedlar*—both of which appeared in the *Atlantic Club Book*, in 1833. The happy facility, also, with which he entered into the time and circumstances of which he wrote, is illustrated in his account of President Washington's Inauguration Ball, in 1789—part of which appears in Griswold's elaborate *Republican Court*.

In 1832 he published his *Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry*, addressed to John Quincy Adams, called forth by the

Morgan tragedy enacted on the north-western border of New York. At this point, Mr. Stone, who was a "high Mason," stepped forth as a mediator, taking, in so doing, a laborious and difficult task. In this work—which, though perhaps too voluminous, is nervously and elegantly written—he took the ground that the terrible mysteries of Masonry were not such great secrets after all; but so far as an obligation of secrecy had been taken not to divulge the nature of conventional signs and symbols, he was true to his solemn oaths. The conclusion arrived at by the author was, that Masonry should be abandoned, mainly because it had lost its usefulness. "If that conclusion," says a Masonic reviewer of the work, "should be unfavorable to Masonry in the eyes of many, the order is, on the other hand, vindicated from many idle and gross charges brought against it by those who have not understood its nature, and have confounded its uses with its abuses." Thus the memory of many of the illustrious dead was rescued from the imputation of having been connected with a bad and dangerous secret society; and the character of many of the best men now living is also cleared from reproach. In particular the writer, by incontestable facts, cleared away the mists of slander which malice had wreathed around the name of Clinton. In all these objects Mr. Stone was successful; while by preserving strict impartiality, he secured that credence which no *ex parte* argument could obtain, however ingenious.

In 1833, appeared his *Mathias and his Impostures*, a curious picture of gross but remarkable delusions which occurred in the State of New York. In 1836, he gave to the public *Maria Monk and the Nunery of the Hotel Dieu*—a work which put an effectual quietus upon that extraordinary mania into which divines and laymen were led by the fictions of a silly, profligate woman.* *Border Wars of the American*

* Mr. Stone's visit to the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, furnished the pretext for a bitter assault upon him by Mr. Laughton Osborne, in a satire entitled *The Vision of Rubeta, an Epic Story of the Island of Manhattan*. This poem, though grossly obscene, was cleverly

Revolution came next; and soon after, a volume entitled, *Ups and Downs in the Life of a Distressed Gentleman*, intended as a satire on the follies of the day, although the main facts occurred in the life of an individual well known to the author.

It has been stated that the parents of Mr. Stone, during his early childhood, removed into the valley of the Susquehanna. This section of country was at that time in fact, though not in name, an Indian Mission Station—so that in his very boyhood their son became well acquainted with the Indians of our forests, and his kindness of manner and generosity won his way to their favor. To this it may be owing, that at an early period of his life, he formed the purpose of gathering up and preserving what remained concerning the traits and character of the "Red Men" of America, intending to connect with an account of these, an authentic history of the life and times of the prominent individuals who figured immediately before the Revolution, more especially of Sir William Johnson.

The amount of labor thus bestowed, and the success with which he found his way to dusty manuscripts, or gained knowledge of the invaluable contents of old chests and rickety trunks stowed away as lumber in garrets and almost forgotten by their owners, was remarkable. Still more noteworthy was the happy facility with which he would gain access to the hearts of hoary-headed men,* and bring them to live over again their days of trial and hardship—gleaning quickly and pleasantly desirable information from those who alone could communicate what he wished to hear. The result was an amount and variety of material which could scarcely be estimated, for

written; but the intense personal malignity shown by the writer towards Mr. Stone completely blunted the point of the sarcasm, and notwithstanding its personalities, the book met with but few readers, and soon dropped out of notice.

* From the late venerable Dr. Noah Stone of Guilford, Conn., father of Rev. A. L. Stone of Boston and David M. Stone, Esq., of the *Journal of Commerce*. Mr. Stone gleaned most of those startling incidents which are woven into his tale—*Mercy Disborough*, or *Tale of the Witches*.

he had the habit of systematizing the retentiveness of a powerful memory by a time-saving process entirely his own.

While following out his main design, the materials collected enabled him to give to the public several works on the general subject with which they were connected. The first of these was the *Life of Joseph Brant-Thayendanegea*. This work at once attracted attention by its evidences of patient investigation, and by the new light which it threw upon the character of the great Mohawk. Indeed, until this work appeared, it was universally believed that Brant and his Mohawk warriors were engaged in the massacre of Wyoming. Gordon, Ramsay, Thatcher, and Marshall assert the same thing; and Campbell, misled by history, in his *Gertrude of Wyoming*, makes the Oneida say,

"This is no time to fill the joyous cup;
The mammoth comes—the foe—the monster Brant,
With all his howling, desolating band.

* * * * *

Scowling to wield the hatchet for his tribe,

'Gainst Brant himself I went to battle forth;

Accursed Brant! he left of all my tribe

Nor man, nor child, nor thing of living birth."

Brant always denied any participation in the invasion, but the evidence of history was against him, and the verdict of the world was, that he was the chief actor in the tragedy. From this aspersion Mr. Stone vindicated his character in his *Life of Brant*. A reviewer, understood to be Caleb Cushing, disputed the point, and maintained that the author had not made out a clear case for the chief. Unwilling to remain deceived, Mr. Stone made a journey to the Seneca country, where he found several warriors who were engaged in that campaign. The celebrated chief, Kaomdoouand (Captain Pollard), who was a young chief in the battle, gave Mr. Stone a clear account of the action, and was positive in his declarations that Brant and his Mohawks were not engaged in that campaign. The Indians were principally Senecas, and were led by Gi-en-quah, a chief of that nation.

Upon his return, therefore, from the Seneca country in the summer of 1841, he

gave to the public the result of his researches in his *History of Wyoming*—a work which, it is generally admitted, affords a complete refutation of the strictures in the review of Mr. Cushing, and dissipates, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the aspersions under which the Mohawk for so long rested.* Nearly simultaneously with the *History of Wyoming*, appeared his *Lives of Red-Jacket and Cornplanter*—the two chief orators of the Seneca nation—works which contain much original and valuable information respecting the Indian treaties held by the late Colonel Timothy Pickering. In 1842 he was invited by the citizens of Norwich, Conn., to deliver an address on the occasion of the erection of the Uncas monument—an address which, with additions, was afterwards issued under the title of *The Life of Uncas and Miantonomoh*. He had also completed the collection of the materials for his more elaborate work—*The Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart.*, was ready to devote himself to its execution, and had already written the first seven chapters, when he was called to give up his earthly labor. This last work, however, completed by his son, with the *Lives of BRANT and RED-JACKET*, gives a connected history of the Six Nations and their relations with France and Great Britain during the

* John Brant, a son of Joseph, while in England in 1823, on a visit to the late Duke of Northumberland, who served as Lord Percy in the Revolution, opened a correspondence with Mr. Campbell on the subject of the injustice which the latter had done his father in his *Gertrude of Wyoming*. The result was a partial acknowledgment of his error by the poet in a note to the next edition of the poem. He did not erase the objectionable words, but simply referred to the use of Brant's name there, concluding as follows:—"His son referred to documents, which completely satisfied me that the common accounts of Brant's cruelties at Wyoming, which I had found in books of travels, and in Adolphus's and other similar histories of England, were gross errors. * * * The name of Brant, therefore, remains in my poem a pure and declared character of fiction." An omission, however, "after such a conviction of error, to blot out the name entirely from the poem, is unworthy the character of an honest man;" and the result is, that the Thayendanegea of history is still the "monster Brant," to thousands who derive all their knowledge of him from the deathless *Gertrude of Wyoming*.

most important periods of American history.

Nor were these labors unappreciated by the Red men; for the same day that brought the news of his election as an honorary member of the "Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries" of Copenhagen, brought also a letter from the Senecas, informing him that he had been elected, at a formal council, a chief of that nation.

When it is remembered that the investigations just referred to, and the volumes which resulted, were accomplished at the same time with the editorship of a leading daily paper in our commercial metropolis, and that he acted up to his own exalted views of the power, influence, and responsibility of the press, it may be safely asserted that his industry was untiring.

Although Colonel Stone's influence was widely extended throughout the country, yet in New York city was it more particularly felt. For many years he was identified with all her interests; and she has reason ever to hold his name in kindly remembrance. The religious enterprises and benevolent associations of the day commanded his earnest efforts in their behalf; and the Colonization Society from first to last found in him a steadfast supporter. He was likewise an efficient member of historical and literary societies both of Europe and America. In 1825, he was appointed to write the narrative of the GRAND ERIE CANAL CELEBRATION; receiving a silver medal and box from the Common Council, together with the thanks of that body.

In temperament, Colonel Stone, as he was familiarly called, was eminently genial. He overflowed with humor; and the public dinners of New York were often illumined by the scintillations of his wit. He always had a pleasant word for every one, no matter how busied he might be; and often by a timely repartee he accomplished real good. An instance in point occurs to the writer at this moment. The Colonel once called upon John Jacob Astor to obtain a considerable amount for some charitable

object. To all his persuasions Astor turned a deaf ear, finally alleging that the times were bad, and that he himself was really quite poor. "Yes, Mr. Astor," replied the Colonel, "every one is poor now-a-days but you and I." Astor knew that the Colonel was at that time very much embarrassed, having lost nearly all his property by endorsing; and upon this reply, so archly given, Astor joined in the laugh, and handed the Colonel his check for considerably more than the sum asked for.

Allusion has been made to the friendship which existed in his early life between himself and Sands. In later years a close friendship sprung up between the late Mr. Schoolcraft and himself, which their community of tastes rendered enduring until death. Both loved the red man; both used their best efforts freely in his behalf; and both became the pioneers in hewing down the prejudices which had grown up around his character. The affection existing between them is beautifully illustrated by the following incident. A few days after Mr. Stone's death, Mr. Schoolcraft visited Saratoga, and while standing one afternoon among the evergreens that hung over the grave of his friend, he composed the following stanzas:

"They bore him up by a winding road,
To a burial-ground in the wood,
And the tall pines cast their shade around
To hallow the solitude.

Away from the town and the waters bright
Where fashion and beauty cling,
Remote from the thoughtless multitude
And the gayeties of the spring.

'Tis a new-made ground*—a mile away—
And stumps and trees stand round,
As monuments of the forest rule
Upon that virgin ground.

And it is well; it would never suit
The spirit that slumbers there,
To lie in the noise and hot pursuit
Of empty pride and care.

* The present picturesque "Greenridge Cemetery" at Saratoga Springs. Colonel Stone was the first one whose remains were there interred.

For though he took note of the world's advance,
And the heaving surges of life,
Its manners and politics, business and moil,
His was not a spirit of strife.

He looked upon morals and letters and men,
With a deeper and holier view,
And sought by his counsel, and aimed by his pen,
To show forth the good and the true.

To better mankind, by example and word,
Was still the firm aim of his life,
And there were but few, who succeeded as well,
Nay—*his* was no spirit of strife.

In the long dark shades of the whispering pine,
In the winding forest recess,
It was tasteful to find out a peaceful spot,
A spot that the good may bless.

The ancient wood genti shall wake up to life,
And join with the white man to weep
O'er one who remembered the red sons of strife,
And scattered fresh bays where they sleep.

And oft shall the fair and the wise thither go,
Away from the circles they trod,
To pay the fond tribute of heartfelt regret
To one who rejoiced in his God."

A sketch of Colonel Stone's life would be imperfect without an allusion to his zeal in the cause of education, and his connection with the public schools of New York City. For many years he was one of the school commissioners, and during the years 1843-44 he was Superintendent of the common schools. Many will yet remember his famous discussion with Archbishop Hughes in relation to the use of the Bible in the schools—his last letter to whom—occupying four columns of fine type in the *Commercial*—was dictated on his death-bed, but two weeks before his decease.

Indeed, it may truly be said, that to the cause of education he gave his whole energies, and spared not even his decaying strength. To the last he spoke with the kindest interest of his associates in the Board of Education; and wished very much to dictate a letter, giving them his views on one or two topics which he thought important. "I entreated him," writes Mrs. Stone to Gerardus Clarke, President, at that time, of the Board of Education, "to spare himself. Indeed, to the

last, I hoped he might recover, and could not endure that he should make the least effort for fear it should injure him. He two or three times spoke to my brother, Dr. Wayland of Brown University, who was with us, to the same effect, and he for the same reason declined being his amanuensis."

"In the decease of our associate," said Mr. Clarke, in announcing the fact to the Board of Education, at a special meeting called for that purpose, "not only have his family and immediate circle of friends been visited by an overwhelming calamity, but this community, and this Board, have sustained a loss the severity of which will be long severely felt and deplored. In truth, our departed friend filled a space that cannot be easily supplied. Possessing talents of a high order, a mind highly cultivated, and industry that never tired, and a disposition to apply all his energies to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow-men, he was eminently qualified for being (what he really was) a most valuable member of society; and hence it was, that he had become identified with most of our literary and benevolent institutions. When such a man is struck down in the meridian of his life, in the maturity of his faculties, and in the full career of his usefulness, the event is well calculated to excite the most painful emotions, and to cause those who survive to pause for a moment in their career, to stand appalled at the uncertainty of human life, and the vanity of human pursuits.

"As Superintendent of common schools his loss is irreparable, and, from any knowledge I possess of the qualifications of others, I fear it will be long before his place will be fully supplied. His qualifications for that office were preëminent, and to his enthusiasm in the cause of our common schools, and to the arduous duties he performed during the last summer, I believe may be imputed in part the commencement of that disease which terminated his valuable life. Such, I know, were his own sad convictions."

As this sketch will be read by many of Colonel Stone's personal friends, the closing

scenes of his earthly life will probably not be without interest. "He suffered greatly," writes Mrs. Stone, "during his illness, physically and mentally. His mental depression was doubtless the result of his disease. But the sense which he had of his unworkiness, and the depth of his humility, were most touching. He was constantly praying that he might not be deceived—that there should be no mistake. 'Oh,' he would say, in the midst of his mental distress, 'if it be my Heavenly Father's discipline to fit me for heaven, and I may have the very lowest place at His footstool, I shall rejoice in it all.' Although, as you know, he never allowed himself pleasure or recreation, and was constantly endeavoring to help every good cause, he seemed to feel as if he had done nothing, he judged himself so severely.

"One day he said, 'I may go suddenly, and not be able to say anything to bear testimony to my belief.' He then repeated in a very audible and impressive manner the creed as it is in the Book of Common Prayer, adding, 'should my opinion be realized, remember this my dying testimony—this I solemnly believe.' He had his reason till the last, though he dropped away very suddenly and unexpectedly to us all. But at the closing struggle, a beam of heavenly light overspread all his features, and the expression upon his face was that of unalterable, unutterable happiness. There was also an expression of holy triumph, which seemed to say, 'I have escaped the tempter for ever.'"^{*}

^{*} Colonel Stone left behind him a very large collection of letters from his political and literary contemporaries, which it is the intention of his son soon to give to the public in connection with a biography and a volume of reminiscences.—En.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF
HIS SERVICES IN AMERICA—
1779-1781.

MEMOIRS OF LT.-GENERAL SAMUEL GRAHAM.

THE army was without information as to the movements of the enemy for several days, owing to the activity of the enemy's light troops; and want of stores, forage, &c., obliged his lordship to move in the direction of Wilmington, on Cape Fear river, having received information that the stores he had ordered from Charleston, and a reinforcement of troops, the 82nd, under Major Craig, had arrived there. On the 14th March his lordship having learnt that General Green was at Guildford Court-House where he had assembled his whole force, amounting to nearly 7000 men, immediately set off for the purpose of attacking him, although the British troops under his command did not amount to more than 2000 infantry and 200 cavalry. Having detached his waggons, he moved with the army towards the enemy on the morning of the 15th. About four miles from Guildford, Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, with the advanced guard, came upon the enemy's outposts, and driving them back, took some prisoners, who could give no information about the main body of the army, having been for several days with the advance. The enemy's line, however, soon became visible, drawn up on the skirts of a wood near the Court-House. His lordship, on coming in sight of this position, directed Lieut. (now Gen.) McLeod, with his field pieces, to cannonade their centre, and made his dispositions for the attack. General Leslie, with the 71st Regiment, and Hessian Regiment de Bosc, supported by the 1st Battalion of Guards, formed the right wing. The left consisted of the 23d and 33d Regiments, under the command of Lt.-Col. Webster, supported by the Grenadiers and 2d Battalion Foot Guards, under Brigadier General O'Hara. The Yagers and Light Infantry of the Guard remained on the left of the guns, and the cavalry in a road ready to act. The action commenced about half-past one P.M., and the Guards being brought into line to the right of the Hes-

sians, soon defeated everything before them. Col. Webster was equally fortunate in the repulse of the force immediately in his front, and then finding the left of the 33d regiment exposed to a heavy fire from the right wing of the enemy, he changed front to the left and completed the rout of the enemy's right. The Grenadiers and 2d Battalion of Guards continuing to advance, were the first to gain the cleared ground near Guildford Court-House, where they met with a body of Continentals, whom, though superior in numbers, they instantly attacked and defeated, taking two six-pounders; but being thrown into confusion by the heavy fire they encountered, and at the same time attacked by Washington's Dragoons, they were forced to relinquish the ground they had taken. The enemy's cavalry, in turn, were driven back by Lieut. McLeod's guns; and the 71st and Grenadiers coming up in support, the 2d Battalion of Guards was rallied, and returned to the charge through the spirited exertions of Brigadier O'Hara, who had at the time received two wounds; while the 23d Regiment appearing on the left, and Col. Tarleton advancing with part of the cavalry, the enemy were once more put to flight, leaving the two six-pounders in our hands, together with two other guns of the same calibre and two ammunition wagons, being all the artillery they had in the field. The 33d and Light Infantry of the Guards, overcoming many difficulties, had completely routed that portion of the enemy opposite to them. The 23d, 71st, and part of the cavalry were ordered to pursue. Lt.-Col. Tarleton and the remainder of the cavalry proceeded to the right, and put an end to the firing which still continued in that quarter. The militia dispersed in the woods, and the Continentals went off by the Reedy Fork, beyond which it was not possible to follow them, as their cavalry had suffered but little, while our men were excessively fatigued from the severity of the action, and the time it had lasted. The want of provisions, and the state of the wounded, dispersed over an extensive piece of ground, also prevented his lordship from following them

next day; so after leaving about 70 of the worst cases at the Quaker Meeting House, he proceeded to Bell's Mills, approaching towards Wilmington.

His lordship extols the conduct of Gen. Leslie, Brigadier O'Hara, Col. Webster, Lt.-Col. Tarleton, Major de ——— of the regiment De Bosc, Lieut. McLeod of the artillery; also of Gov. Martin, and Brigadier Howard of the Guards, who were volunteers. Colonel Webster died of his wounds, as did Captains Schultz and Maynard, of the Guards, and two Hessian officers. Nearly a third of the force of the army was killed or wounded. The night succeeding the day of the battle was very wet; the dead lay unburied and the wounded unsheltered; and the victorious army, being without tents and without food, could not alleviate their sufferings. The ensuing morning was spent in burying the dead and providing comfort for the wounded, in which duties his lordship was equally attentive to friends and foes. After remaining two days on the field, the army moved for New Garden, where they met with the rear guard and baggage. Leaving the worst cases with a flag, his lordship moved on the 18th by easy marches to Cross Creek,* a Highland settlement convenient to Wilmington, then in possession of Major Craig. The enemy, although they retreated a considerable distance, seem to have rallied, as their light troops were seen in the neighborhood of the army; but this part of the country is so exceedingly barren and thinly settled that his lordship moved on to Wilmington, where he arrived on the 7th April. His lordship, after the battle of Guildford, issued a proclamation calling upon the loyalists to come forward; and he states in his despatch that many of them rode into the camp and took him by the hand, expressing joy at the defeat of Gen. Green, but went no further. In short, either from timidity or change of sentiment, not one appeared in arms for his Majesty's Government.

About this period Gen. Green moved to the southward, hoping to make himself

master of Camden and the British posts in South Carolina. Earl Cornwallis being apprised of his intention, sent off intelligence of it to Lord Rawdon, but such was the state of the country, and the dispersion of the enemy's light troops, that none of the messengers succeeded in reaching Camden; Lord Rawdon had, however, himself obtained information of Green's design six days before its execution was attempted, and on the 25th he moved out of Camden with little more than 800 men—the 63d Regiment, Volunteers of Ireland, King's American Regiment and New York Volunteers (the three last provincial corps)—and attacked and defeated Gen. Green's army, sustaining however a loss of 250 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. This is called by the enemy the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, and by the British the second battle of Camden.

After this defeat General Green made a move to the southward, and having made himself master of the smaller posts on the frontier, sent his light troops to the southernmost one, called Fort Augusta, and succeeded in taking it also. He next set himself down for the attack of 96, a post defended by Lt.-Col. Cruger, a provincial officer, with about 300 provincial troops and some loyalist militia. Lord Rawdon's messengers shared nearly the same fate as those sent by Lord Cornwallis to himself; not one of them succeeded in reaching his destination. Lord Rawdon had directed the Lt.-Col. to evacuate the post, and retire in the direction of Charlestown; but Cruger not having received any of the messages, determined to defend his post to the last extremity, and did so for a considerable period, displaying great gallantry and perseverance in holding out until the arrival of Lord Rawdon.

His lordship having evacuated the post at Camden, had gone to Charlestown, and taking with him a reinforcement of troops, principally composed of the flank companies of the newly arrived regiments from Ireland, 3d, 19th, and 30th, he, by rapid marches, and notwithstanding the heat of the weather, came up in time to save the Lt.-Colonel.

* Now Fayetteville, N. C.

Gen. Green, on the 19th June, raised the siege, and proceeded to the southward, apparently evincing no inclination to meet his lordship again in the field.

Earl Cornwallis, while at Wilmington, on the 23d April, got intelligence of Gen. Phillips's expedition, and immediately decided on moving to Virginia, to effect a junction with him; and having given instructions to Major Craig at Wilmington, and also to Lt.-Col. Balfour at Charlestown, for their conduct in case of failure, he set out with the army towards Halifax, upon the Roanoke river, a district less barren, sending Lt.-Col. Tarleton in advance; and the Lt.-Colonel having crossed the river into Virginia at this place without anything very material happening, information was received at Petersburg of the event, when Brigadier Arnold, with the Queen's Rangers, immediately moved off in that direction to meet him, and on the 20th May the two armies formed a junction at Petersburg.* Words can ill describe the admiration in which this band of heroes was held by the two Scotch regiments, and even by the battalions of light infantry, the "élite" of the army, who had fought and generally led in every action during the war. The gallant Earl, and his brave officers, who had shared with him in his long and arduous marches, as well as in his laurels, were almost idolized. Their numbers were:—

British.

Brigade of Guards,	. . .	387
23d Regiment,	. . .	194
33d Regiment,	. . .	209
71st Regiment (2 battalions),		175
82d Regiment (light company),		36

Hessian.

Regiment de Bosc,	. . .	228
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* Sir Henry Clinton, after the war, issued a pamphlet in justification of his own conduct as Commander-in-Chief, in which he animadverts on Lord Cornwallis's march into Virginia, and declares that it was "a measure determined on without his approbation, and very contrary to his wishes and intention." Lord Cornwallis's reply vindicates the measure and explains the grounds upon which it was undertaken.

Provincial.

British Legion (Lt.-Col. Tarleton's)	173
North Carolina Volunteers,	33

Total, 1435

Preparations were at once made for moving towards the Marquis la Fayette, who had been reinforced by troops from the north as well as by the militia from the neighborhood of Richmond. Another detachment from New York joined the British army about the 26th May in James river, consisting of two battalions of the troops of Anspach Brandenburg, the 17th and 43d British Regiments. The German Regiments and the 17th being weak in numbers, were sent to join the garrison of Portsmouth; Gen. Leslie was sent to take the command at that post, and Brigadier Arnold went to New York. The 43d Regiment was kept with the army, and, with the detachments of the 78th and 80th, formed a brigade for Lt.-Col. Dundas. Here I had daily opportunities of being with my friend Major Gordon, whose military ability was justly appreciated by Lord Cornwallis, at the same time that it somewhat excited his surprise, as his lordship had known him twenty years before in the gay circles of London. Our encampments were always chosen on the banks of a stream, and were extremely picturesque, as we had no tents, and were obliged to construct wigwams of fresh boughs to keep off the rays of the sun during the day. At night, the blazing fires which we made of the fence-rails illuminated the surrounding scenery, which, in this part of America, is of the most magnificent description. There was but one wish in the army, which was, to come up with the Marquis. At parting with my friends in the evening, it was always, "*Praelium pugnatum est.*" The Marquis moved to the westward, keeping about twenty miles off; we marched as far as Jefferson's plantation, and Lieut.-Cols. Tarleton and Simcoe were detached, and destroyed tobacco and stores of various descriptions. The former officer came upon the Assembly of Virginia at Charleville, by rapid marches, and made prisoners of

several members. The army began to move towards Williamsburgh Neck for the sake of health at this season of the year, as well as because there was no chance of coming up with La Fayette's corps; we arrived there on the 25th June. On this march the Queen's Rangers, forming a rear guard, were assailed by an American corps under Col. Butler, which had followed close in their rear for several days. After some sharp fighting, in which Lieut. Jones greatly distinguished himself until he fell, the enemy retired.

A few days afterwards his lordship, wishing to approach the shipping at Portsmouth, had occasion to cross the James river to Cobham, and having made choice of James City Point as a proper place for crossing, he apprised the naval authorities of his intention, and our baggage, bat horses, and the Queen's Rangers, crossed over on the 5th July. The rest of the army still remained at James City. La Fayette, with Wayne's brigade, was completely deceived respecting the movement, and supposing that all the army had crossed over except the rear guard, came down to James City on the 6th, moving by a narrow road across the Green Springs, leading to a spot of cleared ground on the bank of the river which was immediately in front of Col. Dundas's brigade. The British army was drawn up in two lines, the brigade of Col. Dundas forming the left of the front line, the light infantry the right; the Guards, 23d, 33d, and Hessians formed the second line. The picquet guard of Col. Dundas's brigade, consisting of men of the 76th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Balneaves, an officer of the 80th regiment, was ordered to resist as long as possible, which they did for a length of time. The lieutenant was killed, and Lt. Alston of the same regiment, having taken the command, was severely wounded, and after him Ensign Wemyss of the 76th was also wounded, when the picquet received orders to retire; and the enemy, advancing with great boldness, having a six-pounder on each flank, fronted when the head of the column reached the bank, and advancing in line on the open ground, fired their field

pieces. The troops were then ordered to their arms, and the 76th, under the orders of the Hon. Major Needham, the 80th under Maj. Gordon, and two companies of the 43d, under Capt. Cameron (the rest of that regiment being in the wood), advanced under their gallant brigadier, Lieut.-Col. Dundas. The enemy kept a good countenance for a short time, returning our fire from their field-pieces and muskets, but the noble Earl coming in the rear of the 76th, called out to charge, which order not being heard on account of the noise, he made a motion with his cane, touching a Highlander on the shoulder, which being repeated, they rushed on most rapidly. The 80th in the centre still continuing to fire, Major Gordon, mounted on a very tall horse, dashed out in front and stopped them, when several Edinburgh men of this regiment were heard to cry out, "Brigadier! will you no luk at the Major, we canna get shooting for him; he's aye runnin' in the gate." A general charge took place, which soon put an end to the combat. The enemy disappeared in an instant, as if removed by magic, abandoning their field-pieces and their wounded. Opposite to our left, where my post was, the enemy left a six-pounder loaded with grapeshot. The noble lord in his despatch is pleased to make use of these words—"but the 76th and 80th, on whom the brunt of the action fell, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves particularly, and Lt.-Col. Dundas's gallantry and good conduct deserve the highest praise."* Thus fortune in her frolics seemed to render these two corps somewhat worthy of their companions in arms, but all were soon destined to taste of her frowns. The enemy's loss was considerable, particularly in wounded, many of whom, I afterwards ascertained from their officers, were wounded in the lower extremities, a proof that the young soldiers had taken good aim. The army crossed the river unmolested, next day proceeding towards Portsmouth.

* There are officers now living who remember to have heard eye-witnesses speak of the distinguished gallantry of Capt. Graham of the 76th, in this action. —[Ed. or MEXICO.

The Light infantry and some regiments embarked about the beginning of August, and sailed for York river. Brig-Gen. O'Hara was left with the remainder of the forces at Portsmouth, with orders to destroy the works, embark the troops and stores, and follow the main army as soon as possible. York and Gloucester were taken possession of by the troops of the first embarkation, and about the 22d August the whole army was assembled in these places. Working parties both of the army and navy began fortifying Gloucester. As soon as the works were completed, a garrison consisting of the 80th and Queen's Rangers, with the Hessian regiment (Prince Hereditaire), under Colonel Dundas, was left for the defence of that post. The rest of the army was employed in fortifying Yorktown. The York river at this place makes a bend or curve, in the centre of which the town is situated, which consists of a row of houses built on a high bank, with wharfs and warehouses below on a level with the water. On the right of the town there is a considerable ravine, and on the angle of the opposite bank was constructed a pretty strong redoubt with an abattis as a defence on the right flank. The town was then surrounded by a ditch and thick parapet, having a hornwork in its centre, in both of which were batteries, the embrasures lined with fascines. The parapet ran to the river on the left flank, having two advanced redoubts with abattis constructed on that flank, one on the brink of the bank over the river, the other advanced, and in a line with the town's parapet and the base of the hornwork. The parapet was formed of trees cut in the woods and placed inside; outside it was formed of fascines; and the earth from the ditch, which was sandy and gravelly, was thrown into the space between; it had also a fraise made of fence-rails, kept in line and projecting by the earth thrown into the opening of the parapet, giving it an appearance of strength which it little merited. During the time that the army was employed in these laborious works there was an encampment outside the town, on the edge of the bank projecting

over the ravine with which the town was partly surrounded, particularly on its right, and through which several roads entered the town. This encampment was strengthened by redoubts and field works, thrown up for artillery, in various places commanding the country in its front, which was open and level. This was called the outward position. While the troops were employed in this manner, working hard both by day and night, one of the frigates sent with despatches to New York suddenly returned, bringing intelligence that the Count de Grasse with the French fleet was in possession of Chesapeake Bay. A line-of-battle ship and two frigates blockaded the mouth of York river. The Hessian field officer who had caused a sensation amongst the Scotch soldiers, as before mentioned, being asked his opinion of the defences of the Gloucester side, replied, "I no fear de land, but got tamn she," pointing to the ship.

A British fleet, under Admiral Graves, came off the Cape of the Bay about 5th September, when the French fleet, cutting its cables, stood out to sea, and a partial action took place, after which the two fleets remained in sight of each other for some days, when the British, finding no entrance to the Bay, stood to the northward. The Count de Barras having left Rhode Island on the 25th August, with a fleet, and stores of various kinds, entered the Bay at this period, having escaped the observation of the British fleet, and Count de Grasse again entered the Chesapeake, forming a junction with the Count de Barras. A body of French troops, commanded by the French General, St. Simon, was landed at Williamsburgh, from the fleet from the West Indies. Count Rochambeau also having formed a junction with General Washington's army, after crossing the Hudson, or North river, and making a feint while in the Jerseys of attacking New York, suddenly moved to the southward with the American Army, by forced marches. The corps arriving at the head of Elk, was soon transported by the French fleet also to Williamsburgh. Our army continued strengthening their posts as well as they

could, felling trees, and causing such other obstructions to the advance of the enemy as were in their power, when on the 28th September, information was given by a picquet in front of a working party, that the enemy were advancing in force by the Williamsburgh road. The army immediately took post in the outward position. The French and Americans came on in the most cautious and regular order. Some shots were fired from our field-pieces. The French also felt the redoubt on our right flank, defended by the 23d and a party of marines, but did not persist. The two armies remained some time in this position, observing each other. In ours, there was but one wish, that they would advance. While standing with a brother captain (Mont Blanc), we overheard a soliloquy of an old Highland gentleman, a lieutenant, who drawing his sword, said to himself: "Come on Maister Washington, I'm unco glad to see you; I've been offered money for my commission, but I could na think of gangin' hame without a sight of you. Come on." On the 29th the enemy made a movement, the Americans moving to the left of our position, leaving the French on our right, so that we were completely invested. On the 30th a boat with despatches from New York arrived, having come through the French fleet in safety. In the evening of this day the army evacuated the outward position, retiring within the defences of Yorktown. The river is about 1500 yards wide between the two posts, York and Gloucester. On the 2d October, the legion under Lieut.-Col. Tarleton was sent over to Gloucester. On the 3d a foraging party being sent out from Gloucester, by orders of Lieut.-Col. Dundas, the rear guard, composed of cavalry, was attacked by the legion of Lauzun, and driven back, until saved by the light company of the 23d, under Captain Champagne, who lost several men, and his Lieutenant, Moore, a promising officer. Brigadier-Gen. Choisi, commanding on the Gloucester side, being reinforced by a body of marines, the communication with the country was cut off. At Yorktown our labors were incessant; the French and Americans on their

side were not idle, constructing their first parallel within 600 yards of our works. They had constructed a battery of heavy guns opposite the redoubts on our right flank, and on the evening of the 9th they fired an 18-pound ball into the town as a beginning, which entering a wooden house where the officers of the 76th regiment were at dinner, badly wounded the old Highland lieutenant, whose soliloquy is before narrated, also slightly the quartermaster and adjutant, and killed the Commissary-General, Perkins, who was at table.

An incessant cannonade now commenced on both sides, but our batteries and newly constructed works soon began to feel the effects of the powerful artillery opposed to them, and on the 10th scarcely a gun could be fired from our works, fascines, stockade-platforms, and earth, with guns and gun-carriages, being all pounded together into a mass. Hon. Major Cochrane of the Legion, who came across from New York through the French fleet, and was appointed to act as aide-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis, being led by zeal to fire a gun from behind the parapet in the horn-work "en ricochet," and anxious to see its effect, looked over to observe it, when his head was carried off by a cannon ball.

On the 11th the enemy began his second parallel. On the 12th Lt.-Col. Dundas, Major Gordon, and part of the 80th, came over from Gloucester to do duty in the lines of Yorktown. On the evening of the 14th the two redoubts on our left flank were attacked, and carried after a gallant resistance; that next the river was taken by the Americans, and the other by the French. The French General who commanded the attack found fault with his aide-de-camp who led for dismounting his horse, the works being so much battered and destroyed. The two redoubts were soon included in the enemy's lines. Early on the morning of the 15th, a sortie from our lines, consisting of the grenadiers of the Foot-Guards, and Captain John Murray's company of the 80th, commanded by Colonel (afterwards Lord) Lake, and a detachment of Light Infantry, under Major Armstrong, in all about 350 men, under the

immediate orders of Colonel (afterwards Sir Robert) Abercrombie, entered the French lines in the most gallant style, killing above 100 men, and spiking 11 pieces of heavy artillery on one of their batteries almost completed. They returned without much loss in face of a large body of troops, under the Marquis Noailles, sent to attack them. This daring enterprise, although it retarded operations for a short time at that particular spot, had little effect on the general progress of their siege operations, and our loss of men much increasing, the Earl took the resolution of crossing over to Gloucester with the most effective of his troops, leaving the rest to surrender the place. His Lordship's intention was to attack Lauzun's legion at Gloucester, and get possession of their horses, and then move rapidly off, either to the northward or southward, as circumstances might dictate. Accordingly, an embarkation took place, and part crossed over; but while the next embarkation was on the water, a violent storm of wind and rain occurred, which, driving many of the troops down the river, nearly under the enemy's lines, obliged his Lordship to desist from prosecuting his intentions, and recall such troops as had landed at Gloucester.

On the 17th, Lord Cornwallis proposed a cessation of hostilities, and Lieut.-Col. Dundas and Major Ross (now General) having met the Marquis Noailles and Mr. Lawrence, articles of capitulation were settled. By the 1st, the land forces were to become prisoners of war to the United States of America, and the seamen to the naval army of the King of France. By the 3d, the troops were to march out with shouldered arms, and drums beating, to a place where the arms were to be laid down. By the 4th, the officers were to keep their private property and wear their side-arms. By the 5th, the soldiers were to be kept in Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania, and to receive provisions as the soldiers of America. A British, Hessian, and Anspach field officer, with other officers, in the proportion of one to fifty men, were to be allowed to reside near their respective

regiments, on their parole of honor, and bear witness of their treatment, delivering clothing and necessaries to them, for which passports were to be granted on application. By the 8th, the *Bonetta*, sloop-of-war, to be allowed to sail to New York with an officer bearing despatches, and with such other persons as Lord Cornwallis might think proper to put on board, who are not to be examined. The ship and crew to be accounted for, the dangers of the sea excepted. By the 14th article it was stipulated that no *article of this capitulation* was to be infringed on *pretence of reprisals*, and if there were any doubtful expressions in it, they were to be interpreted according to the usual meaning and acceptance of the words. The signatures of the Earl Cornwallis, Lieut.-General commanding the garrisons of York and Gloucester, and of Commodore Symonds, commanding H. B. M. naval forces in York river, on the one part; and of his Excellency General Washington, commanding the combined forces of America and France, his Excellency Count Rochambeau, Lieut.-General, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, commanding the auxiliary troops of his Most Christian Majesty in the Bay of Chesapeake, on the other part, were affixed to the capitulation. On the 19th, the garrison marched out betwixt the two lines of American and French troops reluctantly enough, and laid down their arms. A corporal next to me shed tears, and, embracing his firelock, threw it down, saying, "May you never get so good a master." This over, the regiments set about fixing upon the officers who were to remain on parole of honor with the troops. In the 76th, this was done by casting lots, which was also the mode followed by the field-officers of the British army; and it having fallen upon Colonel (afterwards Lord) Lake, that officer expressed himself in such a manner on the occasion as induced Major Gordon to say that he would take the duty for him—an offer which was joyfully accepted. It fell to my lot to be one of the captains of the 76th detailed to remain with the soldiers in America. Our departure was fixed for the following morning,

so that little time was given for preparation; but, having a great desire to visit the enemy's works, which we had so long contemplated with feelings understood by human nature, but which language can ill describe, accompanied by a friend, I visited the French lines, and met with much courtesy from the French. On the top of the parapet where the guns were placed, which had been spiked in the "sortie," they showed me a grave, saying, "*Voilà un de vos braves gens.*" It was that of a sergeant of the Foot Guards, who had fallen there. Earl Cornwallis also mentions the conduct of the French officers in making offers of money for our use. I have heard one of them, I believe Le Vicomte Vismesnil, who apologized by saying—"*Je n'ai rien à vous offrir. J'ai eu l'honneur de servir cinquante ans le Grand Monarque, je n'y ai gagné que la petite croix et la rhumatisme.*" *

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—This list is taken from Mr. Wheldon's "Memoir of Solomon Willard."

Acton Monument, at Acton, in memory of Davis, Hosmer, and Hayward, who were killed at Concord, 19th April, 1775. Built by the State Legislature, 1852. Granite, in obelisk form.

* In the "New York Packet," December 27, 1781, under the signature, "A Subaltern," there appeared a lengthy comment on Lord Cornwallis's despatch relating to the reduction of York. The writer charges his Lordship with being "no general—no soldier—no politician—and no gentleman." For each of these charges the author gives his reasons. The last one, that of Lord Cornwallis being no gentleman, he says "is evident from his ungrateful silence as to the noble and generous conduct of Gen. Washington and the American officers to him and his army after the capitulation."

"The magnanimity, humanity, and politeness of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies would have extorted expressions of gratitude and respect from an Indian savage, a Tartar, or a Turk. A British General and an English nobleman is the only human being that could have treated such superlative virtue with sullen disrespect."

Beacon Hill Monument, erected in 1790; taken down in 1811. Its tablets are preserved, and it will probably be rebuilt on Boston Common, on a spur of the original hill.

Bunker Hill Monument, at Charlestown, 1825–43. Built of granite, 221 feet 5 in. in height.*

Concord Monument, at Concord, to commemorate the fight at the North Bridge, April 19th, 1775. Granite obelisk. 1826–1836.

Cushman Monument, in the cemetery at Plymouth, in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, erected in 1858, of Quincy granite, in the obelisk form.

Danvers Monument, at Danvers, in memory of seven citizens of that town, killed at West Cambridge, April 19th, 1775. Granite in the obelisk form.

Duston Monument, at Haverhill, in memory of Hannah Duston, on the site of the house from which she was taken by the Indians. Authorized by act of Legislature, 1856.

Forefathers' Monument, proposed to be erected at Plymouth—on an elaborate and costly design. Corner-stone laid in 1859.

Harvard Monument, in the old burying-ground at Charlestown, in memory of Rev. John Harvard, founder of Harvard College, erected in 1838 by the alumni. Granite obelisk.

Lexington Monument, at Lexington, in memory of seven citizens of that town and one of Woburn, killed on the 19th of April, 1775. Erected by the State Legislature in 1799. In 1850, a corporation was established for the erection of a new and larger monument at Lexington.

Ladd and Whitney Monument in Merri-mack-square, Lowell, in memory of two soldiers killed in the streets of Baltimore,

* Height of the column of Alexander, at St. Petersburg (including pedestal, capital, bronze dome, angel and cross), 160 feet; of the Monument of London, stated to be "the loftiest column in the world," 202 feet; of the Arch of Triumph, at Paris, 152 feet; of the Column of Napoleon, Place Vendôme, 135 feet; and the statue 11 feet; Colonne de Juillet, 154 feet; of the Trajan Column, at Rome, 125; of Antoninus, 123; of Pompey's Pillar, at Alexandria, 100; of Cleopatra's Needle, about 70 feet.

on April 19th, 1861. Concord granite. Dedicated June 17th, 1865.

Monument at Bloody Brook, Deerfield, erected in 1838, in memory of Capt. Thomas Lothrop and seventy-six men, out of eighty under his command, who were killed by 700 Indians, at Bloody Brook, September 18th, 1675 (Old Style).

Monument at Somerville, in memory of citizens of that town killed in the war of the Rebellion. Built by the Somerville Light Infantry, of marble, 1865.

Monument at Mount Auburn, in memory of Lieut. Underwood and Midshipmen Henry, Reid, and Bacon, of the United States Exploring Expedition, erected by their associate officers and scientific corps.

Wadsworth Monument, at Sudbury, in memory of Capt. Wadsworth, killed by the Indians, in King Philip's war, in 1676. Completed and dedicated in November, 1852.

Warren Monument, on Bunker Hill, erected in 1794; taken down in 1825, to give place to the present structure. A miniature model, in white marble, is deposited in the present monument.

West Cambridge Monument, in memory of twelve persons who fell in that town, on the 19th of April, 1775, on the return of the British troops from Concord. Erected 1847. Granite obelisk.

There are many monuments, of a more or less public character, erected by private munificence, in our cemeteries and in every city and almost every town in the Commonwealth, in memory of prominent and eminent citizens. One of the most conspicuous and beautiful of these is that erected a few years ago, by Mr. T. Bigelow Lawrence, at Worcester, in memory of his great-grandfather, Colonel Timothy Bigelow, of Revolutionary renown. This monument was publicly dedicated on the 19th of April, 1861, the 86th anniversary of the day on which he rallied his company of minute-men and started for Concord.

The Monumental Urn, generally regarded as a memorial of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, which for more than half a century stood in the centre of the inclosure in

Franklin place, in Boston, was erected about 1793, and was removed when that beautiful place was surrendered for the erection of warehouses in 1858-59. It was purchased at Bath, England, whence the plan of Franklin place, in its elliptical form, was derived, and in which city such ornaments were common. It is made of oolite, or white free stone, of which the ancient fashionable city which rejoices in the possession of a statue of "Beau Nash," is mostly built. It is now over the grave of Mr. Charles Bulfinch, Mr. Willard's earnest friend, at Mount Auburn.

CROQUET. — The following communication to the *New York Evening Post* apparently tells the whole story about the origin of this popular game:—

As your "Inquirer" stated, the game is not unlike that of "Pall Mall," and has adopted many of the rules of the latter, but it has also appropriated to itself the features and rules of other games.

Strutt, in his "Sports and Pastimes" (second edition, London, 1810), in describing the game of "Paile Maille," says that it is a modification of the ancient game of "Goff," or "Bandy Ball." Instead of the holes you have rings; and just as "Goff" had at first but one hole and afterwards an optional number, so "Paile Maille" at first was played with but one ring or hoop, though afterwards the number was increased. Strutt, on page 95 says: "Paile Maille is a game wherein a round box ball is struck with a mallet through a high arch of iron, which he that can do at the fewest strokes, or the number agreed upon, wins." In that it differs materially from our game of "Croquet."

Strutt, on the next page, also mentions a variety of the game as played by children. This game has two rings (already an increase in the number of hoops), one of which, the one near the bottom of the alley, was stationary, and the other turned freely on a swivel. The one on the swivel was placed near the middle of the alley, and had two sides; if the ball passed through the "lawful" side you had ano-

ther turn; if it passed through the "unlawful" side you had no other turn, but must beat your ball back until you could pass through "lawfully." (If you put "hoop" for "side," "right," instead of "lawful," and "wrong," instead of "unlawful," you will have three of the cardinal rules of the present game.) After passing through the "turning" hoop you went on to the second one, and, by passing through, completed the game. The one who passed through both hoops with the fewest strokes won the game.

In this game, as described by Strutt, the particular feature of our game, viz.: the "croquet," is wanting. The "croquet" is taken from an old French game, called in the country near and around Geneva, Switzerland, "Croque Loup," "Cochon," or "Chiens et Loups." In that game the players are divided into two sides, "les chiens," the dogs, and "les loups," the wolves. Each player has a large wooden ball about three to three and a half inches diameter. A smaller ball, "le cochon," is thrown some twenty feet in front of the players, and the game consists in getting as near as possible to it by throwing your own ball. Each side counts as many points as it has balls nearer to the "cochon" than the nearest ball of the other side. Whichever side gets a given number of points first, wins.

If a player, in getting near the "cochon," strikes "croque" (from the French verb "croquer"), another ball, he has the right to place his ball against the stricken one, and to hit his own with his heel. If the stricken ball is one of his own party, he strikes them both towards the "cochon," and "fait un roquet" (does a roquet); if the stricken ball is one of his adversaries, he places his left foot on his own ball, and, balancing himself, strikes his ball with his right heel, and "fait un double croquet," (does a double croquet); he has also the right to make with the stricken ball a "side party," or "faire un roquet-croquet," (make a roquet-croquet.) After "roquetting," "double croquetting," or "rouquet-croquetting," the player has not another turn, as in our game of croquet. ..

I dare say some of your readers who have been educated in Geneva have played the game as boys, and will doubtless remember it.

THE FRANKLIN FAMILY.—Mr. Parton, in his recent "Life of Dr. Franklin," appears to think that the subject of his book monopolized all the talent of the family. In this, injustice has been done to the other members of it.

Two of Josiah Franklin's descendants have sat in the Senate of the United States:—Franklin Davenport, of Woodbury, New Jersey, a very distinguished lawyer, who died about thirty-five years ago, and Benjamin Tappan, of Ohio, the latter a brother of the well known Arthur Tappan (lately deceased), and Lewis Tappan, of New York. These gentlemen were grandchildren of two of Dr. Franklin's sisters.

Jacob Barker, the well known politician and banker of New York and New Orleans, is another descendant of Josiah Franklin. He is still living in the latter city, and is said to bear a most striking resemblance to Dr. Franklin. The likeness prefixed to his interesting autobiography confirms this.

Could not the New England Historic-Genealogical Society prepare a complete genealogy of the descendants of Josiah Franklin?
J. H. C.

FIRST SOLDIER OF THE WAR.—The first soldier mustered into the United States service to suppress the rebellion is still in service, and on duty at Washington. He was sworn in April 10, 1861, as orderly sergeant of the Washington Light Infantry, and his name is James Coleman.

PEREGRINE WHITE, the first-born child in the Plymouth Colony, left descendants, who as loyalists removed to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in the time of the American Revolution. They are among the gentry of that region.

QUAKER TESTIMONIES RESPECTING THE REVOLUTION:—

No. I.—1775.

THE TESTIMONY of the People called **QUAKERS**, given forth by a Meeting of the Representatives of said People in **PENNSYLVANIA** and **NEW JERSEY**, held at Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of the first month, 1775.

Having considered, with real sorrow, the unhappy contest between the legislature of Great Britain and the people of these colonies, and the animosities consequent thereon; we have by repeated public advices and private admonitions, used our endeavors to dissuade the members of our religious society from joining with the public resolutions promoted and entered into by some of the people, which, as we apprehended, so we now find, have increased contention, and produced great discord and confusion.

The Divine principle of grace and truth which we profess, leads us all who attend to its dictates, to demean themselves as peaceable subjects, and to discountenance and avoid every measure tending to excite disaffection to the king as supreme magistrate, or to the legal authority of his government; to which purpose many of the late political writings and addresses to the people appearing to be calculated, we are led by a sense of duty to declare our entire disapprobation of them—their spirit and temper being not only contrary to the nature and precepts of the gospel, but destructive of the peace and harmony of civil society, disqualify men in these times of difficulty for the wise and judicious consideration and promoting of such measures as would be most effectual for reconciling differences or obtaining the redress of grievances.

From our past experience of the clemency of the king and his royal ancestors, we have grounds to hope and believe that decent and respectful addresses from those who are vested with legal authority, representing the prevailing dissatisfactions and the causes of them, would avail towards obtaining relief, ascertaining and establish-

ing the just rights of the people, and restoring the public tranquillity; and we deeply lament that contrary modes of proceeding have been pursued, which have involved the colonies in confusion, appear likely to produce violence and bloodshed, and threaten the subversion of the constitutional government, and of that liberty of conscience, for the enjoyment of which our ancestors were induced to encounter the manifold dangers and difficulties of crossing the seas, and of settling in the wilderness.

We are, therefore, incited by a sincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country publicly to declare against every usurpation of power and authority in opposition to the laws and government, and against all combinations, insurrections, conspiracies, and illegal assemblies; and, as we are restrained from them by the conscientious discharge of our duty to Almighty God, "by whom kings reign and princes decree justice," we hope, through his assistance and favor, to be enabled to maintain our testimony against any requisitions which may be made of us inconsistent with our religious principles and the fidelity we owe to the king and his government as by law established, earnestly desiring the restoration of that harmony and concord which have heretofore united the people of these provinces, and been attended by the Divine blessing on their labors.

Signed in and on behalf of the said meeting.

JAMES PEMBERTON, Clerk at this time.*

No. 2.—1776.

THE ANCIENT TESTIMONY AND PRINCIPLES of the People called **QUAKERS** renewed, with respect to the **KING** and **GOVERNMENT**; and touching the **COMMOTIONS** now prevailing in these and other parts of **AMERICA**, addressed to the **PEOPLE** IN **GENERAL**.

* An ancestor of General Pemberton of the late so-called Confederate Army. See Marshall's Diary for some observations on the above-mentioned Yearly Meeting and its Testimony.

A religious concern for our friends and fellow-subjects of every denomination, and more especially for those of all ranks, who, in the present commotions, are engaged in public employments and stations, induces us earnestly to beseech every individual, in the most solemn manner, to consider the end and tendency of the measures they are promoting; and, on the most impartial inquiry into the state of their minds, carefully to examine whether they are acting in the fear of God, and in conformity to the precepts and doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ, whom we profess to believe in, and that by him alone we expect to be saved from our sins.

The calamities and afflictions which now surround us, should, as we apprehend, affect every mind with the most awful consideration of the dispensations of Divine Providence to mankind in general in former ages, and that as the sins and iniquities of the people subjected them to grievous sufferings, the same causes still produce the like effects.

The inhabitants of these provinces were long signally favored with peace and plenty: have the returns of true thankfulness been generally manifest? Have integrity and godly simplicity been maintained and religiously regarded? Hath a religious care to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly, been evident? Hath the precept of Christ, to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, been the governing rule of our conduct? Hath an upright, impartial desire to prevent the slavery and oppression of our fellow-men, and to restore them to their natural right, to true Christian liberty, been cherished and encouraged? Or have pride, wantonness, luxury, profaneness, a partial spirit, and forgetfulness of the goodness and mercies of God, become lamentably prevalent? Have we not, therefore, abundant occasion to break off from our sins by righteousness, and our iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor; and with true contrition and abasement of soul, to humble ourselves, and supplicate the almighty preserver of men to shew favor, and to renew unto us a state of tranquillity and peace?

It is our fervent desire that this may soon appear to the pious resolution of the people in general, of all ranks and denominations; then may we have a well-grounded hope that wisdom from above, which is pure, peaceable, and full of mercy and good fruits, will preside and govern in the deliberations of those who, in these perilous times, undertake the transaction of the most important public affairs, and that, by their steady care and endeavors, constantly to act under the influences of this wisdom, those of inferior stations will be incited diligently to pursue those measures which make for peace, and tend to the reconciliation of contending parties, on principles dictated by the spirit of Christ, who "came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them." Luke ix. 56.

We are so fully assured that these principles are the most certain and effectual means of preventing the extreme misery and desolations of wars and bloodshed, that we are constrained to entreat all who profess faith in Christ, to manifest that they really believe in him, and desire to obtain the blessings he pronounced to the makers of peace. Matt. v. 9.

His spirit ever leads to seek for and improve every opportunity of promoting peace and reconciliation, and constantly to remember that as we really confide in him, he can, in his own time, change the hearts of all men in such manner, that the way to obtain it hath been often opened contrary to every human prospect or expectation.

May we, therefore, heartily and sincerely unite in supplications to the Father of Mercies, to grant the plentiful effusion of his spirit to all, and in an especial manner to those in superior stations, that they may with sincerity guard against and reject all such measures and counsels as may increase and perpetuate the discord, animosities, and unhappy contentions which now sorrowfully abound.

We cannot but with distressed minds beseech all such in the most solemn and awful manner to consider that, if by their acting and persisting in a proud, selfish spirit, and not regarding the dictates of true wisdom, such measures are pursued as

tend to the shedding of innocent blood; in the day when they and all men shall appear at the judgment-seat of Christ, to receive a reward according to their works, they will be excluded from his favour, and their portion will be in everlasting misery. See Matt. xxv. 41. 2 Cor. v. 10.

The peculiar evidence of Divine regard manifested to our ancestors in the founding and settlement of these provinces, we have often commemorated, and desire ever to remember with true thankfulness and reverent admiration.

When we consider—That at the time they were persecuted and subjected to severe sufferings, as a people unworthy of the benefits of religious and civil society, the hearts of the king and rulers, under whom they thus suffered, were inclined to grant them these fruitful countries, and entrust them with charters of very extensive powers and privileges.—That on their arrival here, the minds of the natives were inclined to receive them with great hospitality and friendship, and to cede to them the most valuable part of their land on very easy terms.—That while the principles of justice and mercy continued to preside, they were preserved in tranquillity and peace, free from the desolating calamities of war; and their endeavors were wonderfully blessed and prospered, so that the saying of the wisest of kings was signally verified to them, “when a man’s ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.” Pro. xvi. 7.

The benefits, advantages, and favour we have experienced by our dependence on, and connection with, the kings and government, under which we have enjoyed this happy state, appear to demand from us the greatest circumspection, care, and constant endeavors to guard against every attempt to alter or subvert that dependence and connection.

The scenes lately presented to our view, and the prospect before us, we are sensible are very distressing and discouraging, and though we lament that such amicable measures as have been proposed, both here and in England, for the adjustment of the unhappy contests subsisting, have not yet

been effectual, nevertheless, we should rejoice to observe the continuance of mutual peaceable endeavours for effecting a reconciliation, having grounds to hope that the divine favour and blessing will attend them.

“It hath ever been our judgment and principle since we were called to possess the Light of Christ Jesus, manifested in our consciences to this day, that the setting up and putting down kings and governments is God’s peculiar prerogative, for causes best known to himself, and that it is not our business to have any hand or contrivance therein, nor to be busy-bodies above our station, much less to plot and contrive the ruin or overthrow of any of them, but to pray for the king and safety of our nation, and good of all men, that we may live a peaceable and quiet life in all godliness and honesty, under the government which God is pleased to set over us.”—*Ancient Testimony*, 1696, in *Sewell’s History*.

May we, therefore, firmly unite in the abhorrence of all such writings and measures as evidence a desire and design to break off the happy connection we have heretofore enjoyed with the kingdom of Great Britain, and our just and necessary subordination to the king and those who are lawfully placed in authority under him, that thus the repeated solemn declarations made on this subject in the addresses sent to the king, on the behalf of the people of America in general, may be confirmed, and remain to be our firm and sincere intentions to observe and fulfil.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting of the Representatives of our Religious Society in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, held at Philadelphia, the 20th day of the first month, 1776.

JOHN PEMBERTON,* Clerk.

A SOLDIER’S LAST LETTER—1775. That gallant soldier, General Richard Montgomery, fell at the siege of Quebec, on the last day of 1775. At the same time his aides-de-camp, Major John MacPherson (wrongly printed McPhunn, in Lossing’s

* Brother to the signer of the previous epistle.

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. I. p. 198), and Captain Cheeseman, were also slain. The spot is still pointed out—namely, at the foot of a cliff called Cape Diamond, crowned with the citadel. Of MacPherson and Cheeseman, we are told by Lossing, that “they were brave and accomplished, and gave assurance of future renown; but they fell with their leader, and share with him the grateful reverence of posterity.”

The day before the attack upon Quebec, MacPherson wrote a letter to his father, which we shall here give—not only because it is a model of what a Christian soldier would write under the circumstances, but because it has never before been published. It runs thus:

MY DEAR FATHER: If you receive this, it will be the last this hand shall ever write you. Orders are given for a general storm on Quebec this night; and Heaven only knows what may be my fate; but whatever it may be I cannot resist the inclination I feel to assure you that I experience no reluctance in this cause, to venture a life which is only lent, to be used when my country demands it.

In moments like these, such an assertion will not be thought a boast by any one—by my father I am sure it cannot. It is needless to tell that my prayers are for the happiness of the family and their preservation in this general confusion. Should Providence, in its wisdom, call me from rendering the little assistance I might to my country, I could wish my brother did not continue in the service of her enemies.

That the All-gracious Disposer of human events may shower on you, my mother, brothers, and sisters, every blessing our nature can receive, is, and will be to the last moment of my life, the sincere prayer of your dutiful and affectionate son,

JOHN MACPHERSON.

Headquarters before Quebec,
30th December, 1775.

MacPherson's brother held a commission in the British army, and it is to him that special reference was made in the above. The letter was left with directions to be sent, in case the writer did not survive the

assault upon Quebec. Accordingly, Gen. Philip Schuyler despatched it to Captain John MacPherson, the father, with the following missive from himself:

Permit me, sir, to mingle my tears with yours for the loss we have sustained; you as a father, I as a friend. My dear young friend fell by the side of his General, as much lamented as he was beloved, and that, I assure you, sir, was in an eminent degree. This, and his falling like a hero, will console, in some measure, a father who gave him the example of bravery, which the son, in a short military life, improved to advantage.

General Montgomery and his corpse were both interred by General Carleton with military honors. Your most obedient and humble servant,

PH. SCHUYLER.

ALBANY, 14th June, 1776.

Both letters remained among the papers of the MacPherson family, and the copies from which we print are endorsed thus: “The originals of which these are copies were lent to General Wilkinson when he was writing his memoirs, and never were returned. J. M. MACPHERSON.”—*Philadelphia Press*, Oct. 30, 1860.

WHO CAPTURED GEN. RIAL? The following interesting letter from General Jesup throws light on one of the most interesting events of the war of 1812; and we find a place for it with much pleasure.—EDITOR YONKERS GAZETTE.

Washington, Sept. 25, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: By an article copied into the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th instant, from the St. Louis *Republican*, I learn that a controversy is going on in the public journals as to who captured Gen. Rial, of the British army, in the battle of Niagara. That is not a subject for dispute. Gen. Brown's official report of the battle states the matter correctly. At the close of the third paragraph of that report, the general says: “The 25th had been thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances;” and in the paragraph which fol-

lows he says: "The 25th regiment, under Major Jésup, was engaged in a more obstinate conflict with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The major, as has been already stated, had been ordered by Gen. Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's flank; had captured, by a detachment under Captain Ketchum, Gen. Rial, and sundry other officers," &c. (See Gen. Brown's report in Brannon's *Military and Naval Letters*, page 381.) The facts are these: When the 25th had turned Gen. Rial's left flank, it was ascertained from prisoners that Gen. Drummond was advancing at the head of a heavy division. The importance of checking his movement, and keeping him out of action until Gen. Brown should come up with Ripley's and Porter's brigades, was obvious. Captain Ketchum was detached with his company to seize the Niagara road, with orders to seize all who should attempt to pass, either to the front or rear; the commander of the regiment at the same time taking a position with five companies to support him, and to check the movements of a body of cavalry not more than a hundred paces from the road.

In about ten or fifteen minutes Ketchum reported the capture of Gen. Rial, with his escort. While these events were occurring, a detachment under a non-commissioned officer, which had been sent down the road towards the advancing column, captured Captain Moorson (I believe that is the name), the British adjutant-general, on his way with a communication from General Rial to Gen. Drummond, and Capt. Loring, an aide of the latter general, with a communication to the former. The 25th regiment was then between the two British divisions, and it was important to get the prisoners out of the way that they might not impede its action. It was due to Capt. Ketchum that he should conduct them from the field, and he was detached with forty men to deliver them to Gen. Scott.

Gen. Brown's report was first published in the *National Intelligencer*, if I mistake not, in August, 1814, and can be referred

to by any one having access to a file of that journal. It is due to the memory of Ketchum, as gallant a soldier as ever led American troops into battle, who never hesitated, no matter what the peril, to execute any order given to him; who never made an attack which was not successful, nor received one which was not repulsed, that the facts in regard to the capture should be correctly understood. I therefore ask the favor of you, gentlemen, to publish this note in the *Intelligencer* as early as you can conveniently find room for it; and I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

LETTERS OF H. LEE, JR., TO R. H. LEE.

Camp on Cape Fear River,
3d April, 1781.

—Lord Cornwallis is on his march towards Wilmington; he left Cross Creek on the 1st inst.

Gen'l Greene moves to-morrow; our wants are so many and so pressing that I cannot indulge myself with a long letter.

One of my servants has orders to call on you, on his way to Philad'a with some papers belonging to me, which my servant neglected to send away in due season, and which it is necessary to preserve.—I take the liberty to request your care of them. They will serve to inform you more fully of the present as well as past situation of affairs here, than I can do in the compass of one epistle.

Camp on the High Hills of Santee,
July 24th, 1781.

I received your letter in answer to mine by Capt. Carns. The late reinforcement from England and Ireland amounted to 2500 men, and arrived at a most critical juncture. The siege of Ninety Six which had been pushed with the utmost vigor, was nearly at a period, as our approaches were nearly completed. Lord Rawdon lost no time on having his hands strengthened, in moving towards the relief of that most important post. If you examine the Map of this Country you will find Ninety

Six especially valuable to the enemy, as it is central to a rich and populous back country, and commands the settlements between the Saluda and Broad Rivers. At the same time it renders the possession of the Country on the Congaree more secure and communicates with Charleston without the intervention of any considerable River. To possess Camden the Santee or the Congaree must be passed: to possess Augusta the Savannah must be passed.

These were difficulties which our comparative situations forbid the enemy to encounter. Every effort was used by Gen'l Greene to harrass the Enemy on their long march and thereby delay the approach. The Militia under Gen. Sumpter were collected: the small body of them which arrived in season were joined to the Cavalry of the Army and put under Lient. Col. Washington, to meet and difficult the progress of his Lordship. These measures availed nought: and the near approach of the foe obliged Gen. Greene to relinquish the siege. Previous to which, our works being far advanced, the General attempted a storm. This decision was taken on the wisest principles, and the operation was executed with the most brilliant gallantry. Our success was partial; and the ensuing morning our troops crossed the Saluda. Lord Rawdon was in fifteen miles and followed us rapidly. The pursuit was vain, and his Lordship after two days advance retired to Ninety Six. General Greene, having received a small reinforcement and gathered some militia, made a forward movement. The Legion was directed to lay close to the Enemy. In this posture of things Lord Rawdon determined to relinquish Ninety Six, and of course the whole back country. This was the great point for which we had been contending: to reduce his Lordship to which all our measures were pointed. Lord Rawdon moved in two divisions, each equal to our collected strength, only in Cavalry, in which we had a superiority in number as well as quality. Col. Cruger commanded the rear division and continued at Ninety Six till his Lordship gained the Post on the Congaree, formerly fort Granby. Gen. Greene moved

with the utmost vigilance to reach the Enemy before a junction could be effected.

While Lord Rawdon lay on the Congaree a squadron of the Legion Cavalry obtained a complete victory over the British horse, made fifty prisoners, and destroyed the whole body, five only excepted. Captain Eggleston has the honour of this enterprise. After this event, his Lordship renewed his march: Col. Cruger was obliged to file off to his right, taking his route on the south side of the Edisto River, Gen. Greene being so far advanced as to intercept the direct road. Our army crossed the Congaree, and followed his Lordship by forced marches, anxious to bring him to battle in his divided state. We came up with the Army at Orangeburg which is a small village on the north side of the Edisto, with a bridge over the River at the town.

The position is most strong, and has one most uncommon advantage, a certain retreat by means of bridges, which circumstance denies the least improvement to victory. A large brick jail commands the bridge, and the ground is so close and broken that Cavalry cannot act. These reasons obliged Gen. Greene to resign his intentions of attacking the Enemy in their Camp, and Lord Rawdon would not hazard an action by advancing on us.

Baffled in this favourite wish, it was necessary to adopt measures which promised to produce the same end; for altho' we had recovered all the back country, and had had the satisfaction of chasing Lord Rawdon from the Congaree, we plainly foresaw that on the junction of Cruger the enemy would advance, and that we should be under the necessity of yielding the Congaree, or risquing an unequal action. We also wished to force them to leave Orangeburg and to confine them to Charleston and its dependencies, that our wearied soldiers might repose during the hot weather in a healthy country, and that the Enemy might be subject from their position to all the disadvantages of the Climate.

Monk's Corner and Dorchester are the two points which comprehend the Country necessary for the ready support of Charleston. The first is 30 miles distant from the

town towards the Santee or Cooper River. The latter is in front of the town, 20 miles distant on Ashley River. At this time the Enemy had 550 infantry and 100 cavalry at Monk's Corner, and a Captain's command at Dorchester.

Gen. Greene determined, on being disappointed in bringing Lord Rawdon to battle, to move his army to Summer Quarters, and to form a detachment to strike at Monk's Corner. The Army accordingly moved to this place, the most healthy in the State; and the detachment formed under General Sumpter—of which the Legion was part,—marched towards Monk's Corner. To cover Gen. Sumpter fully, and to caution the Enemy as to leaving their interior possessions, I was detached with a body of horse, with directions to move towards Charleston, and to act as circumstances should advise, afterwards to join Gen. Sumpter. The full execution of this enterprise ensured to us all our wishes. The troops moved off in high spirits, and the Enemy, as we have experienced, were totally in the dark as to our intentions.

Lord Rawdon continued waiting at Orangeburgh for Col Cruger, who joined him two days after we moved. Orangeburgh is 80 miles and upwards from Monk's Corner. In my letter of this date to your brother, I will conclude the Journal of Affairs here to the present day.

THE ISLES OF SHOALS.—Why the isolated little group of islets distant about fifteen miles to the southeast from Portsmouth, N. H., is called the "Shoals" is a matter of conjecture. The fitness for the name for the islands has no similitude in their formation, nor significance in definition found in the most unshortened of dictionaries. Neither sand-bank nor sand-bar is there, but only rock and high ground. It is said that in ocean gemmary these firm-set mosaics of geology originally bore the title of "Smith's Isles," from Capt. John Smith, and that indeed, collectively, they are the only territory he ever gave his own name to when sailing on the coast. If this be so, every Smith, in honour and justice to the memory of his namesake, the truly chival-

rous Virginia governor, should be interested in restoring the appellation of the now-called "Shoals," and further, I may say, minus the stale wit of an allusion to the "Smith family," so should every lover of correct history, for Capt. John Smith deserves more of posterity than to be lightly remembered. In thus putting his name to these diminutive islands—granting it to be true that he did so—something for his modesty at least is proved, for there were other and greater territories in those days which might properly have received his patronymic, given by himself.

It is gratifying, however, to know that Captain John Smith's claim to have his name perpetuated in connection with the subject of which I write, is not entirely forgotten; for on Star Island, one of the most populous of the so-called "Shoals" group, stands a monument erected to his memory in the spring of 1864, being the 250th anniversary of the discovery. It stands on one of the most prominent bluffs of the island, and is in form a granite pedestal surmounted by a triangular marble shaft of some seven or eight feet. On each corner of the triangle, at the top, is placed a Turk's head, designed to represent the three heads which, tradition had it, Capt. Smith deprived the barbarian owners of with his sabre. Rev. Daniel Austin of Portsmouth is the public-spirited donor of the monument, and Rev. Mr. Beebe, the devoted clergyman and physician of the Isles, supervised its construction and erection on the present site. The three sides of the monument are inscribed as follows:

On the first angle—

JOHN SMITH was born at Willoughby, Lincolnshire, England, in 1579, and died in London, in 1631, aged 52.

He was "Governor of Virginia," and subsequently "Admiral of New England." The Isles, properly called "Smith's Isles," were discovered by him in April, 1614, while with eight others, in an open boat, he was exploring the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod.

On the second angle—

CAPT. JOHN SMITH was one of "nature's noblemen." In his generosity toward the

public he almost forgot himself; those who knew him best loved him most, and say of him: "In all his proceedings he made virtue his first guide and experience his second; despising baseness, sloth, pride and indignity more than any dangers. He would never allow more for himself than for his soldiers, and to no dangers would he expose them which he would not share himself. He would never see any in want of what he had, or could get for them; he would rather want than borrow, or starve than not pay; he loved action more than words, and hated covetousness and falsehood more than death. His adventures were for their lives, and his loss was their death.

On the third angle:

In reward of his valor, the Prince of Transylvania presented to CAPT. JOHN SMITH his picture, set in gold; gave him 300 ducats, and granted him a coat of arms bearing three Turks' heads in a shield with the motto: "*Vincere est Vivere*."

In 1627 he says: "I have spent five years and more than 500 pounds in the service of Virginia and New Hampshire, but in neither have I one foot of land, nor the very house I built with my own hands, and am compelled to see those countries shared before me among those who knew them only by my descriptions."

Consideration of the interesting facts of his life has led to the erection of this monument.

DANIEL AUSTIN, *Erector*.

GEORGE BEEBE, *Supervisor*.

ALLEN TREAT, *Constructor*.

LITERARY CALAMITIES.—The *Nation*, referring to the destruction of a library of unique value in London by accident, recalls the frequency of these catastrophes fatal to books, in which we must find an explanation of the steady disappearance of old books, as the generations pass by:—

"No doubt a very appreciable percentage of the existing stock of them in the world is doomed to destruction by the agencies of shipwreck, fire, and warfare, that have already to answer for the devastation of much beyond human means to replace. Even at the present day war is by

no means stripped of its terrors to non-combatants, and men of letters have suffered largely by its inseparable accompaniments. The library of Wm. Gilmore Simms, amounting to 10,500 volumes, was entirely destroyed during General Sherman's march through South Carolina, and the valuable oriental library and collection of Wm. B. Hodgson (well known to *savans* by his researches in the African languages, etc.) shared the same fate in the neighborhood of Savannah; these are isolated instances that have come to our ears, but may be paralleled in most parts of the country. Of all known losses by shipwreck, the great typical one is that of the copy of Dante, illustrated by marginal designs from the hand of Michael Angelo—a volume that would now be as nearly beyond price as any we can imagine. It was the property of a Florentine architect, Antonio Montanti, who shipped it with his goods at Leghorn for Civita Vecchia, when he was appointed architect to St. Peter's at Rome, in a vessel that foundered at sea. Few valuable books are now exposed to the waves of the Mediterranean in all probability. It is between Europe and America that the great commerce of literature now is carried on, and the Atlantic gathers its tribute of books as of men's lives and fortunes. A fine 'first folio' Shakespeare from the library of the Pagets at Beaudesert went down in the Arctic, as well as some of the rarest and probably unique books on American history, collected abroad, which perished with their owner. Independently of the great national calamities by fire, such as are historical and easily remembered, as the burning of Moscow, the fire of London, etc., it is likely that the greatest losses to literature have been occasioned by conflagrations at the houses of English country gentlemen, where untold wealth is often stored, unknown perhaps to any one even in the immediate neighborhood. Thus perished the invaluable collection of Colonel Johnes (the translator of Froissart) at Hafodd, the unique library of the Wynnes at Wynnstay (leaving a complete gap in Welsh history), the grand library of the Marquis of Bute at Luton, and possibly hundreds of others.

There are at this moment in England four private collections of manuscripts which would, if brought together, exceed in number and value the great national manuscript library of the British Museum; which are exposed to all the casualties that every private library is liable to."

PRESENTS FOR INDIANS.—Sir Danvers Osborne, after he had been appointed Governor of New York, in 1753, brought out, among other presents for the Six Nations, thirty silver medals; his Majesty's picture on one side, and the Royal Arms on the other, with silver loop and ring, in shagreen cases, with a yard of the best broad scarlet watered ribbon, silver hooks and eyes. Though these medals seem to have all disappeared, possibly a stray one may be found in some collection. I therefore "make a note of it."

E. B. O'C.

LATITUDE OF FORT NIAGARA.—Mr. Lewis, a French Engineer, in a letter to M. de la Galissonière, dated 5th July, 1749, states he found by observation the latitude of Fort Niagara to be $43^{\circ} 53' 17''$ —*N. Y. Coun. Min.*, 21: 362.

EARLY SURVEY OF NEW YORK.—I have before me a claim of the administrator of the estate of Philip Wells, Surveyor General of the Province of New York, under Governor Dongan. In this account is the following item:

For 7 days taking a gen^l survey of New Yorke Island £5 5 0

For 5 days each 2 men on sd.

employ, & expenses of Mr.

Vaughan & Mr. Cortlandt . £1 0 0

E. B. O'C.

OTHER SURVEYS OF MR. WELLS.—In the same account is a charge for running the line between New York and Connecticut; also for taking an account of the Delaware river, as low as the Falls, and making a draught of all his Majesty's territory in America, from the Bay of Honduras, with all the Coast and Islands, and boundaries of all the Colonies, including all Newfoundland. Mr. Wells was likewise employed

in running the line between New York and East and West Jersey, correcting the former draught, and making another great draught of all the colony, and several small draughts of the 3 colonies, viz.: New York, East Jersey, and West Jersey.

E. B. O'C.

POPULAR ERROR.—James Wilkes was convicted, at the January term of the Supreme Court, 1756, of the murder of John Christie, deputy sheriff of New York. The judges recommended him as an object of mercy, it having appeared on the trial, that "the prisoner had imbibed, and strongly believed a common error, generally prevailing among the lower classes of mankind in this part of the world, that after warning the officer to desist, and bidding him stand off at his peril, it was lawful to oppose him, and by any means to prevent his arrest," in consequence of which opinion he killed the officer. The judges further declare, "that this is the first instance of the like nature that has happened in the Province of New York." The man was relieved until his Majesty's pleasure be known, and eventually pardoned.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.* 82: 63, 164.

NAMES OF CANADIANS TAKEN PRISONERS AT THE BATTLE OF TICONDEROGA, JULY 8, 1758.

[*N. Y. Col. MSS.* 86: 34.]

La Palme,	Antoine Colom.
Pierre Dion,	Louis Picket,
Jolibois	Jacques Butart,
Jacques Latoille,	Basti Capoint,
Charles St. Mor,	Jean Oudet,
Francois Le Cler,	Jacques Turquet,
Antoine Niel,	Louis Deloge,
Joseph Martel,	Jean Turmel.
Jean Trudel,	Batiste Drolet,
Picol,	Francois Germain,
Louis Gagnan,	Joseph Eli,
Larativias,	Charles Obelan,
Toma Mor,	

E. B. O'C.

EARLY RICHMOND PRINTED BOOK.—A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion. *Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.*—Acts xxvi. 28.

By SOAME JENYNS, Esquire. The Ninth Edition, corrected. RICHMOND: Printed by Dixon and Holt. MDCCLXXXII. Small 4to., pp. 40.

DE MONTS AND BOON ISLAND.—Now that the people of Maine have revived the historic renown of Popham's short-lived colony at Sabino, they should also erect a monument on Boon Island to commemorate amid the ruins of De Mont's fort, the name and labors of that early colonizer of North America, whose settlement, transferred to Port Royal, still exists as Annapolis, and who shares with Champlain the glory of colonizing the shores of the St. Lawrence. Thoreau says well of the St. Croix: "The very grave-stones of those Frenchmen are probably older than the oldest English monument in New England north of the Elizabeth Island, or perhaps anywhere in New England, for if there are traces of Gosnold's storehouse left, his strong works are gone."

BEAUJEU (H. M. Vol. XI. p. 260.) After the word *commandant*, line 26, add the following words, accidentally omitted, "*on the Ohio river and its dependencies.*"

QUERIES.

NAME WANTED.—"Miscellaneous Works, Prose and Poetical. By a young gentleman of New York. *Quisquis erit vitas scribam color.* HOR.—New York. Printed by Thomas Greenleaf. 1795." 12mo. pp. 353.

The author states that a few of the *Miscellanies* appeared previously in the *N. Y. Magazine*. Who was he?

BARON DE LERI AND ST. JUST.—Where is there any detailed account of the attempt made by the Baron de Leri and St. Just to settle Sable Island (Isle aux Sables, —Isola dell' Arena) in 1508. Lescarbot alludes to it and Charlevoix mentions it, though he does not give it a place in his *Chronological Table of Discoveries*.

THE SAN PELAYO IN DENMARK.—The San Pelayo, one of Menendez's ships, was recaptured by the Huguenot prisoners on board and run into Denmark. Such an event could scarcely have been unnoticed in Denmark. Is any Danish account known of the arrival of the vessel or the statements made by those survivors of the unfortunate French colony in Florida?

GRAVE-STONE FOUND ON GOAT ISLAND.—Thoreau, in his *Cape Cod*, says:—"Dr. Charles T. Jackson tells me that in the course of a geological survey in 1827, he discovered a grave-stone, a slab of trap-rock on Goat Island, opposite Annapolis (Port Royal), in Nova Scotia, bearing a Masonic (?) coat of arms, and the date 1606, which is fourteen years earlier than the landing of the Pilgrims. It was left in the possession of Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia." Is this stone in existence? and can a copy of the inscription and the arms be obtained?

MENENDEZ' INSCRIPTION ON RIBAUT'S MEN.—In what year, and what publication, and on what authority was the inscription given, said to have been put by Menendez on the French taken at La Caroline and hanged by him?

GOUREGUES' EXPEDITION.—Was there any published account of this expedition, from which Lescarbot and Champlain drew their narrative?

Societies and their Proceedings.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brunswick, Aug. 3.*—The Annual Meeting took place Aug. 3, at the Society's Rooms in Bowdoin College, Brunswick. A large number of members was present, and by their election the following gentlemen were again made officers for the coming year: viz.: Hon. E. E. Bourne, of Kennebunk, *President*; Rt. Rev. George Burgess, D.D., of Gardiner, *Vice-President*; Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, *Corresponding Secretary*; Rev. Edward Ballard,

D.D., *Recording Secretary*; A. C. Robbins, Esq., *Treasurer*; and Rev. Alpheus Packard, D.D., *Librarian*: all of Brunswick. The reports of the Treasurer and Librarian presented their departments as in a prosperous condition. Several Resident and Corresponding members were elected. Notice was taken of Mr. C. C. Rafn, of Copenhagen, whose death had been brought to the attention of the Society by a letter from his wife, Mrs. Johanna Rafn.

During the year the first volume of the Society's collection has been republished, under the editorship of the Hon. William Willis, whose care and resources have supplied it with many valuable additions, with a few corrections, which his unceasing investigations had found to be required. The "Pejepscot Papers" have been arranged in nine volumes for convenient consultation. This company was resident in Boston, beginning about 1714, and by purchase from the heirs of Richard Wharton and others, became proprietors of a large tract, mostly of wild lands, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers, and the neighboring ocean. The papers are of great value. No history of the region should be written without reference to these records and maps. A report of the Committee appointed to represent the Society at the Popham celebration last year, was presented by R. K. Sewall, Esq., of Wiscasset. It spoke of the fitness of the address of the Hon. Mr. Bourne on that occasion, as indicating great investigation and judicious deductions, against the unfounded aspersions with which a single writer had endeavored to sully the memory of the dead, in the persons of the members of this first chartered colony from England on New England shores. The Hon. Charles Dummer of Hallowell was appointed Chairman of a Committee to represent the Society at the approaching celebration, August 29, at Fort Popham, when it is expected the Hon. J. W. Patterson, M.C., of Dartmouth College, will deliver the oration.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Bennington, August 16, 1865.* ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON. This anniversary was under the auspices of the State Historical Society, who hold a special meeting at this time, and who have made great efforts to procure a large attendance of celebrities from abroad. This society has of late acquired new life and vigor, and is now devoting itself with great perseverance to the hunting up and preservation of everything of importance in Vermont history. Their wide-spread invitations to attend here to-day

have been accepted by many prominent men throughout the State, to whom the generous hospitality of the town is extended. The place swarms with people, and it may be estimated that fifteen thousand persons are here. All day yesterday and to-day the crowd of people has been increasing, until to-night every house in the town is full to overflowing.

The morning opened pleasant, but warm, and notwithstanding the efforts which had been made by the committee of arrangements for sprinkling the streets, the dust was almost stifling.

As usual on such occasions, there was a long delay in starting the procession. It was announced that it would be formed at half-past ten o'clock, but the orator of the day—Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York—and Major-General Joseph Hooker, who was the great military hero of the occasion, did not arrive until noon, and the whole thing was consequently postponed till that hour.

The arrangements were as complete as is possible upon occasions of like character. Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Pratt, chief marshal of the day, had acquired sufficient experience during his four years of service in the army to form and move the large force under his command without the slightest difficulty.

It is estimated that at least five thousand people marched in the procession, and that three times that number of strangers were in the town. The procession was formed at half-past twelve o'clock, in the following order:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Pratt, Chief Marshal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Cole, Assistant Marshal.

Lieutenant J. H. Cushman, Assistant Marshal Band.

Eleventh Regiment Vermont Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Cady commanding.

Distinguished guests.

Vermont Historical Society.

Sullivan's Troy Band.

Company G, Twenty-fourth New York National Guard, Captain Cusick commanding.

Company H, Twenty-fourth New York National Guard, Captain Colder commanding.

Troy Drum Corps.

Bennington Fire Department, George Benton Chief.

Spartan Engine Co. No. 1.

Protection Engine Co. No. 2.

Carriages, &c.

The procession was really a fine one, and would have done credit to any city in the Union. The military presented a fine appearance. The Troy National Guard particularly received the applause of the crowd for their soldierly appearance and good marching. The engines of the

Bennington Fire Department were decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the companies turned out in full force.

The procession formed in front of the Mount Anthony House, and marched to Morgan's Grove, about half a mile from town, where a platform had been erected for the speakers and seats provided for the multitude.

The speaker's stand was large enough to seat about forty people, and was occupied by distinguished visitors from abroad and members of the press.

Quite a number of distinguished military heroes were among the number, and received a full share of public attention.

The following were among the prominent gentlemen on the speaker's stand:—Major-General Joseph Hooker, Major-General Truman Seymour, Brigadier-General George J. Stannard, Brevet-Brigadier-General Foster, Brigadier-General Phelps, Colonels R. Proctor and T. O. Seaver, Brigadier-General Carr, Colonel Redfield Proctor, Colonel A. Potter, Thirty-fourth Maine, Colonel McCreary, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, Governor J. G. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor Dellingham, Ex-Governor H. Hall, Ex-Governor R. T. Fletcher, Rev. Pliny H. White, A. D. Hager, Esq., Prof. Parke, of Andover, Henry Clark, Henry Hall, Hon. A. L. Miner, Hon. Mark Skinner, of Chicago, Dr. E. N. S. Morgan, Dr. Martin Love, George F. Haughton, Esq., Recording Secretary Vermont Historical Society, Major N. B. Hall, Professor Bascom, Williams College, F. A. Fisher, Esq., of Rutland.

Ex-Governor Hall, president of the day, called the meeting to order, and in a few and appropriate remarks upon the object of the celebration, and also the rise and progress of the Vermont Historical Society, introduced Rev. Isaac Jennings, who delivered a fervent and impressive prayer:

At the conclusion Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, orator of the day, was introduced and delivered a most eloquent address. His subject was "The Elements of National Life." For an hour and twenty minutes he held that vast audience spell-bound with his eloquence. His rapid utterance renders it very difficult to take down his remarks in full, but the following is the substance of his speech:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, FELLOW-CITIZENS—No one can regret more than I do that circumstances prevent my presenting you on this occasion with an appropriate address. Drawn hither by the memory and associations of the day you celebrate, I hoped to hear from other lips the story of that day. True, the story

of that battle has often been told, but a narrative of such heroism and achievement never grows stale. We perpetually require the story of the past to illustrate the present. I am sure that many who hear me are able to add to that story many details which I should be glad to listen to. Feeling, then, much like one who faces a battery with little ammunition, I proceed to consider some of the results of that battle. That action exerted a palpable influence upon the war. The battle of Bennington was the Gettysburg of the Revolution. The narrowness of our vision renders us unfit to say that any one thing at any time has threatened or injured the success of an effort; we are not wise enough to tell what causes are great and what small. But in a secondary sense, and reviewing the events preceding this battle, remembering the fears of the people, and that hope burned brightly in but one heart—Washington's—we may say that this battle was a crisis in the war. If Burgoyne had succeeded, who can say he would not have awakened those swarms always lurking in the slime of treason? Aye, Burgoyne sounded the treasonable propensities of Vermont, and found she had none. (Here the speaker burst forth in a splendid tribute to the staunchly unalterable patriotism and loyalty of this State.) But there was treason elsewhere, and Burgoyne's success might have been the hair to break the camel's back among the traitors. We know what the consequences of that battle did for us in Europe, bringing us aid, the memory of which enables us still to wash away the thought of later deeds in that quarter. But it is not as a mere victory that we celebrate this battle. It was a critical affair, and there are times when we need to go back to the alphabet of a nation's life. The revolution was neither the beginning nor the completion of a nation, but its birth-throe. I undertake to say that the end of our late war may not have completed our nationality. Indeed I do not know that any great question in the world is settled. I now proceed to consider the elements of a nation. First, let us consider its idea—its purpose. Nations are not a construction but a growth, when and where God pleases, whether on the Swiss mountains or between the Atlantic and Pacific shores. (The speaker here depicted in glowing language the peculiar characteristics and contributions to the world of nations now dead.) A nation may go on ignorant of its mission; but how different may be its course and attainment when it comprehends its primal, shaping idea. How is it with ourselves? What is our idea? Our nation was founded with deliberate intention. Its idea was the organization and diffusion of national

liberty—of self-government. (The speaker explained at length what he meant by self-government.) Dare we hope that our crisis is past? If we had failed in the late war, would the knell of that failure have been the joy bell of the safety of European aristocrats? No, gentlemen of Europe, don't flatter yourselves that you would have conquered; ideas are more than bullets; they shoot a thousand years ahead, and hit the mark at last. Nations are not abstractions. They have an individuality more sacred than that of persons, and it is more heinously wicked to attack it. No, not mere abstractions did you fight for, General Hooker. (And here the speaker turned to that commander and paid him, with the other Generals present, an eloquent compliment.) A second element of nationality are its institutions. Liberty had existed previously, but our fathers organized it in the constitution. Here the speaker eulogized this document, and then proceeded to discuss the question of State sovereignty, dealing out keen sarcasm upon that limited class who always will complain and kick and growl, whether their rights suffer or not, and saying that he did not wish to revile those who had drawn in a belief in State sovereignty with their mother's milk, and honestly believed the doctrine. But all the more keenly shall we combat them, because they were honest and yet deceived. Shall we ever have a race of Americans? All the glory of our past and the hope of our future lies in our nationality. Shall we wander over the world as Yankees, Hoosiers, Suckers, &c., or as Americans? Granted that the great essential of nationality—sympathy—does not yet unite us, still we have the union of lakes and lands, if not of hearts; but the mountains, seaboard, valleys, rivers, forbid disunion. Then there are our common traditions, which cannot be divided. Nationality cannot be dissolved to order any more than it can be made to order. Our late war has been conservative of blood. It has prevented greater wars among us.

The speaker now came to the last element of nationality—the men. He said a nation should be judged by the kind of men it produced and the use it made of them, declared that the right of suffrage should depend upon educated mind, and closed with an eloquent statement of what, as individuals, we have to do in national affairs.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by rapturous applause, and delivered himself throughout with a fervid eloquence which he has never surpassed.

At the close of Mr. Chapin's oration short speeches were made by Gov. Smith and Lieut. Gov. Dillingham, but the crowd were evidently uneasy and anxious to get a good view and a few words from General Hooker.

The General, after being repeatedly called for, reluctantly came forward and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Nine cheers were given him, and several minutes elapsed before he was able to make himself heard. He evidently would have felt more at ease in command of his corps, in the face of the enemy, than in meeting the thousands of upturned faces and obliged to make them a speech. He told them that he was no speech-maker; that he came there to attend the celebration, to see and hear and to meet at their homes the fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers of the brave boys who had been under and with him on many of the recent battle-fields. His remarks were brief but pertinent, and gave evident satisfaction to the audience.

General Truman Seymour, one of the defenders of Fort Sumter, and recently connected with the Sixth corps, was next called out and made a few remarks. He said he had never made but one speech, and that was to his Southern friends after his capture. For that they threatened to hang him, and for fear the audience would regret their not doing so, he would take his seat.

Brigadier-General George J. Stannard, who lost his right arm in front of Richmond, and one of the bravest and most gallant officers in the army, was next called for and received with vociferous cheers. His remarks were brief but excellent, and he was an evident favorite with the crowd.

Lieutenants Carr and Foster, and Brigadier-General J. W. Phelps, were in turn called for and made brief speeches.

This closed the exercises at the grove.

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At five o'clock P. M., a meeting of the Historical Society was held at Academy Hall, and the following gentlemen elected Corresponding Secretaries:—Giles B. Kellogg, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Cothern, Woodbury, Conn.; R. D. Smith, Guilford, Conn.

George G. Butterfield, of the Burlington *Free Press*, and formerly on General Stannard's staff, then read a paper on the battle of Gettysburg. It was a well written article; and, from the gentleman's facilities of seeing the battle and obtaining information, doubtless as truthful as many accounts of battles.

L. L. Dutcher, Esq., of St. Albans, also read, "A Serio-Comic History of June Trainings," which was much applauded.

The following are the officers elect of the Historical Society for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. Hiland Hall.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Wm. H. Lord, George W. Benedict, Rev. Pliny H. White.

Recording Secretary—George F. Houghton.

Corresponding Secretaries—Albert D. Hager, Henry Clark.

Librarian—Charles Reed.

Treasurer—George B. Reed.

Curators—Dugald Stewart, Rev. John A. Hicks, Rev. John B. Perry, Henry Hall, Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, General J. W. Phelps, Hon. John Wilder.

The exercises of the Historical Society wound up the day's celebration, with the exception of the ball in the evening, which was a fine affair, and attended by most of the best people in the place, as well as many from abroad. An elegant supper was furnished by Mr. Nutting, of the Mount Anthony House; and the dancing was kept up till a late hour of the night, to the evident enjoyment of the participants.

Notes on Books.

The History of the Indian War in New England, from the first Settlement to the Termination of the War with King Philip in 1677, from the original work of the Rev. William Hubbard. Carefully revised, and accompanied with an Historical Preface, Life and Pedigree of the Author, and Extensive Notes, by Samuel G. Drake. Roxbury, 1865. 2 vols. Munsell, 4to. pp. 292, 303. 300 copies on small quarto at \$10.00; on large at \$20.

Hubbard's work appeared first at Boston in 1677, and subsequently at London in the same year, being probably the first reprint of an American book in England. And it was done promptly. On the 29th of March, 1677, their High Mightinesses, the General Court of Massachusetts, acting as Congregation of the Index, gave the work their sanction, and on the 27th of June in the same year Roger L'Estrange informed the good people of England that he graciously permitted them to read the same, imprinted in the loyal city of London. The next edition was in 1775, the publisher apparently thinking that it would do his generation good to show them how their fathers fought. Under the Republic several editions appeared, but of such a character that a republication was sadly needed, and of all men, Mr. Drake was the one to do it. He follows the London edition, which, as the author's last revised edition, is to be taken as the standard.

Hubbard's is a work on New England history necessary to study and examine. Yet, considering the wonderful development of the New England race and ideas, how wonderfully slow

and dull the pilgrims seem. As Thoreau remarks, when the Pilgrims had explored the distance of a morning's ramble, Champlain would have reached the Connecticut, drawn pictures of its fish, and jotted down a vocabulary. But they laid a solid foundation in a way of their own, and the vigor and energy of youth came last, not first.

Washingtoniana: or Memorials of the Death of George Washington; giving an account of the Funeral Honors paid to his memory, with a list of Tracts and Volumes printed upon the occasion, and a Catalogue of Medals commemorating the event. By Franklin B. Hough. Roxbury, 1865. 2 vols., Bradford, 8vo.

What more need we say! Dr. Hough has taken the *Washingtoniana* of 1800, a clumsy book, ill-printed and tasteless, weeded it, and here brought together all that can be of interest to the feeling of America on the death of Washington. It was an epoch. Party virulence died beyond all hope of resurrection, and Washington, first in the hearts of his countrymen, has since grown day by day a more exalted and heroic being in the eyes of all Americans. Few men ever won more honor in their prime, met more obloquy in their decline, or obtained a speedier rehabilitation after death. These volumes are beautifully printed, and the numismatic part alone, which we cannot err in attributing to Dr. Woodward himself, gives the work a place in our numismatic catalogues. It has two portraits, Peale's by Hall, Savage's by Buttre.

(We took these for presentation copies, but have just discovered a bill!)

Histoire de la Mère de l'Incarnation, Première Supérieure, des Ursulines de la Nouvelle France, précédée d'une esquisse sur l'histoire religieuse des premiers temps de cette Colonie par l'Abbé H. R. Casgrain. Quebec: Desbarats. 8vo., 1864. 467 pp.

This is certainly the handsomest work we have yet seen from a Canadian press, and well deserves its dress. The Teresa of New France, whose biography her son portrayed in the 17th, and Charlevoix in the 18th, had her claims on the 19th; and Canada, in one of her most gifted sons, a litterateur of exquisite taste, of rich and classic language, pays the tribute of his country to the heroine whose exalted piety and devotion can rouse even the sons of the Puritans to admiration. Mr. Casgrain weaves into his narrative all the grace and beauty of style called for in our day, without neglecting the accuracy of historical details or the pious element, the omission of

which, as a pervading atmosphere in such a life, would be a misconception of the subject.

Life, Times, and Correspondence of James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University. By Reuben Aldridge Guild. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 1864. 12mo. 523 pp.

This is a most interesting volume, whether regarded as the life of a patriotic and learned gentleman, a history of one of our best colleges, or a contribution to the religious history of the country. It is full of matter, and the style is so relieved by occasional illustrative matter, that it affords most pleasing reading to all. Brown University holds so high a rank that its history belongs to the annals of America, and Dr. Manning was so identified with its early history that his life was required to throw full light upon it. Many of his papers have been lost, and Mr. Guild deserves great credit for the persevering and successful zeal with which he collected the matter for his volume. We think that our historical societies should print and distribute a tract "How to treat Old Papers," to induce old families having papers which they value, to bind them, so as to ensure preservation, or if they do not prize, to induce them to send the collection to some safe society. It might even do to offer a price sufficiently above that of old rags and kindling-wood to make it a temptation. The old paper men, by dint of advertising, make their warehouses known. Societies might do the same.

Voyage de Jacques Cartier au Canada, en 1534. Nouvelle édition publiée d'après l'édition de 1598, et d'après Ramusio. Par H. M. Michelant, avec deux cartes. Documents inédits sur Jacques Cartier et le Canada. Communiqués par M. Alfred Ramé. (Paris: Tross. 12mo. 1865.)

Mr. Tross, who has enriched our libraries with so many reprints of early works on Canada, and who has just given us the second voyage of Jacques Cartier, and the works of Sagard, gives us here a reprint of the French version of the first voyage of Cartier: called forth in 1598 by the preparations made for the expedition of the Marquis de la Roche. Of the original, a copy in the Imperial Library in Paris, standing unique, few could be gratified by an examination or perusal of it. Mr. Tross has therefore rendered a real service by reprinting it, the more so, as close examination suggests doubts whether it is merely a translation of Ramusio. The Indian vocabulary differs considerably, being probably drawn from that in the second voyage. The full title is, "Discours du Voyage fait par le Capitaine Jacques Cartier, aux Terresneuves de Canadas Norem-

begue, Hochelage, Labrador et pays adiacens, dite nouvelle France, avec particuliers mœurs, langage et ceremonies des habitans d'icelle. A Rouen, De l'imprimerie de Raphaël du Petit Val, Libraire et Imprimeur du Roy, à l'Ange Raphaël. MDCXVIII. Avec Permission. This shows an evident acquaintance with the second voyage, the first having really made no approach to Hochelage. Yet it will remain a puzzle why the vocabulary given in Ramusio, with the first voyage, and in this edition, should be "of Hochelage et Canada," and evidently a Huron dialect.

Mr. Tross enriches his edition with two maps from Ramusio, one a map of New France, and a plan of the town of Hochelaga, and also with a most interesting supplement pagged apart, entitled, Documents Inédits sur Jaques Cartier, et sur le Canada, communiqués par M. Alfred Ramé de Rennes, 18mo. pp. 53, which, with the papers collected by the Quebec Historical Society and Buckingham Smith, enable us to follow the history of Cartier with a satisfaction not dreamed of a few years since.

The Two Pageants. A Discourse delivered in the First Eng. Evan. Lutheran Church, Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday, June 1, 1865, by Charles P. Krauth, D.D. Pittsburg, 1865, 8vo. 23 pp.

An Address on the Death of President Lincoln, delivered at the request of the Citizens of New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., by John Fowler, Jr., April 20, 1865. New York, 8vo. 1865, 28 pp.

Among the discourses elicited by the sudden and tragic close of Mr. Lincoln's administration and life, which collectors of the next century will collect, the Sermon of Mr. Krauth and the Address of Mr. Fowler will be read with interest. If Mr. Krauth in eloquence, in imagery, and in delicate appreciative thought, wins admiration, Mr. Fowler's calm, impartial, unpartisan appreciation of our homely, untutored, but honest and manly President, will stand as one of the very best and clearest appreciations of his character that have appeared, far excelling in this respect the utterances of many whose reputation fills the land.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. vi., No. 5 and 6; vol. vii., Nos. 1 and 2.

We have already drawn an interesting reply from the Collections, and are happy to see its numbers reach us. The chief papers in these numbers are Craft's Journal of the Siege of Louisbourg; A Memoir of Capt. Wm. Nichols; Cleveland's Historical Discourse; a Memoir of George A. Ward; Papers on Slavery in Salem;

Shipbuilding there, with various contributions to family and local history.

The Annals of Iowa; a Quarterly Publication, by the State Historical Society at Iowa City. July, 1865. Iowa City.

This number (xi.) bringing the volume up to 528 pages, contains sketches of the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Early Settlement of Wapelo County; our article on Schoolcraft (which the Editor of the *Annals*, our friend Mr. Parvin, apologizes for taking without credit—we have sins of the kind to be atoned for in this way); Iowa State Legislature; James L. Langworthy; Association of Early Settlers of Dubuque County.

Proceedings of a General Court-Martial for the Trial of Major-General Arnold, with an Introduction, Notes, and Index. New York: Privately printed, 1865. 100 copies, 8vo.; 35 copies, 4to.

Few are doing more than Mr. Hoffman in rendering scarce tracts and works accessible to students. His taste and discrimination are evinced in the works selected and in the style in which he presents them. His Supplement to Burgoyne, Trial of Gen. Lee, Defence of the Captors of Major André, and this noble edition of the trial of Arnold (which on the reprint might bear "Auri sacra fames, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?") all show the Revolution as the field of his predilection. In spite of the great and dazzling events of our recent civil war, the Revolution stands as our heroic age, and no illustration of it is unacceptable, if well done, adding to our store of knowledge; meaning by us, not the wealthy book collector to whom excessive rarity is a matter of delight, but the patient student, whose researches are often at fault for want of what has become not literature, but crown jewels, on which the eyes of the many may look only from afar. The notes and introduction are really such, and show that study of the subject which clears doubt and gives light and illustration.

Miscellany.

Mr. Benjamin Everett, aged 101 years, two months, and 20 days, died at Fishkill, July 28. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and through his long life maintained an exemplary character.

Frederick S. Kidder, Esq., of Boston, is preparing an elaborate account of Lovewell's Fight, which, with his well known research and study of the Indian character, cannot but be of more than ordinary value.

The Rev. Elias Nason, A. M., a cultivated and eloquent student of history, has printed, we learn, "Sir Charles Henry Frankland, Baronet: or, Boston in Colonial Times," at the press of Mr. Munsell, which will be a treat to the antiquarian who delights in the romantic episodes, the delightful byways of the past.

Mr. Henry B. Dawson has ready his edition of Dring's Narrative, which, with his additional matter, will be most valuable. Another edition by Mr. C. J. Bushnell will contain also new and interesting matter.

The Zenger Club, we see by the *Yonkers Gazette*, closed its labors by issuing a single page. Our own experience of the Club is not encouraging. It announced a volume in four parts at five dollars. Two parts appeared, and a hiatus of many months ensued. Hearing that the volume was complete, we asked the Club, and being so assured, expressed a wish for a copy. It came, with a bill for \$10, which we paid, though somewhat surprised; but on opening our package, found only the two parts which we had had months before, with the page spoken of by our Yonkers friend. Deeming the whole thing a fraud, we returned the copy instantanly, and carried the \$10 to account of *Profit and Loss*. We are reminded of the affair only by Mr. Dawson's allusion to the Club.

Miss Elizabeth Belknap, whose death in Boston on the 3d of August, at the great age of above ninety-one years, has been already announced, was the last surviving child of the Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, author of the *History of New Hampshire*, and one of the foremost and most honored among the pioneers of our proper national literature.

The "Batchelor family," to the number of two hundred, held a reunion on the 16th August, at "Purgatory," in Sutton, and organized for the annual gathering of the family. Delegations of the cousins were present from at least fifteen towns and cities. Upton had the honor of being represented most largely, she sending fifty-three of her sons and daughters. Northbridge had forty present, and Sutton thirty-nine. Geo. B. Peck, Esq., of Providence, R. I., was invited to prepare a history of the "family," to be presented at the next annual gathering. Any facts of interest in the possession of any member of the family will be gratefully received by him.—*Warcester Spy*, Aug. 19th.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.]

OCTOBER, 1865.

[No. 10.

General Department.

THE "RELATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL BEGINNINGS OF THE LORD BALTIMORE'S PLANTATION IN MARYLAND,"

which we now publish, is printed from a transcript of the excessively rare work, printed in 1634, and found in the British Museum. It was unquestionably the first publication, issued in London, describing the new *province* of Maryland;—the *first* PROVINCE possessed by the British Empire. The pamphlet now given was perhaps prepared by Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, from the letters of his brothers Leonard and George Calvert, who went out with the expedition. Indeed it is probable that it is in the exact language of the adventurers themselves, and so, contains their fresh impressions of the land and people during the first two months of their residence in America. They came into the Chesapeake on the 3d of March, and the document is dated "from Saint *Mairie's* in Mary-land, 27 May, 1634."

This pamphlet served as the basis of the more extended colonizing programme and description of the Province, called "A RELATION OF MARYLAND," subsequently published in London in 1635, and lately reprinted here by Mr. Sabin.

We were so charmed by the racy freshness of the pages now issued from the rare original of 1634,—a printed copy of which we have never seen in this country,—that we thought our readers might share the delight with which we perused the narrative, and be glad to possess a copy of the virgin draft of the familiar letters which afterwards grew into a more pretentious, colonizing pamphlet.

B. M.

BALTIMORE, 16 Aug., 1865.]

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A Relation of the successfull beginnings of the Lord Baltemore's Plantation in Mary-land; being an extract of certaine Letters written from thence, by some of the Aduenturers to their friends in England. Anno Domini 1634.

ON *Friday* the 22 of November 1633, a small gale of winde comming gently from the Northwest, weighed from the *Cowes*, in the Ile of *Wight*, about ten in the morning; & (hauing stayed by the way twenty dayes at the *Barbada's*, and fourteene dayes at St. Christophers, vpon some necessary occasions,) wee arrived at *Point-Comfort* in *Virginia*, on the 24. of *February* following, *the Lord be praised for it*. At this time one Captaine *Claybourne* was come from parts where wee intended to plant, to *Virginia*, and from him wee vnderstood, that all the natives of these parts were in preparation of defence, by reason of a rumour some-body had raised amongst them, of sixe ships that were come with a power of *Spaniards*, whose meaning was to driue all the inhabitants out of the Country.

Wee had good letters from his Maiesty to the Gouvernour and Councill of *Virginia*, which made him fauor vs and shew vs as noble vsage as the place afforded, with promise, that for their Cattel and Hoggs, Corne and Poultry, our plantation should not want the open way to furnish ourselves from thence: He told vs likewise, That when his Lordship should be resolved on a conuenient place to make himself a seat, he should be able to prouide him with as much Bricke and Tile as he should haue occasion to imploy, vntil his Lordship had made of his own: Also, that he had to furnish his Lordship with two or three hundred stocks already grafted with Peares, Apples, Plummess,

Apricotes, Figgs, and Peaches, and some Cherries: That he had also some Orange and Limon trees in the grounds which yet thrived: Also Filberds, Hazel-nuts and Almonds; and in one place of the Colony, Quince-trees, wherewith he could furnish his Lordship; and, in fine, that his Lordship should not want any thing that Colony had.

On the 3. of *March* wee came into *Cheapeake* Bay, and made sayle to the North of *Patoemeck* riuer, the Bay running betweene two sweete lands in the channell of 7. 8. and 9 fathome deepe, 10 leagues broad, and full of fish at the time of the yeere; It is one of the delightfulest waters I euer saw, except *Potoemeck*, which wee named *St. Gregories*. And now being in our own Countrey, wee began to giue names to places, and called the Southerne Pointe, *Cape Saint Gregory*; and the Northerly Pointe, *Saint Michaels*.

This riuer, of all I know, is the greatest and sweetest, much broader than the *Thames*; so pleasant, as I for my part, was neuer satisfied in beholding it. Few marshes or swamps, but the greatest part sollid good earth, with great Curiosity of woods which are not Choaked vp with vndershrubbies, but set commonly one from the other in such distance, as a Coach and foure horses may easily trauell through them.

At the first loaming of the ship vpon the river wee found (as was foretold vs) all the Countrey in Armes. The King of the *Paschattowayes* had drawen together 1500 bowe-men, which wee ourselues saw, the woods were fired in manner of beacons the night after; and for that our vessel was the greatest that euer those Indians saw, the scowtes reported wee came in a Canoa, as bigge as an Island, and had as many men as there bee trees in the woods.

Wee sayled vp the river till wee came to *Heron* Ilands, so called from the infinite swarms of that fowle there. The first of those Ilands we called *Saint Clement's*: The second *Saint Katharine's*; And the third, *Saint Cicilie's*. We took land first in *Saint Clement's*, which is compassed about with a shallow water, and admitts no

access without wading; here by the ouerturning of the Shallop, the maids which had been washing at the land were almost drowned, beside the losse of much linnen, and amongst the rest, I lost the best of mine which is a very maine losse in these parts. The ground is couered thicke with pokickeries (which is a wild Wall-nut very hard and thick of shell; but the meate (though little) is passing sweete,) with black Wall-nuts, and acorns bigger than Ours. It abounds with Vines and Salletts, hearbs and flowers, full of Cedar and Sassafras. It is but 400 acres bigg, & therefore too little for vs to settle vpon.

Heere we went to a place, where a large tree was made into a Crosse; and taking it on our shoulders, wee carried it to the place appointed for it. The *Gouernour* and Commissioners putting their hands first vnto it, then the rest of the chieftest aduenturers. At the place prepared wee all kneeled downe, & said certain Prayers; taking possession of the Countrey for our Saviour, and for soueraigne Lord the King of *England*.

Heere our *Gouernour* had good aduice giuen him, not to land for good and all, before hee had beene with the Emperour of *Paschattoway*, and had declared vnto him the Cause of our coming: Which was first to learne them a diuine Doctrine, which would lead their Soules to a place of happinesse after this life were ended; And also, to enrich them with such Ornaments of a ciuill life wherewith our Countrey doth abound: and this Emperour being satisfied, none of the inferiour Kings would stirre. In conformity to this aduice, hee took two Pinnaces, his owne, and another hired in *Virginia*; and leauing the Ship before *Saint Clements* at Anchor, went vp the river and landing on the South Side, and finding the Indians fled for feare, came to *Potoemack Towne*, when the King being a child, Archiban his vncler gouerned both him and his Countrey for him. Hee gaue all the Company good Well-come: & one of the Company hauing entered into a little discourse with him touching the errours of their religion, hee seemed well pleased therewith; & at his

going away desired him to return vnto him againe, telling him hee should lue at his Table, his men should hunt for him, and hee would diuide all with him.

From hence they went to *Paschattoway*. All were heere armed : 500 Bow-men came to the Water-side. The Emperour himself more fearlesse than the rest, came priuately aboard, where he was courteously entertained; and vnderstanding wee came in a peaceable manner, bade vs welcome, and gaue vs leaue to sit downe in what place of his Kingdome wee pleased. While this King was aboard, All the Indians came to the Water-side, fearing treason, wherevpon two of the King's men, that attended him in our shippe were appointed to row on shoare to quit them of this feare: but they refusing to goe for feare of the popular fury; the interpreters standing on the Deck shewed the King to them that hee was in safety, where-with they were satisfied. In this iourney the Gouvernour entertained Captaine *Henry Fleele* & his three barkes: who accepted a proportion in beauer trade to serue vs, being skillfull in the tongue, & well beloued of the natives.

Whilest the Gouvernour was abroad the *Indians* began to lay aside feare, & to come to our Court of guard, which wee kept night and day vpon Saint *Clements*' Ile: partly to defend our Barge, which was brought in pieces out of *England* & there made vp, and partly to defend the Captaines men, which were employed in felling of trees, and cleaning pales for the pallizado: and at last they ventured to come aboard our ship. It was worth the hearing for those who vnderstood them to heare what admiration at our ship; Calling it a Canow, and wondering where so great a tree grew that made it, conceiuing it to bee made of one piece, as their Canows are. Our great Ordnance was a great & fearefull thunder, they had neuer heard any before; all the Countrey trembled at them.

The Gouvernour being returned, wee Came some nine leagues lower to a riuer on the North Side of that land, as bigg as the *Thames*: which wee called Saint *Gre-*

gorie's river. It runs vp to the North about 20 miles before it comes to the fresh. This river makes two excellent Bayes, for 300 sayle of Shippes of 1000 tunne, to harbour in with great safety. The one Bay we named Saint *George's*; the other (and more inward) Saint *Marie's*. The King of Yaocomico, dwells on the left-hand or side thereof: & we tooke vp our Seate on the right, one mile within the land. It is as braue a piece of ground to set down on as most is in the Countrey, & I suppose as good, (if not much better) than the primest parcell of *English* ground.

Our Town we call Saint *Marie's*; and to auoid all iust occasion of offence, & colour of wrong, wee bought of the King for Hatchetts, Axes, Howes, and Cloathes, a quantitie of some 30 miles of Land, which wee call *Augusta Carolina*; And that which made them the more willing to sell it, was the warres they had with the *Sasquesa-hanoughs*, a mighty bordering nation, who came often into their Countrey, to waste and destroy; & forced many of them to leave their Countrey, and passe ouer Patoemeck to free themselves from perill before wee came. God no doubt disposing all this for them, who were to bring his law and light among the Infidells. Yet seeing wee came so well prepared with armes, their feare was much lesse, & they could be content to dwell by vs: Yet doe they daily relinquish their houses, lands, & Corne-fields, & leaue them to vs. Is not this a piece of wonder that a nation, which a few days before was in armes, with the rest against vs, should yeeld themselves now vnto vs like lambes, & giue vs their houses, lands and liuings, for a trifle? *Digitus Dei est hic*: and surely some great good is intended by God to his Nation. Some few families of *Indians*, are permitted to stay by vs till next yeere, & then the land is free.

Wee had not beene long time seated there, ere, Sir *John Haruey*, Gouvernour of *Virginia*, did our Gouvernour the honour (in most friendly manner) to visit him: & during the time of his being there, the King of Patuxunt also came to visit vs; and being come aboard the Arke, and

brought into the great Cabbin, & seated between the two Gouvernors (Captaine *Fleete* and Master *Golding* the interpreters being present) he began his Speech as followeth.

When I heard that a great Werowance of the English was come to Yoacomoco, I had a great desire to see him. But when I heard the Werowance of Pasbie-haye was come thither also to visit him, I presently start vp, and without further counsell, came to see them both.

In the time of his stay at Saint *Mairie's*, wee kept the Solemnitie of carrying our Colours on shore: and the King of *Patuxunt* accompanying vs, was much taken with the Ceremony. But the same night (hee and Captaine *Fleete* being at the Indian House) the Arke's great gunnes, to honour the Day, spake aloud; which the King of *Patuxunt* with great admiration hearing, counselled his friends the *Yoacomoco Indians* to be careful that they breake not their peace with vs; and said:

When we shoote, our Bow-strings giue a twang that's heard but a little way off; But doe you not heare what cracks their Bow-strings giue? Many such pretty sayings hee vsed in the time of his being with vs, & at his departure, hee thus exprest his extraordinary affection vnto vs:

I doe loue the English soe well, that if they should kill me, so that they left mee with so much breath, as to speake vnto my people, I would commend them not to reuenge my Death.

As for the natiues they are proper tall men of person; swarthy by nature but much more by Art: painting themselves with Colours in oyle, like a darke Red, which they doe to keep the Gnatts off: wherein I confesse, there is more ease than Comlinesse.

As for their faces, they haue other Colours at times, as Blew from the nose vpward, and Red downward, and sometime contrariwise in great variety, and in very gastly manner; sometimes they haue no beards till they come to be very old, and therefore drawe from each side of their mouthes, lines to their very eares, to represent a beard; & this sometimes of one colour, and sometimes of another.

They wear their hair generally very long, and it is as black as *Jett*: which they bring vp in a Knott to the left eare, and tye it about with a large string of Wampampegge, or Roanoke, or some other of the best Jewels among them. Vpon their forehead, some vse to weare a Fish of Copper, and some weare other figures.

About their neckes, they vse to weare many bugle chaynes, though these begin now not to be esteemed among them for truck. Their apparell generally is deerskin, and some furre, which they weare like loose mantles: yet vnder this about their middle, all women & men, at man's estate, weare *Perizomata* (or round aprons) of skinnes, which keeps them decently couered, that without any offence to chaste eyes, wee may conuerse with them.

All the rest of their bodies are naked, & at times, some of the youngest sort both of men & women haue iust nothing to couer them. Their feete are as hard as any horne, when they runne over prickles & thornes they feele it not. Their Armes is a Bow, with a bunch of Arrows, of a yard long, furnisht with three feathers at the top; and pointed either with the point of a deere's horne, or a sharp three-cornered white flint; the rest is a small cane, or straight sticke. They are so experte at these, that I haue once seen one, a good distance off, strike a very small bird through the middelle: and they vsed to cast a thing vp from hand, and before it come to the ground to meete it with a shaft. Their bowes are but weake, and carry not leuell very farre; yet these are their liuelyhood, and euery day they are abroad after squirrells, paretidges, turkies, deere, & the like game; whereof there is a wonderfull plenty; though wee dare not yet be so bold ourselues, as to fetch fresh meate by this meanes, farre off.

The *Indian* houses are all built here in a long halfe Oual; nine or tenne foote high to the middelle top, where (as in ancient Temples) the light is admitted by a window, halfe a yarde square; which window is also the chimney, which giueth passage to the smoake, the fire being made in the midst of the floore (as in our old halls

of *England*) and about it they vse to lie. Saue only that their Kings & great men haue their Cabbins, and a bed of skinnes well dressed (wherein they are excellent) set on boards and foure stakes driuen into the ground. And now at this present, many of vs live in these *Witchotts* (as they terme them) conueniently enough till better bee sett vp: But they are dressed vp something better than when the *Indians* had them.

The naturall witt of this nation is good and quick, and will concieue a thing very readily: they excell in smell and tast, & haue far sharper sight than wee. Their ordinary diet is Poane and Omine, both made of Corne, to which they adde at times, Fish, Fowle, and Venison.

They are of great temperance, especially from Hott-waters or Wine, which they are hardly brought to tast, saue onely whom the *English* haue corrupted with their owne vices.

For modestie, I must confess, I neuer saw from Man or Woman, any action tending to leuitie; & yet daily the poore soules are heere in our houses, & take content to bee with vs, bringing sometimes Turkies, sometimes Squirrells as bigge as *English* Rabbetts, but much more dainty; at other times fine white cakes, Patridges, Oisters ready boild and stewed: and doe runne vnto vs with smiling countenance when they see vs, and will fish and hunt for vs, if wee will; and all this with entercourse of very few words, but wee haue hitherto gathered their meaning by signes.

It is lawfull among them to haue more wiues than one: but all keepe the rigour of coniugall faith vnto their Husbands. The women's very aspect is modest and graue.

Generally the nation is so noble, that you cannot doe them any favour or good turnes but they returne it. There is small passion among them, but they weigh all with a calme and quiet reason. And to doe this the better, in greate affaires they are studding in a long silence what is best to bee said or done: And then they answer yea or no, in two words: And stand constantly to their resolution.

If these people were once Christians (as

by some signs wee haue reason to thinke nothing hinders it but want of language) it would bee a right vertuous & renowned Nation.

As for their religion, we haue not language ourselues to find it out; Master *Thoroughgood*, who driues his Lordship's trade vpon the riuer *Patuxunt*, hath related somewhat. First they acknowledge One God of Heaven, which they call (our) God; and cry, a thousand shames vpon those Christians that so lightly offend so good a God. But they giue no externall honour vnto him, but vse all their might to please an Okee (or frantick spirit) for feare of harme from him. They adore also Wheat and Fire as two gods, very beneficial vnto man's nature.

In the *Machicomoco*, or Temple of *Patuxunt*, there was scene by our Traders this Ceremony. Vpon a day appointed all the Townes mett, and a great fire being made; about it stood the younger sort and behinde them againe the elder. Then taking a little deer suett, they cast it into the fire, crying *Taho, Taho*, and lifting their hands to heauen. After this, was brought before them a great Bagg, filled with a large Tobacco-pipe and Poake, which is the word they vse for Our *Tobacco*. This was carried about the fire, the youth following, and singing *Taho, Taho*, in very good tune of voice, and Comely gesture of body.

The round ended, one comes reuerently to the Bagg, and opening it, takes out the *Pipe*, and diuides the Poake from one to one. As euery one tooke his draught, hee breath'd his smoake vpon the limbs of his owne body; as it were to sanctifie them by this ceremony, to the honour & seruice of their God, whomsoever they meant.

This is all I can say touching their religion: saue onely that they seeme to haue some knowledge by tradition, of a flood wherein the world was drowned for sinne.

And now to returne to the place itself, chosen for our plantation. Wee haue been vpon it but one month, and therefore can make no large relation of it. Yet thus much I can say of it already; For our

own safety, we haue built a good strong Fort or Palizado, & haue mounted vpon it one good piece of Ordnance, and 4 Murderers, and haue seuen pieces of Ordnance more, ready to mount forthwith. For our prouision, heere is some store of Peasen, and Beanes, and Wheate left on the ground by the *Indians*, who had satisfaction for it.

Wee haue planted since wee came, as much Maize (or Indian Wheate) as will suffice (if God prosper it) much more company than we haue. It is vp about knee high about ground already, and wee expect return of 1000. for one, as we haue reason for our hope, from the experience of the yeele in other parts of this Countrey, as is very credibly related to vs.

Wee haue also *English* Peasen, & French-beanes, Cotton, Oringes, Limons, Melocotunes, Apples, Pears, Potatos, and Sugar-Canes of our owne planting, beside Hortage comming vp very finely.

But such is the quantity of Vines and Grapes now already vpon them (though young) as I dare say if wee had Vessells and skill, wee might make many a tonne of Wine, euen from about our Plantation; and such Wine, as those of Virginia say (for yet we can say nothing) as is as good as the Wine of Spaine. I feare they exceede; but surely very good. For the Clime of this Countrey is neere the same with *Sivill* and Corduba: lying betweene 38 & 40 degrees of Northerlie latitude.

Of Hoggs we haue allready got from *Achomack* (a plantation in *Virginia*) to the number of 100, & more: and some 30 Cowes; and more wee expect daily, with Goats and Hennes; our Horses and Sheepe wee must haue out of *England*, or some other place by the way, for we can haue none in *Virginia*.

For the Commodities, I will speake more when I see further; onely wee haue sent ouer a good quantitie of Iron-stone, for a tryall, which, if it proue well, the place is likly to yeeld infinite store of it. And for that flaxe and hempe which wee haue sowed, it comes vp, and we hope will thrue exceedingly well: I end with the soyle, which is excellent, couered with store of

large strauberries, Raspices, Vines, Sassafras, Wall-nutts, Acornes, & the like: and this in the wildest woods too.

The mould is blacke, a foot deepe, and then comes after a red Earth. All is high wood, but in the *Indian* fields, which are some parcels of ground cleared for Corne. It abounds with good Springs, which is our drinke. Of beasts; I haue seene Deere, Racounes, and Squirrills, beside which there are many others, which I haue not yet seene. Of Birds diuersely feathered there are infinite; Eagles, Bitternes, Herons, Swannes, Geese, Partridge, Ducks, red, blew, partie-coloured Birds and the like. By all which it appeareth, the Countrey aboundeth not onely with profit but with pleasure. And to say trueth, there wanteth nothing for the perfecting of this hopefull plantation; but greater numbers of our Country-men to enioy it.

From Saint *Mairie's* in
Mary-land, 27 May
1634.

THE IDOLATRY OF THE HUNTING TRIBES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By D. G. BRINTON, M.D.

"For two thousand leagues that we journeyed by land and sea, and, farther, during the months after we escaped from captivity, travelling constantly, we never saw any sacrifices of idolatry." (*Cabeza de Vaca*, in *Ramusio*, Tom. III., fol. 329.) So wrote the remarkable man who, first of all Europeans, explored the Gulf Coast from Florida to Mexico. Later observers repeated his assertion. Adair states positively that "from Hudson's Bay to the Mississippi" no tribe was addicted to idolatry, nor had any lascivious or Priapean images or observances. (*Hist. Inds. of N. Am.*, p. 22.) William Bartram reiterates: "These Indians are by no means idolaters; they have no images among them."—(*Travels*, p. 197). Following these and other early writers, later compilers and antiquarians not only have assumed the absence of image worship as beyond doubt, but have made it a diagnostic trait between the

later Indians and the supposed extinct race of mound-builders. (Jones, *Mon. Rem. of Georgia*, pp. 38, 51; Braunschweig, *Alt. Amer. Denkmaler*, s. 74, Klemm, *Culturgeschichte*, B. II., s. 172.) As archaeologists, therefore, the question is worthy our attention, nor is it without a general interest as illustrating the growth of the arts, and the religious development of the human mind.

It is obvious that erratic hordes moving to and fro at the calls of war or the necessities of peace would hardly rest their industry in images of large size, and therefore of precious tenure. Their property being chiefly limited to household goods, we must expect the symbols of their deities confined to household gods. An exception to this were those local deities, supposed to preside over particular spots, either where danger was apprehended (*primus in orbe deos fecit timor*), or where ancient tradition located some important event in tribal history. Thus the Mandans venerated their "oracular stone;" the Minnetarees, a large insulated rock, the *Me-mo-ho-pa*; the Oneidas a syenitic boulder, the *Oneöta*; while the Massachusetts Indians crowned certain rocks with garlands and wampum; and the natives of Canada believe that in the highest stone of the portage the genius of the place had his seat. (Schoolcraft, *Ind. Tribes* I., 176, *seq.*; Mackenzie, *Hist. Fur Trade*, p. 42; and especially Prof. Finch, on *Stone Worship* among the N. Am. Indians, in the *Am. Jour. Science*, Vol. VII.) These honors to rough blocks of stone are the first steps toward idol-worship. Their origin is a curious problem. They are found in every natural religion, and have been diversely interpreted by mythologists. The Iroquois, Wichita, Muscogee, and other tribes had traditions that their first ancestor came forth from a stone, while the Chepewyans, Mexicans, and Guatemalans believed that after death the soul entered into a stone and there found its permanent resting-place.

Occasionally these rocks were chipped or painted into a rude resemblance to some animal. Thus on the traverse of the Lac

des Souris, Mackenzie found a large stone like a bear on which the Indians had painted the head and snout of that animal and used to deposit their offerings before it (*Hist. Fur Trade*, p. 55); and on an island in the Willamette river, Simpson noticed a mass of a black basalt, rudely chiselled into a column and regarded with superstitious veneration. (*Journey round the World*, p. 106.) The next step was to erect such monuments, and this, it is recorded, the natives of Virginia and Carolina were in the habit of doing, placing the rocks in the shape of pillars and pyramids, coloring them with the root of the yellow orchanet, and suspending from them garlands and wampum. (Beverly, *Hist. Virg. B. III.*, ch. VIII; Lawson, *New Acct. of Carolana*, p. 182, in Stevens' Coll.) Painted rocks either of natural or artificial origin, are frequently mentioned by the older travellers.

Working in stone on a large scale belongs, however, to a higher grade of civilization than that of hunting tribes. Their larger structures were of wood, and of this perishable material their images were usually constructed. Tall posts or poles were erected in their villages, sometimes with great labor, and, painted or ornamented in various devices, were the centres of their dances and the witnesses of their vows. Occasionally upon the summit they placed a deer or other offering, as is mentioned by Heckwelder of the Delawares, by De Morgues of the Floridians, and by Father Marest of the Illinois. Mr. Squier and other archaeologists have explained these poles as phallic emblems, some indeed having gone so far as to extend the same licentious interpretation to the May-poles of our animal festival, to the obelisks of Egypt, and even to the spires of our churches! (Mackay, *Prog. of the Intellect*, I., 158.) This, in my opinion, is entirely unwarranted. We know that single trees were often objects of deep veneration by the hunting tribes. The Iroquois regarded them as symbols of peace, and planted them at the conclusion of a treaty (Smith, *Hist. New York*, pp. 63, 79); on certain ones they were accustomed to hang

votive offerings, and from among their foliage to sing hymns to their gods, while they planted them by the graves of their departed friends. In offering their grain and flesh to the Great Spirit, they sometimes placed it on a tree stripped of its branches. These customs indicate a simpler explanation of the pole-worship, and I believe a more correct one.

Sometimes these posts or poles, painted of divers colors, were placed around the graves or upon them (Romans, p. 88, *et al.*); sometimes alone or bearing offerings and garlands, they were made the centre of a circle of devotees at their festivals (Dickinson, Loskiel, *Le Moyne de Morgues*); sometimes they surrounded the temples with such posts, either surmounted with skulls, or the summit painted to resemble a human head; or again, and what is more pertinent to my theme, rudely carved into a man's head. (Beverly, *Hist. Virgin.*, Bk. III., ch. VIII.; Dupratz, *Hist. La.*, vol. II., p. 213.) In their festival to the new moon the natives of East Florida made use of the leg of a man carved in wood and painted, though its exact significance is uncertain (Dickinson, *God's Protecting Providence*, p. 38), and carved wooden birds were placed on the council lodges and temples of the southern Indians, usually looking towards the East. La Vega, who mentions this, on several occasions speaks also of the images cut in wood found by the Spaniards, and which, with his customary extravagance, he asserts were carved with such skill as to be "worthy the admiration of ancient Rome."

Whether these were idols or ornaments is uncertain, but that the southern tribes were idolaters is clear from other sources. "The Natchez," says Père le Petit (*Lettres Ed. et Cur.*, IV., 261), "have a temple filled with idols. These idols are different figures of men and women for which they have the deepest veneration." In another passage he is more explicit: "Their idols are *images of men and women made of stone and baked clay*, heads and tails of extraordinary serpents, stuffed owls, pieces of crystal, and the jaw bones of great fishes." A similar religion, adds Lafitan,

prevailed among the Oumas and many tribes of Florida and Virginia, though much changed soon after the settlement of the country. As an instance of this change, it may be mentioned that when Charlevoix visited the temple of the Natchez, he saw no other idols than human heads carved in wood. (French, *Hist. Coll. La.*, p. 160.) M. Bossu describes an idol worshipped by the Akanzas, carved in wood, the upper portion of the body resembling the human figure, but surmounted by a pair of deer's antlers, and with wings fastened to the back, while the lower portion resembled an alligator. (*Nouv. Voy. aux Indes Oc.*, Lets. IV., VII.) It is interesting in this connection to observe that both the Natchez and Akanzas, as well as the later Creeks (Romans, *Hist. Flor.*, p. 101) regarded alligators as sacred, and did not injure them. This idol, called *Vistipuliquickapouc* by the natives, was not unlike the *Oke* of the Virginian Indians mentioned in Purchas (Vol. IV., p. 1701, in McCulloh) as "evil favouredly carved, and then painted, and adorned with copper chains and beads," and more at length by Beverly (Bk. III., ch. VIII.), who says it was of wood, in the figure of a man in a squatting posture, the thighs strongly abducted and the feet together. Doubtless the figures mentioned by La Vega were, like these, objects of religious worship.

Among the more migratory tribes of the north, as before observed, we could hardly expect to find sculpture on so extended a scale. They contented themselves with small carved images in wood and stone from a few inches to a foot in length, representing the totems of the different families and their personal gods. These they carried with them in their "medicine bags," employing them in the mystic rites of the meday worship, and making them "objects of the most pious regard." (See Mackenzie, *Hist. Fur Trade*, p. 70; Copway, *Hist. Ojibway Nation*, p. 166; Loskiel, p. 39, *et al.*) In their appearance, says William Smith (*Hist. N. York*, p. 54), "they would remind a man of letters of the Lares and Pe-

nates of the ancients." These amulets and idols are frequently mentioned by the early travellers. They belong to Class I., *Nabikoaguna*, and Class II., *Medäeka*, of Schoolcraft's division of the antiquities of New York. (Hist. of the Iroquois, p. 232 *et seq.*) The custom and art of their manufacture were abandoned and forgotten very soon after the introduction of European articles, and so totally as to cause astonishment to the historian (*ibid.* p. 221). They were often worked with surprising skill from very hard material. Pipes of elaborate workmanship are not rare in collections of Indian curiosities, and their cunning in this branch as well as the very immodest devices they favored, is mentioned pointedly by various writers (Adair, La Vega). When due weight is accorded these facts, various antiquarian enigmas are easy of solution, such as the discovery of a white marble idol in Wisconsin, five inches in height, now in the cabinet of the Historical Society of that State (Trans. Wis. Hist. Soc., Vol. II., p. 11); the human figure in sandstone twelve inches high found in the Etowah Valley, Ga. (Jones, Mon. Rem. of Ga., p. 108); the stone phallus and small figure of a nude man in Tennessee (Arch. Am. II. 201), supposed by Mr. Squier to be a proof of the worship of reciprocal principle by certain ancient inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley (Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., Vol. II.); and the serpents cut in stone, sometimes ornamented in relief, one of which was found in Westmoreland Co., Penn. (Hist. Colls. of Pa., p. 680), and another on Paint Creek, Ohio (Squier and Davis, Anc. Mon. Miss. Vall., p. 276), and which have afforded enthusiastic antiquarians an opportunity to discover the worship of the "feathered serpent" of Aztec tradition in the Ohio Valley.

There can exist no reasonable doubt but that all these are the little images referred to by Smith, Copway, and others. The pieces of shells, flat stones, and native metals, worked into cordate, crescentic, circular, or other fanciful shapes, found in the mounds, were in common use as charms and ornaments among the natives when

first visited by the whites. Sometimes they were marked with figures and lines resembling rude hieroglyphs, as in the case of the famous Grave Creek mound stone (if this indeed be a veritable antique). La Hontan gives representations of these mysterious inscriptions, but in reality, like the *Εφεσια γραμματα* of the Greeks, they had no other signification than that attached to them by the superstition or fancy of the artist.

I have said enough to show the wide prevalence of idolatry among the tribes east of the Mississippi, and to prove the error of the very respectable authorities quoted at the outset, and also, I hope, enough to suggest to American antiquarians a more ready and simple explanation of the origin of many relics of ancient art found in that region, than they have generally adopted.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF
HIS SERVICES IN AMERICA—
1779-1781.

MEMOIRS OF LT.-GENERAL SAMUEL GRAHAM.

(Continued.)

THE British prisoners moved out of Yorktown next day, 20th, in two divisions, escorted by regiments of militia or state troops; one took the direction of Maryland, the other, to which I belonged, moved to the westward in Virginia. Our guards were all from the upper part of the State, called backwoodsmen, between whom and the inhabitants of the lower parts there existed no cordiality; and at night when we halted they not only allowed, but even encouraged our men to pull down and make fires of the fence rails, as we had been accustomed to do when we had arms in our hands; and when a proprietor complained, they only laughed at him. They did not scruple also to let us make free with a turnip field. We moved on towards the base of the lesser Blue Ridge of mountains in the direction of an opening or gap called Ashley's Gap, where was a public house kept by a person of that name. Happening to ride on in front of the column, I asked Mrs. Ashley if she

could give two or three of us something to eat. She stared at my uniform, saying, "A militia man, I guess." "No," was my reply. "Continental, mayhap," to which I also replied in the negative. "Oho!" said she, "I see you are one of the sarpints, one of ould Wallace's men; well now, I have two sons, one was at the catching of Johnny Burgoyne, and the other at that of you; and next year they are both going to catch Clinton at New York; but you shall be treated kindly, my mother came from the ould conuntry." We soon afterwards arrived at Winchester,* the place of our destination. The officers were lodged in the town on parole, the soldiers were marched several miles off to a clear spot in the woods, on which stood a few log-huts, some of them occupied by prisoners taken at the Cowpens. The guards who conducted us were relieved by regiments of militia from the neighbourhood. Crowds of the country people came daily amongst the men, inviting them to their plantations. They were not strictly guarded, and as there was not covering for half their number, it was intimated that we should not object, provided they previously made us aware of their intentions, and gave in the name of their inhabitant; but that otherwise we should consider them in the light of deserters. The huts were few, and there was a prospect of bad weather. Being senior officer, I therefore applied to the commissary of prisoners for permission to send a certain number of men into the town to occupy a church which was little used, to which request he gave his consent. Accordingly, 500 men were brought in, and the huts thus emptied were distributed among the other prisoners. A few days afterwards I got a message from Brigadier-General Morgan, who lived near the town, informing me that the soldiers could not be allowed to occupy the church and

remain in the town any longer, and that they must return to the huts. I immediately wrote a letter, remonstrating with him, and stating that there was no covering for half of the men at that place, neither had we any money to purchase tools with and erect more, and requesting that 500 men might be allowed to remain in the town until a statement of their situation could be forwarded to headquarters. To this I received the following reply:—

"SARATOGA, 28th November, 1781.

"SIR—I rec^d your letter of this day's date, and am realy surprised at the purport of it. Two or three days before Christmas our army began to hut at Middle brook, Jersey, and had nothing to keep off the inclemency of the weather till huts were made. You have time enough, this snow won't last long, it will be gone directly, if your men don't know how to work thay must learn, we did not send for them to come among us, neither can we work for them to build them houses. I have been a prisoner as well as thay, and was kept in close goale five month and twelve days; six and thirty officers and their serv^{ts}. in one room, so that when we lay down upon our straw we covered the whole floore, consider this, and your men have nothing to grumble at. Col. Holmes had no Right to bring them to town, thay were ordered to the Barrack, and thare thay ought to have continued. Col. Holmes tho a commisary of prsoner, is under controul, you have nothing to do but Hut your men as soon as you can, for that must be the case, I have sent to Gen^l. Washington, informing him of all matter, and of what I had done, and what I intended to do, and am shure it will meet with his approbation, as he has neaver yet found fault with my conduct. Youl conclude from this that Col. Holmes must obay my orders. The sooner your men hut themselves the better, for thay must not stay in Town much longer. I will try to redress every grevence as well as I can, but this I cant look on as a grevence; if we had barracks to afford you you should have them, but as we have them not your

* Winchester or Fredericktown, a post town of Virginia, situated 32 miles S. W. from the celebrated passage of the Potowmack through the Blue Ridge. It was formerly fortified, but the works have been allowed to crumble into ruins; 62 miles W. N. W. of Washington; 108 miles N. W. of Richmond.

men cover themselves, at least I would re-command it to them or they will suffer.

"I have wrote this letter in a plain, rough stile, that you might know what you had to depend on, at which, I hope, youl not take umbrage.

"(Signed) DAY. MORGAN,
"Brig.-Gen.

"To Captain Samuel Graham,
a British Officer in
Winchester.

"By express."

I lodged with two brother officers in the house of the colonel commanding the militia who guarded the men, and knowing that Gen. Morgan had come to town about some occurrences connected with the prisoners, I waited upon him and invited him to dinner. He came, and in course of conversation he asked the Colonel if he remembered a certain person, a most remarkable rifle-shot; the latter said he did. He then told him that having been ordered to seize a height contiguous to the British posts at Saratoga; he no sooner did so than his people were driven from it, but having again retaken the height he saw an officer on a grey horse advancing, whom he had before observed, he therefore sent this man, who was such an excellent shot, into a tree, with orders to take aim at that officer, which was certainly done, for he did not re-appear, nor was the height retaken. This was undoubtedly General Frazer, as the story nearly corresponds with the narrative in which General Burgoyne relates the fact of General Frazer; according to that account he fell by a rifle-ball. General Morgan also told us that the British still owed him a lash, for in the seven years' war, while quite a youth, he drove a wagon with General Braddock's army, but having committed some gross irregularity he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes, of which he had only got 499 as he counted them himself, and afterwards convinced the drum-major of his mistake.

Major Gordon had remained behind at York, in order to provide for sick and wounded, of whom we had more than 1900 at the time of the surrender; the effec-

tives of all kinds, British and foreign, in the lines at Yorktown only amounted to 3273, and in Gloucester to 744, including the provincials. Major Gordon's own quarters were fixed at Fredericktown, in Maryland, where the 80th regiment was kept, and soon after his arrival there he visited Winchester. In conjunction with him I made a representation on the subject of our men's rations, as the issue of flour was very irregular, although the men were well supplied with meat. Our joint remonstrances, however, had little effect, and after staying for two or three days, and making me promise to visit him at Christmas, the Major returned to Maryland. According to promise I went to Fredericktown at Christmas, but had not been many days there when orders were given for the Maryland division of prisoners to march to Lancaster, a town of Pennsylvania half a mile from Comstoga Creek and ten miles to the north of the river Susquehannah, and for the Winchester division to move to Little York, a town of the same State ten miles to the south of the same river, and both on the great road leading to Philadelphia.

Nothing very material happened on the march. The weather was intensely cold, and the frost keen. At a small river in Maryland, on the banks of which the division halted in the afternoon of one day, they crossed over on the ice next morning. The officers were badly off for money, and there were not wanting Jews in that part of the world hovering about us offering money at a most extravagant discount for bills on England; but Major Gordon set his face against this, as far as he could, assuring us that a paymaster would soon arrive amongst us. Through the activity of Captain Barclay, paymaster of the 76th, that regiment had been fortunate enough to procure some pairs of shoes for the soldiers, and I was much surprised at an application for a pair from an Irish soldier of the 43rd Light Infantry who had lived with the Colonel of Militia, at whose house we lodged at Winchester, but to whom none of us ever spoke, as he had quitted his company without giving the requi-

site notice. I said I was much surprised at his impudence, when he knew our sentiments regarding his conduct; his answer was—"your honor, ask the guardmen, ask your own soldiers if they have been in want of tobacco since I entered the Colonel's store, and your honor knows we have had no money to buy it; no, no, Pat. Sullivan is no deserter, but I had my *raisins* for not telling my officers; and there was no great harm in taking a few more hogsheads of tobacco and giving it to my starving comrades."

At Lancaster the soldiers were kept in a tolerable barrack, surrounded by a high stockade, and strictly guarded. At a little distance from, but in sight of, our men's huts, upon a rising ground were situated a number of huts occupied by soldiers of General Burgoyne's army, also prisoners of war, but without stockade or guard. Our men named their own camp "security," and the other camp, "indulgence." Major Gordon having been directed to take charge of the prisoners at Camp Indulgence, and having received but indifferent accounts respecting them—most of them have married in the country—generally selected bad weather to visit them, when very few appeared. About this time *Herman Ryland* arrived from New York to reside with us as paymaster general; some necessities for the men were also received, but as some of our fellow-prisoners, who had been long in the country, had enlisted with the enemy and appeared as guards upon their countrymen wearing the necessities they had received, it required great circumspection in the distribution of them. The Major, therefore, took every precaution to save the public money, and allowances only were given to such men as resided in the huts. I remained some time at Lancaster with Major Gordon. In March 1782, a Lieutenant Cunningham of the 80th died there. One of his friends applied to Mr. Otley, commissary of prisoners, for permission to bury him in the church-yard in his ground; at first it was refused, but the commissary afterwards consented and even implored.

"No," said Major Gordon; "you see that spot near the barracks where so many

British soldiers have been buried; that is the place where I myself would wish to lie were I to die and there will we deposit the remains of this British officer; for you know that officers and soldiers should not be separated, and at the last day the soldiers will be surprised if they saw no officer," he was accordingly buried there.

Whilst hostilities were carried on in America, there was a board at New York, styled the Board of Loyalists, who managed all matters relating to that unfortunate class. The warfare carried on between these people and the American Republicans has already being alluded to as being almost distinct from that of the two armies. It was also characterized by the exercise of cruelties of many kinds on both sides. The following correspondence took place at this time arising out of an occurrence in this irregular warfare:—

*To His Excellency, Sir Henry Clinton,
Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.*

"SIR—The enclosed representation of the inhabitants of Monmouth, with testimonials to the fact (which can be corroborated by many other unquestionable evidences), will bring before your excellency the most wanton, cruel, and unprecedented murder that ever disgraced the arms of a civilized people. I shall not,—because I think it altogether unnecessary, trouble your excellency with any animadversions on this transaction. Candour obliges me to be explicit, to save the innocent I demand the guilty. Captain Lippencot, or the officer who commanded at the execution of Captain Huddy, must be given up, or if that officer was of inferior rank to him, so many of the perpetrators as will, according to the tariff of exchange, be an equivalent. To do this will mark the justice of your excellency's character; in failure of it, I shall hold myself justified in the eyes of God and man for the measures to which I shall resort. I beg your excellency to be persuaded that it cannot be more disagreeable to be addressed in this language than it is for me to offer it, but the subject requires frankness and decision. I have to request your speedy determination, as my

resolution is suspended but for your answer.

(Signed) "G. WASHINGTON.

"Head Quarters, 21st April 1782."

(Reply.)

"To His Excellency General Washington.

"SIR—Your letter of the 21st instant, with the enclosed testimonials of Captain Huddy's execution, was delivered to me yesterday; though I am extremely concerned for the cause, I cannot conceal my surprise and displeasure at the very improper language you made use of, which you could not but be sensible was totally unnecessary. The mildness of the British Government does not admit of acts of cruelty and persecuting violence, and as they are notoriously contrary to the tenor of my own conduct and disposition, having never yet stained my hands with innocent blood, I must claim the justice of having it believed that if any such have been committed by any person under my command, they could not have been warranted by my authority, nor can they ever have the sanction of my approbation. My personal feelings therefore need no incitement to urge me to take every proper notice of the barbarous outrage against humanity which you have described to me the moment it came to my knowledge; and accordingly, when I heard of Captain Huddy's death, which was only four days before I received your letter, I instantly ordered a strict inquiry to be made into all its circumstances, and shall bring the perpetrators of it to an immediate trial. To sacrifice innocence under the notion of preventing guilt in place of suppressing, would be adopting barbarity and raising it to the greatest height, whereas, if the violators of the laws of war were punished by the general under whose power they act, the horrors which these laws were formed to prevent would be avoided, and every degree of humanity war is capable of maintained. Could violations of humanity be justified by example, many from the parts where your power prevails, that exceed and probably gave rise to this in question, could be produced. In hopes that the mode I mean to

pursue will be adopted by you, and prevent all future enormities, I have the honour to be, sir, your excellency's, etc., etc., etc.

"HENRY CLINTON.

"New York, 22nd April, 1782."

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton having embarked on his return to England, Lieutenant-General Robertson, on whom the temporary command devolved, addressed General Washington on this subject, and received the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS, 5th May, 1782.

SIR—I had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st instant. Your Excellency is acquainted with the determination expressed in my letter to Sir Henry Clinton, of the 21st April. I have now to inform you that so far from receding from that resolution, orders are given to designate a British officer for retaliation; the time and place are fixed, but I shall hope the result of your court-martial will prevent the dreadful alternative.

G. WASHINGTON.

To His Excellency General Robertson.

His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton having arrived at New York, as successor to Sir Henry Clinton, wrote to General Washington:

NEW YORK, 7th May, 1782.

SIR—I am much concerned to find that private and unauthorized persons have on both sides given way to their passions, which ought to have received the strongest and most effectual control, which has begot acts of retaliation, which, without proper prevention, may have an extent equally calamitous and dishonorable to both parties, though, as it should seem, more extensively pernicious to the natives and settlers of this country. How much soever we differ in other respects, upon this one point we must perfectly concur, being alike interested to preserve the name of Englishmen from reproach, and individuals from experiencing such unnecessary evils as can have no effect on general decisions. Every proper measure that may tend to prevent these criminal exercises on individuals I shall ever be ready to embrace; and as an advance on my part, I have, as the first act

of my command, enlarged Mr. Livingston, and have written to his father in New Jersey, desiring his concurrence in such measures as even under the conditions of war, the common interests of humanity require.

GUY CARLETON.

To his Excellency George Washington.

(Reply.)

HEADQUARTERS, 9th May, 1782.

SIR—I had the honour this evening to receive your Excellency's letters of the 7th instant, with the several papers inclosed. Ever since the commencement of this unnatural war my conduct has borne invariable testimony against these inhuman excesses, that in too many instances have marked its various progress. With respect to a late transaction I have already expressed my fixed resolution, a resolution formed on the most mature deliberation, and from which I shall not recede.

G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton.

Although the above letters were published in the Philadelphian newspapers, yet we had not an opportunity of seeing them at that time; but in all the papers we observed many inflammatory paragraphs calling upon General Washington and Congress to retaliate for cruelty exercised upon the Americans. I remained at Lancaster till about the middle of May with Major Gordon, and then returned to Little York, where the 76th lay, and had been there only a few days when I was surprised by a visit from the Major. He appeared to be laboring under some affliction, being greatly depressed in spirits. He begged of me not to ask him the cause, as he had pledged his honor not to divulge what had been communicated to him, but said that he had brought an order from the commanding officer at Lancaster, directing the officer in command at Little York to order all the British officers on parole there to repair to Lancaster next day. The Major also requested that I would advise them each to take a servant, with spare necessaries, and that he expected to see them at

his quarters next day soon after their arrival. Accordingly, having received the order from Colonel Gibson, I communicated the Major's wishes to the captains, and on Sunday, 25th May, five lieutenants of the Foot Guards, one captain 23d Regiment, and two of the 76th Regiment, set off for Lancaster, crossing the Susquehanna, and arrived there about three in the afternoon. We repaired to the Major's quarters, where we were soon joined by one captain 17th, one captain 33d, two of the 80th Regiments, and one of the Queen's Rangers, in all thirteen. The Major addressed us in a most feeling manner, acquainting us that orders had arrived to send on one of us as a subject of retaliation for the murder of a Captain Huddy, said to have been put to death by the refugees. He assured us that no exertion should be wanting on his part to save the life of the unfortunate person, be he who he may, and read us letters which he had sketched out to General Washington, to the President of Congress, to Count Rochambeau, and to the Chevalier de Lucerne, French Consul at Philadelphia, and also one to Sir Guy Carleton at New York, acquainting him of the transaction. "Moreover," said he, "gentlemen, I beg leave to tell you that I am determined to accompany the gentleman, whoever he may be, to the place of his destination, having obtained the general's promise to be allowed to do so." We parted, not a little consoled by the thought of being accompanied by this excellent man; and having been summoned to assemble next morning at nine o'clock at the Black Bear, on passing through the yard of that inn to the room we were directed to, we there saw a dragoon officer and twenty dragoons, already mounted. In the room we met Brigadier-General Moses Hazan, the officer in command, Captain White, his aid-de-camp, and Mr. Witz, commissary of prisoners. The thirteen captains were:

LIEUTENANTS.

Eld,	Foot Guards	Killed at Dunkirk.
Perryn,		Died a Brig.-Gen. in West India.
Asgill,		Died a Lieut.-Gen. and a Baronet.
Ludlow,		Earl Ludlow and a general officer.
Greville,		Quitted the army.

CAPTAINS.

Lawford Mills, 17th Reg., served afterwards in militia. Saumarez, 23d Reg., now Sir Thomas, and Lieut.-Gen. Ingram, 33d Reg., died in the service. Graham, 76th Reg., a Lieutenant-General. Barclay, 76th Reg., served in 54th Reg., since dead. Arbutnot, 80th Reg., died in the service in W. Indies. Hathorn, 80th Reg., died on half pay. Whitelocke (Queen's Rangers), settled in Nova Scotia.

And accompanied by Major Gordon. After the usual salutations the Brigadier-General, with much feeling, proceeded to read us the following letters, the dragoon officer entering at the same time.*

To Brigadier-General Moses Hazan, Commander at Lancaster.

HEADQUARTERS, 5th May, 1782.

SIR—The enemy persisting in that barbarous line of conduct they have pursued during the war, have lately most inhumanly executed Captain Joshua Huddy of the Jersey State troops, taken prisoner by them at a post on Tom's River; and in consequence I have written to the British commander-in-chief, that unless the perpetrators of this horrid deed were delivered up, I should be under the necessity of retaliating, as the only means left to put a stop to such inhuman proceedings. You will, therefore, immediately on receipt of this, designate by lot for the above purpose, a British captain who is an unconditional prisoner, if such a one is in our possession; if not, a lieutenant under the same circumstances from amongst the prisoners at either of the posts in Pennsylvania or Maryland. As soon as you have fixed upon the person, you will send him under a safe guard to Philadelphia, where the Minister of War will order a proper guard to receive and conduct him to his place of destination. For your information respecting the officers who are prisoners in our possession, I have ordered the commissary of prisoners to furnish you with a list of them. It will be forwarded with this. I need not mention that every possible tenderness that is consistent with the security of him, should be shewn to

the person whose unfortunate lot it is to suffer.

G. WASHINGTON.

To Brigadier-General Moses Hazan, Commander at Lancaster.

HEADQUARTERS, 13th May, 1782.

SIR—It was my wish for the purpose of retaliating to have taken an officer who was an unconditional prisoner of war; but being informed by the Secretary at War that none of that description is in our power, I am under the disagreeable necessity to direct that you immediately proceed to select in the manner before described from amongst all the British captains that are prisoners either by capitulation or convention, who is to be sent on as soon as possible under the regulations and restrictions contained in my former letters to you.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Having finished, he again addressed us, saying that it was much his wish that we should settle amongst ourselves who the unfortunate was to be; but we unanimously declined, protesting against this breach of a solemn treaty by which we had come into their power. Major Gordon also added, that these gentlemen were but a small portion of the captains of the army which had surrendered at Yorktown, and that if such a deed was to be done, the whole ought to be called upon, being certain that no one officer, let him be where he might at the time, would decline to take his chance. The brigadier replied that his instructions limited him to those only present. The Major said that there was another captain, now in Virginia, and wished to have the decision put off. But the brigadier stated that his instructions particularly mentioned such as were in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and as he was directed to forward the unfortunate person directly, being himself a servant, he was obliged to comply. The brigadier then turning to his aid-de-camp, and to the commissary, the two latter left the room, and in a short time returned, each with a hat in his hand and accompanied by a drum boy. In one hat were the names of the

* The author gives as a note the account of the affair in Phillimore's International Law.

thirteen captains, written on separate slips of paper; in the other were thirteen slips of paper, of the same size, upon one of which was marked *unfortunate*. A drum-boy drew a name, while the other drew the slip, until the slip bearing the word came up, after that of Captain Asgill. The brigadier immediately addressed the dragoon officer, saying—"This gentleman, sir, is your prisoner," but Major Gordon prevailed upon him to delay the departure till next day, and also obtained leave to dispatch an officer to New York without delay.

The meeting then broke up, and there being a vast crowd of persons assembled, their observation was: "What odd people these Britishers are! they went in all cheerful and chattering before they knew which of them was to suffer for our good friend Captain Huddy; but now when they know, they all come out in tears, except the young man himself who has been selected." The Hon. Captain Ludlow having procured a swift horse, was furnished with Major Gordon's letter to Sir Guy Carleton at New York; also with proper passports from General Hazan, and lost not a moment in setting off. The brigadier likewise promised to send off the Major's letter to General Washington, which was accordingly written out nearly in these words:

*To his Excellency General Washington,
Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR—As field officer of the British prisoners of war at this place, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that Captain Charles Asgill of his Britannic Majesty's Regiment of Foot Guards, a prisoner of war, on his parole of honor, in terms of capitulation at Yorktown, whereof your Excellency as a principal, with the Counts Rochambeau and de Grasse on one part, and the Earl Cornwallis and Commodore Symonds on the other, has been selected and put in close confinement by your Excellency's orders, as an object of retaliation for a murder said to have been committed in New Jersey by a banditti styling themselves refugees, in direct violation of that solemn treaty, the fourteenth article of

which expressly stipulates that no article shall be infringed on pretence of reprisals; and if there are any doubtful expressions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the usual sense and meaning of the words. I do therefore demand, in name of his most sacred Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland, my royal master, that you cause the said Captain Asgill to be set at liberty, and admitted to his parole in terms of the capitulation, as you shall hereafter be responsible.

(Signed)

JAMES GORDON.

A letter was written to the Minister-at-War at Philadelphia and to the Chevalier de Lucerne, French ambassador; and a friend having informed the Major that the Count Rochambeau was in Virginia, another was written to him, calling upon him to interfere; and a messenger was found who delivered the letter into his own hands. The Major being also informed that the party of dragoons who formed the escort had regular stages on the road, where forage was issued, and finding that the distance between each was considerable, a circumstance which would enable them to reach Philadelphia in a short time, and delay being most desirable on such an occasion, to give time for the letters to reach their destination, prevailed upon the general to allow him to choose his own stages, provided he furnished forage to the dragoons. Accordingly he lengthened out the journey several days; but deeming this to be a service of a public nature, he directed Mr. Ryland, paymaster-general, to be prepared with £500 in money, to be carried with him next day for that and other purposes.

Notes and Queries.

{ NOTES.

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.—(H. M. IX. p. 252.)—In the number of the *Historical Magazine* for this month, "J. J. R." publishes a brief communication in relation to the new National Banking System, and

expresses the hope that other contributions may be furnished to the press on the subject. I have thought that the following "circular" comes within the scope of the request.

It was published in the *New Bedford Mercury*, the day it bears date, *February 14, 1838*. I had it printed as a circular, and sent by mail to most of the leading men of the country.

When I wrote, I had never heard or read a word upon the subject. I had never seen, I never have seen, a copy of the *Analectic Magazine*. I was a boy when the article of "W" was published. It was to me, as it was to the country, as if it had never been.

My circular bears date prior to the New York movement; prior, of course, to the celebrated measure of Sir Robert Peel, in which the principle of basing the currency upon the public credit is distinctly recognised.

On the 14th day of February, 1843, exactly five years after the date of the circular, I caused it to be republished in the *Mercury*; and in a brief note connected with it, I said: "I am altogether in favor of having the *General Government* rather than the State Government, as the debtor of the bank and the source of security for its issues. A currency issued by our State banks, secured by loans actually made to the United States, and receivable for government dues, would be perfect."

The H. M. is not the place for extended discussions. I send a humble contribution in aid of the effort "to trace to its source the origin" of the system, and will only add one remark: we have attained but one of the two main objects proposed in my circular—a safe currency. The other has not yet been reached, securing all the advantages of the proper circulation to the people. Separate the banking and the currency-making of the country; let the Government provide the paper-money and pay it out directly to the people, and the system would be perfected. J. B. C.

New Bedford, Mass., August 23d, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

Your attention is requested to the following plan for a reform in our Banking System; although brief (as all detail has been purposely omitted), it is the result of much thought, of long experience, and a thorough conviction that our present system is very imperfect. Of course, some time must elapse before the plan can go into operation. The process of making the loan to the State must be gradual, as must be the change in the circulation.

Let us remember these things:

1. A currency should be perfectly safe.
 2. The advantages arising from a paper currency belong to the people, and not to the stockholders of banks.
 3. The State is in want of funds for railroads and other works of public utility.
- You have, without further preamble, the outlines of a *new bank law*.

1. The charters of the present banks to be continued.
2. The bank-tax to be abolished.
3. The present bank-note circulation to be all taken up, and no more bills to be issued except as hereafter provided.
4. One-fifth part of the capital stock of every bank to be loaned to the State at an interest of six per cent.; the funds thus obtained by the State to be devoted as above.
5. Every bank to be allowed to issue bills to the amount of the loan made to the State.
6. The banks to pay to the State Treasurer six per cent. per annum on the amount of bills which they shall respectively keep in circulation.
7. All the bills issued to be made payable in Boston, excepting those under five dollars.
8. Every bank to provide funds for the redemption of all its bills in Boston.
9. If any bank shall fail to provide for the redemption of its bills in Boston, the holders of the bills of the bank may present them to the Treasurer of the State, who thereupon shall give them a receipt in the name of the Commonwealth, bearing interest at six per cent.; and the interest

shall stop on the debt due from the State to the bank for the amount receipted for by the Treasurer.

10. Any bank that shall fail to redeem its bills, to forfeit its charter.

Could not this plan accomplish all that is desirable? A *safe* currency is wanted; here we have one based upon the credit of the State.

The people claim the right to the exclusive benefit of a paper circulation: here they obtain it, by receiving six per cent. interest upon the amount of bills issued.

The State wants funds for the prosecution of works of a public nature: here they are obtained; and if the banks use the right of issuing bills to the amount of the loan to the State, they are obtained without taxing the people for principal or interest.

J. B. C.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., February 14, 1836.

A DISTINGUISHED CLASS.—The Boston Latin School was established two centuries ago, or thereabouts, and has furnished an excellent classical education to thousands of Boston merchants and others distinguished in the various walks of life. I have before me a list of the class that entered in 1766, when the famous "Master Lovell" and his son James (afterwards members of Congress) were the principals. So large a proportion of this class rose to eminence, that I have made an abstract of their names, and collated from various sources their pursuits and success in life, for the pages of the H. M.

There were 28 in the class, and the school term was for seven years, terminating in July, 1773. Several of the boys were of families that adhered to England, and left Boston on its evacuation, March, 1776. The class comprised the following persons, viz.:

Sir Isaac Coffin, Admiral of the White, in the British Navy, member of Parliament, and afterwards distinguished for his benefactions to his native State, and founder of the "Coffin School" at Nantucket, Mass.

Sir David Ochterlony, Knight of the

Grand Cross, and Lieut.-General in the British army. He entered the service in 1778, as a cadet in the East India Co.'s employment, and died in the East Indies in 1825, after nearly fifty years' service, and reaching the highest military honors.

Hugh Mackay Gordon, Lieut.-General in the British army.

Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, member of the British Parliament, and LL.D. from Oxford.

Constant Freeman, Colonel of U. S. Engineers, Accountant of the Navy, and Fourth Auditor till his death, Feb. 27, 1824.

Samuel Bradford, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, and High Sheriff and U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts.

Samuel Newman, Captain 2d U. S. Infantry, killed Nov. 4, 1791, at St. Clair's defeat by the Indians.

Thomas Dawes, Judge of the Probate, Municipal, and Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, member of the Legislature, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

James Prince, U. S. Marshal, and member of the Mass. Legislature.

James Freeman, D.D., who would probably have been a bishop but for his dissenting creed, being one of the patriarchs of the Unitarian denomination.

Samuel Cooper, Judge of the Inferior Court of Massachusetts.

Wm. Greenough, M.D.

Shirley Erving, M.D.

Thomas Walcutt, one of the founders of the Mass. Hist. Society.

Benj. Bethune, captain in the British army.

Jonathan Homer, D.D.

John Erving, a distinguished navigator.

Thomas K. Jones, a leading auctioneer and merchant in Boston for nearly half a century.

Daniel Johonnot, Charles A. Wheelwright, Wm. Davis, Thos. Fletcher, Jona. D. Robbins, and Jacob Eustis, were merchants; and a few died young, before entering on any career.

Of this class of 28, it is a remarkable fact that 20 were living in 1816, fifty years

after entering the school, and 13 in 1825. It was the happy lot of those who held positions in the British army and navy, never to be called upon to serve against their native country.

Thos. K. Jones and Sir Isaac Coffin were successively at the head of the class; and on one of the frequent visits of the latter to this country, not long before his death, Mr. Jones gave a splendid entertainment to all the surviving members of the class that could be assembled, at his hospitable house and table in Dorchester, Mass.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LACO.—Who was the author of the savage articles against JOHN HANCOCK, in the *Boston Sentinel* of 1789, signed "LACO," and republished in New York in 1857, under the title of *Life of John Hancock*? In bitterness of style the writer's pen almost rivals that of Junius. It is a pity that notes were not added to the latter edition, giving at least the names of the Boston notabilities of that day, referred to by the author. It is but fair to add, that the articles were written during an exciting canvass for Governor, HANCOCK being one of the candidates, and that they seem to have had but little effect, as he was reelected by an increased majority.

R.

STEADY HABITS.—Emerson, in his book on English character, speaks of an old town in England where a piece of bread and a draught of beer are given to every one who should ask it at the gate. About twenty call daily on an average. This is paid for from a fund bequeathed for that purpose in 1136, more than seven hundred years ago. To show how such trusts are abused, however, it is complained that a minister takes £2000 per annum from the income of the fund intended for the poor, while this small pittance is only spent on small beer and crumbs.

Considering the comparative ages of the two nations, we can nearly match that in this country. About 1775, the Hon. Theodore Atkinson of Portsmouth, N. H., left a legacy of £1000, the income of which

was directed to be distributed in loaves of bread to the poor of that town every Sunday. This has been done regularly for nearly a century; about \$5000 have been thus spent, and the fund has not been impaired.

R.

A ROMANTIC STORY OF STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT.—That such a town as Stratford should afford anything in the way of romantic personal histories was hardly to be expected, but the subjoined story is authentic as well as interesting. At the commencement of the present century a young man made his appearance in the village, and spent a few weeks at the tavern which then existed to afford shelter to stage-coach travellers. Whence he came and what his business, none could guess. Directly opposite the tavern stood the small cottage and the forge of a blacksmith named Folsom. He had a daughter who was the beauty of the village, and it was her fortune to captivate the heart of the young stranger. He told his love, said that he was from Scotland, that he was travelling *incog.*, but in confidence gave her his real name, claiming that he was heir to a large fortune. She returned his love, and they were married. A few weeks thereafter the stranger told his wife that he must visit New Orleans; he did so, and the gossips of the town made the young wife unhappy by their disagreeable hints and jeers. In a few months the husband returned, but before a week had elapsed he received a large budget of letters, and told his wife that he must at once return to England, and must go alone.

He took his departure, and the gossips had another glorious opportunity to make a confiding woman wretched. To all but herself it was a clear case of desertion; the wife became a mother, and for two years lived on in silence and in hope. At the end of that time a letter was received by the Stratford beauty from her husband, directing her to go at once to New York with her child, taking nothing with her but the clothes she wore, and embark in a ship for her home in England. On her arrival in

New York she found a ship splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury for her comfort, and two servants ready to obey every wish that she might express. The ship duly arrived in England, and the Stratford girl became the mistress of a superb mansion, and, as the wife of a baronet, was saluted by the aristocracy as Lady Samuel Sterling. On the death of her husband many years ago, the Stratford boy succeeded to the title and wealth of his fathers, and in the last edition of the "Peerage and Baronetage," he is spoken of as the issue of "Miss Folsom of Stratford, North America." When the late Professor Silliman visited England some years since, he had the pleasure of meeting Lady Sterling at a dinner party, and was delighted to answer her many questions about her birthplace in Connecticut.—*The Nation*.

HALL OF MILITARY RECORDS—NECESSITY FOR REFORM.—*The Journal of Commerce* says: The Legislature of this State, at its last session, passed a law to "provide a suitable repository for the records of the war," at the same time appointing a board of commissioners, composed of several prominent men of the State, to carry it into effect. These commissioners, entering fully into the views of the framers of this law, held a special meeting a few weeks since, and resolved to erect a suitable fire-proof building upon land donated, with appreciative liberality, by the city of Albany for this purpose. The committee, however, did not—as many Legislative and Congressional committees do—consider their work done when they had passed a series of resolutions, but at once set themselves vigorously to work to carry out the plan in the quickest and best manner. In accordance, therefore, with the law, which directs that the Hall shall be built by voluntary contributions from the several towns of the State—they have appealed to the people of the State for funds, at the same time sending circulars into different neighborhoods, setting forth the objects of the Hall, and specifying in detail the kind of relics and war records to be placed in

it when completed. Already, we are pleased to observe, the response to this appeal has been far more general than even the most sanguine of the commissioners dared to hope. Villages from all parts of the State are sending in their quotas; and the Supervisors of the different towns are moving strongly in the matter. Even obscure hamlets in the Adirondacks are manifesting considerable interest in the project; and one town especially, on the edge of Saratoga and Warren counties, whose voters do not number more than thirty, has just sent in quite a respectable sum.

All this interest is very pleasing. It shows that our people are not so entirely absorbed in their business pursuits, to the utter exclusion of everything else, as some would have us suppose. It must be confessed, however, that we have not been wholly free from that charge. We have, indeed, for a few years past, shown too little desire to gather up and preserve the records of our State, our cities, and our towns—and the consequence is that town traditions, put into print with family genealogies, are fast becoming the only record of important past events of different sections. To those whose attention is directed to this matter for the first time, this statement may appear overdrawn; but it is not. In a beautiful little country town on Long Island Sound, there have been no town records kept until within the past thirty years, and even now they are kept in a little greasy copy-book, which in turn is deposited under the counter of a country store. This, too, in a town one of the oldest in the country—having been settled in 1659—and one full of historical associations!

But we need not go out of our own city to find instances as striking and as lamentable as the one just narrated. Even here, we are told that there cannot be found a complete set of Valentine's *Manual of the Common Council* among the archives of the City Hall. Another instance, also, of the utter neglect, and, we may truly say, criminal indifference, to the preservation of our most important city records, may be named. A friend recently wished to

certain who was the Superintendent of our common schools some twenty years back. Knowing therefore a gentleman (we will call him A) whom he knew to be engaged in a history of our public schools, he went to him and asked the question. The gentleman was unable to tell him at the moment, but referred him to the Board of Education as the place where, of course, the desired information could be obtained. Our friend went there and asked an officer of the board the question. He could not tell him, but referred him to a gentleman up stairs who would know. The latter, however, was equally in the dark, but, in his turn, referred his questioner to a gentleman down stairs in still another department, who, having been connected with the board for a long term of years, would certainly know. Upon repeating the question to this one, he was informed that he did not know, as until within a few years the school records had not been annually printed, and that the manuscript kept by the different secretaries before that time was mislaid. He, however, was positive that if he should go to Mr. —, in Wall street, he would know, as he was one of the school commissioners in the year designated. To him, therefore, our friend went; but his astonishment may well be imagined when that person said he had entirely forgotten, but stated that if he would go to such a one—mentioning the veritable *Mr. A*, he could undoubtedly tell him, as he was now engaged upon a history of the common schools! This, if not "reasoning in a circle," certainly was questioning in a circle—the questioner having brought up at the very point from which he started! Finally, upon our friend making a second visit to the room of the board, an attaché of the place, who had a dim recollection of a record book being in the cellar, went down stairs, and after much search, exhumed the manuscript, from which, after patient search, the desired information was brought to light. Now if such difficulty exists in ascertaining, not an insignificant fact, but one relating to the Superintendent of common schools only twenty years since, what

would be the difficulty in finding the history of events which occurred thirty, forty, or fifty years ago?

We have stated the above with no intention of throwing censure upon the officers of the board. The fault lies not at their door. On the contrary, with great courtesy, they endeavored to aid to the extent of their ability, and realized in its fullest extent the evils of the manner in which the records had in former times been kept. Indeed, it is only justice to say that it has been through their exertions that the proceedings have latterly been printed.

Another remarkable illustration of the subject existed a few years ago in the basement of the City Hall, under the County Clerk's office. The ancient rolls of the Colonial courts were one grand pile of parchment, lying in mass, and great quantities were stolen and sold to gold-beaters. It would probably be impossible at the present time to find the judgment-roll in any cause tried prior to the year 1787, unless by chance. Possibly there has been more care of late in the preservation of these records. Their value cannot be over-estimated.

Although there may be spasmodic attempts by individuals to bring about a reform in this regard, yet we greatly fear that it will continue so long as the true cause of the difficulty remains, to wit, that political maxim—the bane of American institutions—"to the victors belong the spoils." New office-holders care little for old records; and, throwing aside all sentiment in the matter, unless this thing is rectified it will, in time, embarrass the practical business relations of every-day life. More attention must be paid to preserving records. It is not necessary to make enormous jobs, such as the atrocity which was perpetrated in this city in reference to the Register's office. What is needed is, a general respect for the value of old records, and the adoption of preservative means. Better paper to record on, better binding to keep; and, above all, fire-proof buildings for all public records.

QUERIES.

JNO. OR GEO. WALTON?—"The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States," was signed on the ninth day of July, 1778, at Philadelphia. "On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia," it was signed by "Jno. Walton, Edwd. Telfair, and Edwd. Langworthy."

Geo. Walton was a member of the Continental Congress of 1776, and his signature is affixed to the Declaration of Independence; he remained in Congress until near the close of 1778, when he returned to Georgia, to join the regiment of which he was Colonel. In 1779, he was elected Governor of the State. In 1780, he was again elected to Congress, which station he resigned in October of that year, having again been elected Governor. At the close of his term of office he was elected Chief-Justice of the State, which office he held until his death.

In November, 1795, he was appointed by the Governor to the United States Senate, where he remained until February 20th, 1796. He retained the office of Chief-Justice during his Senatorial term. Geo. Walton died on the second day of February, 1804, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

The signature of Jno. Walton is affixed to the Articles of Confederation; no mention is made of such a person in the history of Georgia, nor is he named in the rolls of Congress. Were the signatures of Jno. Walton and Geo. Walton made by the same person?

J. C.

Boston, October, 1865.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE (BOSTON).—Please inform me through column of *Queries*, who published the *American Magazine* in Boston; also how long it was published, and who edited it. And are the copies rare now?

J. F. PRATT.

POINT OF ROCK, VA.

REPLIES.

PAINTINGS BY COPLEY.—(H. M. Vol. VIII. p. 345).—In addition to the list sent

(H. M. Vol. IX. p. 128), I have met with the following:—

St. Cecilia (portrait, full length) playing on the harp; owner, Mrs. N. Appleton, Boston.

Portrait of Joseph Green, Boston; owner, Dr. Joshua Green, Groton, Mass.

Portrait of Jonathan Parsons; owner, S. H. Parsons, Middletown, Conn.

Portrait of Thomas Cranston, Newport, R. I.; owner, L. L. Miller, Providence.

Portrait of Mrs. and Miss Cranston, Newport, R. I.; owner, L. L. Miller, Providence. J. C.

DOCTOR SCANDELLA (H. M. Vol. IX. p.—) An account of Dr. Scandella can be found in Vol. II. of the *Medical Repository*, pages 212 and 213.

ELLSWORTH ELIOT.

TEA-WATER PUMP (H. M. Vol. IX. p. 127).—Winterbotham, in his History of the United States, thus refers to this pump:

"A want of good water is at present a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city; most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water conveyed to their doors in casks, from a pump near the head of Pearl street (*ci-devant* Queen street), which receives it from a spring almost a mile from the centre of the city. This well is about twenty feet deep and four feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well is 110 hogsheads of 130 gallons each. In some hot summer days 216 hogsheads have been drawn from it, and what is very singular, there are never more nor less than three feet of water in the well. The water is sold commonly at three pence a hogshead at the pump. Several proposals have been made by individuals to supply the citizens by pipes, but none have yet been accepted."

The population at that time was 33,000, of which 2,369 were slaves. Probably we should feel the want of slavery at this day, if dependent upon pumps for water.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CANADA.

MONTREAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Montreal, July 26-31.*—At the sittings of the *Société Historique* of Montreal held on the 26th and 31st of July, Mr. J. U. Beaudry presented a collection of Parliamentary documents, several letters from emigrants in the colony of Kankakee, a "Glance at the Victoria Bridge and the Men who built it," and a copy of the Census of 1861. He also submitted a *Mémoire sur quelques cours de droit*, and read some genealogical notices by the late Sir Louis Lafontaine, the patron of the society. Rev. Mr. Verreau communicated a fragment of the original journal kept by M. St. Luc de Lacorne after the wreck of the French vessel *l'Auguste*. The reverend gentleman submitted certain explanatory notes, which are to accompany the publication of the manuscripts of Sanguinet and Badeaux on the war with the "*Baslonnais*" in 1775, now in the press; he also presented *l'Histoire des Petites Ecoles de Montréal*. Hon. Mr. Chauveau presented the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* for 1864, and the pamphlet on the Indian languages, by Mr. O. N., in answer to Mr. E. Renan. Mr. R. Bellemare presented, on behalf of Robert Forsyth, Esq., a leaden plate found under the foundation walls of the old Court-House of Montreal, situated at the upper end of what is now called Jaques Cartier Square. The inscription on this plate indicates the years 1622 and 1742 as the dates at which the Jesuits settled in this place. He also presented documents on the capture of Fort Necessity, the imprisonment of the hostages, Stobo and Vambraam, and their examination before the tribunals of Montreal. These documents contain a plan of Fort Duquesne.

The President having announced the death of two of the most active and zealous members of the society, namely, Sir Etienne Taché, the Premier, and the Hon. G. R. Saveuse, Count de Beaujeu, member of the Legislative Council, a resolution was adopted expressing the profound regret felt by this society for the loss of these distinguished members, and of its sense of respect for the memory of men who had placed at the service of the country their personal knowledge and experience, as also the numerous and important documents which they held in their possession; and further requesting the secretary to transmit a copy of the resolution, together with an address of condolence, to Lady Taché and Mme. de Beaujeu.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Concord, June 14th, 1865.* The Forty-third Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held at the Library Room of the Society; the President, Hon. Wm. H. T. Hackett, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the record of the proceedings of the Society during the preceding year.

Hon. Matthew Harvey, Samuel Coffin, Esq., and Dr. Thos. E. Hatch, were appointed a committee to nominate the officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of Joseph B. Walker, Esq., the report of the Standing Committee, on account of the absence of the chairman of the Committee, was postponed.

Hon. Samuel D. Bell presented the report of the Publishing Committee, which was accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was presented by Joseph B. Walker, Esq. It was accepted; and it was ordered that the same be placed on file.

Dr. Thos. E. Hatch, from the Committee on the Nomination of Officers, made a report, which was accepted.

Whereupon the meeting proceeded to the choice by ballot of the officers of the society for the ensuing year.

The following named gentlemen were elected: Wm. H. T. Hackett, *President*; Joseph B. Walker, *1st Vice-President*; Asa McFarland, *2d Vice-President*; Nathaniel Bouton, *Cor. Secretary*; Wm. L. Foster, *Rec. Secretary*; Wm. R. Walker, *Treasurer*; Wm. F. Goodwin, *Librarian*. *Publishing Committee.*—Samuel D. Bell, Nathaniel Bouton, Ebenezer Cummings.

Standing Committee.—Benj. P. Stone, Joseph B. Walker, Wm. Prescott.

Committee to Settle with the Treasurer.—Ebenezer S. Towle, Moses H. Bradley.

The subject of the adoption of a corporate seal was suggested, and the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to consider the matter, and report at a future meeting of the society:

Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Joseph B. Walker, Esq., Wm. L. Foster.

Voted, That the sum of fifty dollars be paid to the corresponding secretary for his services the current year.

Voted, That the Treasurer be directed to send to each member of the Society now in arrears, a circular, stating the amount of his indebtedness.

A communication from Wm. F. Goodwin, Esq., concerning the pecuniary condition and wants of the Society, and containing a proposition and plan

in aid of the Society, was read to the meeting; and it was

Voted, That the subject matter of the communication be referred to a committee of three.

The President appointed as such committee:

Joseph B. Walker, Esq., Samuel Coffin, Esq., Wm. H. Hackett, Esq.,

Joseph B. Walker, Esq., Dr. Thos. E. Hatch, and Chandler E. Potter, Esq., were appointed a committee to nominate new members.

Their report being made and accepted, the following named gentlemen were elected members of the society:

Resident Members.

Moses Woolson, Esq.,	Concord.
Robert E. Pecker,	"
Major George H. Chandler,	"
Wm. R. Walker, Esq.,	"
Charles W. Sargent, Esq.,	"
Charles P. Gage, M.D.,	"
Edson C. Eastman, Esq.,	"
Geo. B. Twitchell, M.D.,	Keene.
Geo. A. Wheelock, Esq.,	"
Rev. John A. Hamilton,	"
Rev. Wm. O. White,	"
Col. Benj P. Cilley,	Manchester.
Hon. Frederick Smyth,	"
Rev. Adoniram J. Patterson,	Portsmouth.
Rev. Thos. F. Davies, Jr.,	"
Horace Webster, Esq.,	"
John Bell, Esq.,	Exeter.

Honorary Members.

Henry F. Angell, M.D.,	Boston, Mass.
John Bell Bouton, Esq.,	New York City.
Francis W. Upham, Esq.,	"
Hon. Chas. J. Walker,	Detroit, Mich.
Joshua Waterman, Esq.,	"
Edward Bissell, Esq.,	Toledo, Ohio.

Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Wm. Foster, Esq., and Wm. H. T. Hackett, Esq., were appointed a committee, to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation in aid of the Society.

The subject of the publication of the 8th Vol. of the Historical Collections of the Society was referred to the Publishing Committee, with full power.

Voted, That an assessment of two dollars be levied upon each member of the Society.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to appoint an orator for the year 1866:

Rev. Dr. N. Bouton, J. B. Walker, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Bartlett.

Voted, That when the Society adjourn, it be to meet again on the 14th day of Sept. next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Voted to adjourn.

WM. L. FOSTER, *Rec. Sec.*

September 14th, 1865.

An adjourned meeting of the Society was held at its Library Rooms in Concord, this day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The President being absent, Hon Matthew Harvey was chosen chairman of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Foster, it was voted that when this meeting adjourn, it be to meet at Eagle Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon; and that when it then adjourn, it be to meet at such future time as shall be appointed by a committee. The committee was then appointed—consisting of Wm. L. Foster and Samuel C. Eastman, Esq.

Voted to adjourn.

WM. L. FOSTER, *Rec. Sec.*

In accordance with the preceding action, a meeting of the Society was held at Eagle Hall, in Concord, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 14th, when a memorial of the late Gen. Lewis Bell, prepared by John Bell Bouton, Esq., of New York city, was read by the Rec. Secretary.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Stone, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to John B. Bouton, Esq., for his interesting memorial of Gen. Lewis Bell, read this day by Wm. L. Foster, Esq., and that a copy of it be requested for publication.

Voted, That a committee be appointed to consider and report at a future meeting upon the subject of erecting a fire-proof building for the better preservation of the library and other property of the Society.

The committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Rev. Dr. Benj. P. Stone, John A. Harris, Esq., Joseph B. Walker, Esq., and Wm. H. Hackett, Esq.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston*, September 14. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, held in the Dowse Library on Thursday, after the reading of the record of the previous meeting, the President, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, spoke as follows:

I need not say to you, gentlemen, that our Society has sustained a severe loss since our last monthly meeting. Other names have disappeared of late, in but too rapid succession from our rolls, which have enjoyed a wider celebrity from their association with exalted public service or with eminent literary or professional success. But we have been called to part with no name which has

been more immediately and peculiarly identified with the prosperity and progress of our own Society, during the golden period of its last ten years, than that of GEORGE LIVERMORE, and we owe to his memory the largest measure of respect and gratitude.

We need not look beyond the room in which we are assembled to find evidence of the leading part which he took in what may almost be called the reconstruction of our Society. No one will have forgotten that it was from his hand, on the 9th of April, 1857, we received the key which unlocked to us this beautiful library, and which first admitted us to the enjoyment of privileges which each succeeding year has taught us to value more and more highly. To him, beyond all doubt, as the tried and trusted friend of our munificent benefactor, and as one of his chosen executors,—to him more than to any or all other men, except Mr. Dowse himself, are we indebted at once for the original possession of these cherished treasures, and for the rich appointments and liberal endowments by which they were accompanied and followed.

I was myself officially in the way of witnessing his earnest interest and efficient intervention from the first confidential intimation of Mr. Dowse's views until the final consummation of the noble gift. And, though his modesty at that day shrank from any formal recognition of his own relation to the transaction, I should be wanting in fidelity to its history were I to omit to bear testimony to the controlling influence which he seemed to exercise in our behalf. Our lamented friend was accustomed always to speak of this apartment, in which he justly took so much pride, as finished and completely furnished—nothing to be taken away, and nothing to be added. And so indeed we have all regarded it as long as he lived. But now that he is gone, and his familiar and welcome presence may no longer be looked for among us, we cannot but feel that there is something wanting to these walls, that there is a void to be supplied so far as it is in the power of poor, perishable canvas to supply it; and I trust that at no distant day a suitable portrait may find its place here which may perpetuate the remembrance of that effective intervention, and that thoughtful and constant care, which have entitled the name of George Livermore to be associated with that of his venerated friend, Thomas Dowse, in connection with this richest of all our possessions.

Our obligations to Mr. Livermore, however, have by no means been confined to those resulting from his relations to our enjoyment of the Dowse Library. From his first admission on the 22d of November, 1849, he has been among our most active and useful associates.—As a member

of our Standing Committee for many years, and its chairman for more than one, and as a member of the Publishing Committee of our beautiful volumes of Proceedings, he has rendered us most valuable services. Nor has he been wanting in important contributions to our collections in the cause of History. The "Historical Research respecting the opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers," which he read at our August monthly meeting in 1862, and which he afterwards printed in so many attractive forms, and distributed widely at his own cost, would alone have been enough to secure for him a reputation which any of us might envy.

Our Society, however, I am aware, can claim no monopoly in the sorrow which Mr. Livermore's death has occasioned. Boston has lost in him an upright and intelligent merchant. Cambridge has lost in him a useful and respected citizen. The American Antiquarian Society has lost in him an active associate and trusted counsellor. The Boston Athenæum and the Massachusetts State Library have lost in him a faithful and assiduous trustee. The Sunday School of his own parish has lost in him a devoted instructor and superintendent. Indeed, it would be difficult to name the public institution in this neighborhood which has not been directly or indirectly indebted to him for personal services or valuable contributions. Ardent, intelligent, laborious, liberal, philanthropic, he was untiring in his exertions in every field of usefulness which was opened to him. You all know the zeal he displayed in the cause of the Union during the last four years, and how he labored, in season and out of season, at the risk and even at the positive sacrifice of his own health, to promote the raising of troops, to stimulate patriotic action, and to uphold the flag of his country.

Yet while he was thus willing to spend and be spent in the service of others, Mr. Livermore had special pursuits and tastes of his own, quite apart from his mercantile connections, to which he devoted his hours of leisure through a long course of years, and which were enough of themselves to secure for him an enviable distinction and a cherished remembrance. His beautiful library, with its remarkable collection of rare editions of the Sacred Scriptures, including not a few Bibles which had the special charm of having belonged to illustrious persons of other ages and other lands, and, foremost among them all, the Bible of that loved and loving disciple and friend of Luther, Philip Melancthon,—was the chief source of his own pleasure, as it was an object of the deepest interest to all who visited him. Nor can any one forget that exquisite bibliographical taste of his which had been kin-

dled by a personal acquaintance with Dibdin himself, which had been nurtured and stimulated by familiar association with the beautiful books in his own library or in the libraries of kindred spirits in this or in other States, and which he so often indulged by preparing a private edition of some tract of his own, or of some reprint of a rare old book or pamphlet, in a style which will always render it a gem in the collections of the many friends whom he delighted to gratify with a presentation copy.

I will attempt no analysis of Mr. Livermore's personal character and qualities in presence of so many who have known him longer and better than myself. Admirable tributes have already been paid him, and others are ready to be paid here and elsewhere. We had all hoped that many more years of usefulness were still in store for him, but we may apply to him the exquisite words of Jeremy Taylor: "It must needs be, that such a man must die when he ought to die, and be like ripe and pleasant fruit falling from a fair tree, and gathered into baskets for the planter's use." I may be permitted to express my regret that unavoidable absence from the State prevented me from uniting in the last honors to his remains. But not a few of our officers and members were present on the occasion, and you will all concur, I am sure, in the adoption of the resolutions which the Standing Committee have instructed me to submit before proceeding to other business this morning:—

Resolved, That it is with deep sorrow we make record of the death of our esteemed associate, George Livermore, Esq., whose services to our society in many ways, and more especially in connexion with our possession and enjoyment of the Dowse Library, have entitled him to our most respectful and grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the president be requested to appoint one of our number to prepare a memoir of Mr. Livermore, for the next or an early volume of our Proceedings.

Charles Deane, Esq., then addressed the meeting as follows:

You kindly ask me, Mr. President, to say a few words to-day respecting our dear friend and associate who has departed from us since our last meeting of this Society; and I certainly thank you for the privilege of doing so. One of our members with whom I conferred concerning this meeting, one who loved our friend most tenderly, said that he should desire that over this grave, as over no other, the official eulogium might be dispensed with. And in some respects, I sympathize in this feeling. The modest and retiring nature of Mr. Livermore would have shrunk from the idea of a eulogium of himself. But, a moment's reflection would satisfy us that this omis-

sion could not be. Our friend was too important a member of this Society, his memory is too closely interwoven with its history and welfare for the past ten or fifteen years, to warrant us in passing over his name in silence. We owe a duty to ourselves and to the public, to record our testimony here to those rare virtues which should be held up for the emulation of all. And we have the satisfaction, Mr. President, in feeling that whatever will be uttered here to-day, will be uttered as no mere formal eulogy. Every one will speak from the heart, for all loved Mr. Livermore:

"None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

So much has been already said elsewhere, and so well said, on the character of Mr. Livermore, added to what I know will be contributed from those who will follow me here; feeling also, as I do, that I should fail in any attempt to realize my own idea of the man, that I shall content myself, in the few words I may now utter, with relating some details of Mr. Livermore's literary history which have come under my own observation. These may not be deemed wholly inappropriate before this Historical Society.

I formed an acquaintance with Mr. Livermore over twenty years ago, being attracted towards him by his loving and genial nature, his general intelligence, his historical tastes, and his great love of books. He was then forming his biblical library. About that time, or soon after, an important addition was made to his collection of books in this department, by the purchase of a number of Bibles from the library of the late Rev. Dr. Homer, of Newton, whose books were placed on sale at one of the book stores in Boston; and the most valuable of them secured by Mr. Livermore. One of these, I well remember, afterwards proved to have once been the property of Adam Winthrop, the father of the first Governor Winthrop. Soon after, an opportunity was offered by the sale of the library of the Duke of Sussex, which was especially rich in biblical literature, to add other copies of choice editions to his store. In 1845, Mr. Livermore went to Europe, it being his first and only visit, and he then doubtless improved the rich opportunities before him, to enlarge his collection of books as regards Bibles, and to increase his knowledge and gratify his tastes on the general subject of bibliography, of which he had long been fond. While in London, he formed an acquaintance with Dibdin, the celebrated bibliographer, who took a great interest in our friend; and after his return, I remember seeing in his library copies of some of Dibdin's own works, which had been presented to him by their author.

Mr. Livermore had early formed a great admiration of William Roscoe, whom he thought a true literary merchant. He named one of his children from Roscoe, and always had a bust of him in his hall; and when we were selecting suitable memorials of distinguished men to place over the book-cases in this room, Mr. Livermore requested that the bust of Roscoe might not be forgotten. While in England, he studied the character of Roscoe anew, on the spot.

His opportunities here of seeing famous men, and what pleased him better, famous libraries, were well improved. His enthusiasm for bibliography—I may almost say bibliomania—was well illustrated by a letter which he wrote home to a friend, from the celebrated Althorp library, to which he said he had gained access by a letter from Mr. Everett, our late minister at London. "I am writing this letter," he says, "with my arm resting on the Decameron." This was the famous *editio princeps* of Valderfer, 1471, the only perfect copy known. It was sold at the great Roxburgh Library sale, in 1812, for the enormous sum of £2260, or over \$10,000, the highest price ever paid for a book. The Roxburgh Club was formed to commemorate the event of its sale. Dibdin has told the story of the book and of its sale with great unction. He says that when Evans's hammer fell, it resounded throughout the libraries of Europe, and startled Boccaccio himself from his slumber of five hundred years. Mr. Livermore was familiar with all this, so, on entering this library where the famous book now reposes, he seeks it out, places it on the table, and resting his arm upon it, writes a letter to his friend. What can better illustrate his love of rare books, and his sympathy with a friend in the enjoyment of them!

After his return from Europe, Mr. Livermore continued to add to his library as opportunities and means were afforded. But he not only *bought* books, he *read* them. On the subject of the Scriptures—his specialty—his information was extensive and thorough. And, as regards the history of the different editions of the Bible since the invention of printing, his ambition was to know everything, to exhaust his subject. He carried his inquiries into the by-ways of its history. Although, as I have said, he was not confined to one branch of historical pursuit, still, on this, he became like "the man of one book," of whom we are told in the proverb to "beware." A good illustration of the accuracy and minuteness of his knowledge here, is exhibited in a series of papers which he contributed to the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, in 1849, in reply to the charge brought by Bishop Chase of Ohio, against Cromwell and the Puritans, of having corrupted the Scriptures. The charge was that Cromwell,

having supreme power, had authorized his friends to change the word "we," in the sixth chapter of Acts, 3 v., respecting the appointment of the seven deacons, to "ye," in order to favor the views of the Independents. The Bishop indulged in many other loose statements, neither creditable to his taste nor his knowledge. Among others, that the Cambridge Platform of 1648 was based upon this noted error.

Mr. Livermore, in answering the Bishop, showed by respectable Episcopalian authority, that the addition of the Bible first containing this error, was printed while Laud and Charles I. were in the ascendant in Church and State; and that the next edition of the Bible which is known to contain the error, was printed after the Restoration.

About the same time he corrected some singular errors into which Mr. Bancroft had fallen, respecting the publication of the Scriptures in this country before the Revolution. An article also which he wrote in the *Christian Examiner*, reviewing Strickland's history of the American Bible Society, gave abundant evidence of his large information on the subject of the circulation and translation of the Scriptures.

In 1850, Mr. Livermore wrote a paper for the *North American Review*, on "Public Libraries," being a review of some of the reports of the British Parliament on this subject. In this he showed his thorough acquaintance with the condition of libraries, both in this country and in Europe. A curious piece of literary history is connected with this paper. A few months after it was published, a volume of Chambers's "Papers for the People" was issued in Edinburgh, containing an article on "Public Libraries," which was made up of Mr. Livermore's article; another from the *North American Review*, I think written by George W. Greene, Esq.; and, a third from some other source, and no acknowledgment whatever made by the Edinburgh publisher.

In 1850, Harvard College acknowledged Mr. Livermore's claims to scholarship, by conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts. I remember in a note I had from him at the time, he pleasantly said he thought the degree of "D.D." would have been more appropriate.

But Mr. Livermore's claims to be a member of this Historical Society were always made good. He had a love for our early history, and had made a respectable collection of books on this subject; and his library now contains them. He at one time contemplated writing the history of his native town, Cambridge, but relinquished it on learning that our associate, Mr. Paige, was engaged on that work.

You have referred, sir, to Mr. Livermore's agency or intervention, in securing to us this

noble library. Mr. Livermore always disclaimed having suggested to Mr. Dowse such a disposition of his library. Perhaps he would have hesitated to take the responsibility, under the circumstances, of directing Mr. Dowse's mind in the matter. Mr. Dowse had had many plans concerning the disposition of his library, but could fix on nothing. I once thought (perhaps I was mistaken) that there was danger his books would come to the hammer. There will be no impropriety, I think, in my stating here now, that Mr. Dowse once offered to present his library to Mr. Livermore. Mr. Livermore, of course, would not have accepted it. He was not the person to have thus taken advantage of the confidential relation between himself and Mr. Dowse. To some persons of less honor or delicacy, it might have been a temptation. I will relate some of the circumstances which led Mr. Dowse to select the Historical Society to be the recipient of his bounty.

In the latter part of June, 1856, the Historical Society, by invitation of Mr. Livermore, held a special meeting at his house. It was in the season of strawberries, and gentlemen who were present on that occasion, will remember the bountiful supply of that fruit which our host had provided for his guests. We called it a "strawberry festival." The next day, Mr. Livermore (as he was in the habit of doing almost daily) called on Mr. Dowse, who was at that time quite feeble, and gave him some account of the meeting at his house the evening before—telling him who were present, &c.; at the same time taking him a dish of the strawberries. Mr. Dowse was much interested in the account of the meeting of the Historical Society, and he began to make further inquiries respecting it. He had some general knowledge of its character and position, and was, of course, personally acquainted with many of its members. He probably saw that it was as likely to be a permanent institution as any of the literary bodies among us. Soon after, Mr. Dowse asked Mr. Livermore if he thought the Historical Society would accept his library. He received encouragement that they would. He wished to see a plan of their building and the rooms they occupied; and after having fully decided to offer his library to the acceptance of the Society, Mr. Livermore conferred with the President, and the matter was soon consummated. On the third of August, a special meeting of the Society was called for congratulation and acknowledgment. The obligation of this Society to Mr. Livermore for the liberal endowment made by him as trustee under Mr. Dowse's will, has also been duly acknowledged by the President.

But, sir, I must draw these desultory remarks to a close. I can hardly realize that we shall never again see our friend in his seat at our

monthly meetings. I dare not attempt to express my sense of our great loss. His was a noble nature. I sometimes felt that there was a depth to it I could not fathom, and a height I could not reach. I never saw one who desired more to bring every act of his life to the touchstone of conscience. The events of the last four years brought out some traits of his character into bold relief. He threw himself into the cause of the Union with the greatest energy and zeal. If the occasion had called for it, and his strength had permitted, he would not have hesitated to shoulder his musket and to go through the battles of the Wilderness. His "Historical Research" was prepared, I know, under the highest sense of duty.

The events that came so thickly upon us about the time of the breaking up of the rebellion—at one time so joyous and then so sad, sounding the very depths of our natures—were almost too much for the delicate organization of our friend.

I saw Mr. Livermore during his last illness; the last time a few weeks before he died. His mind was in a delightful frame. I could not but feel as I left his room, that it was indeed "the chamber where the good man meets his fate." He passed quietly away. A good Providence granted to him the blessing of an easy death.

Remarks were also made by the Hon. Geo. S. Hilliard, the Rev. Dr. Peabody, the Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles Folsom, Esq., Dr. O. W. Holmes, the Rev. R. C. Waterston, the Hon. Richard Frothingham, and the Rev. E. E. Hale, who paid special tributes—many of them eloquent and feeling—to the memory of their late valued friend and associate.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Mr. Deane was appointed to write the customary memoir for the Proceedings of the Society.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. *Boston, Sept. 6, 1865.*—Report on a Poetic Epistle to George Washington, read by Wm. R. Deane at the meeting of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Sept. 6th, 1865.

The committee chosen at the last meeting of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, to examine the manuscript entitled "A Poetical Epistle to George W——n, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, from a native of the Province of Maryland," submit the following report:

At a meeting of the Society several years since, Mr. Pulsifer read extracts from this manuscript. He had then just received it from England, and he did not know who was the author, and was unaware whether it had ever been published. The date was July 10th, 1778.

An account of that meeting and an extract of a few lines from the manuscript, were published in the *Historical Magazine*, edited by a member of our society, which led to a communication from Col. Aspinwall, the recently returned Consul at London, in which he stated that he had a copy in his possession, printed in London in 1780, with a frontispiece engraving of what he supposed might be the earliest portrait of Washington. This copy was ostensibly a reprint of an original edition published at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1779.

The following are the first fourteen lines of the manuscript :

"While many a servile muse her succour lends
To flatter Tyrants, or a Tyrant's friends,
While thousands slaughtered at ambition's shrine
Are made a plea to court the tuneful nine;
Whilst Whitehead lifts his hero to the skies,
Foretells his conquests twice a year and lies,
Dams half starved rebels to eternal shame;
Or paints them trembling at Britannia's name;
Permit an humble Bard, Great Chief, to raise
One truth erected trophy to thy praise.
No object flattery shall these numbers seek
To raise a blush on virtue's modest cheek,
Rehearse no merit, no illustrious deed,
But foes must own, and Washington may read."

The manuscript has a reference mark against the name Whitehead in the fifth line, and the following explanatory foot-note :

"*Poet Laureat to his Britannic Majesty, and obliged from his office to discover in his Royal Patron matter of praise twice in the year.*"

In the Annapolis edition and the reprints, the foot-note is omitted and the fifth and sixth lines read thus :

"Whilst laureats lift their heroes to the sky
Foretell their conquests twice a year and lie."

This omission of the name of Whitehead and the note, and the substitution of the word "laureate" in the place of his name, in the printed copy, was without doubt by the author when it first went to press. Whitehead was then living, and however true that to lie semi-annually in praise of the king was then required of the Laureate, this sharp truth was made impersonal by the omission of his name in the printed epistle. The character of the present most excellent Queen does away with any such exigency, and the present talented Poet Laureate need not humble himself in false adoration before her Majesty, for he finds in her virtues a fire to light the offerings of his genius as he lays them upon his altar of praise.

This manuscript contains one hundred and ninety-three lines; the printed editions have two hundred and nine; the same sentiments be-

ing remodelled at greater length in several instances. There was, according to Watt, another English edition of this poem in 1796.

Col. Aspinwall's communication called forth another in the same magazine, soon after, by the Rev. W. S. Perry, then of Watertown, Mass., now of Litchfield, Conn., in which the name of the author of this poetic epistle is given—Rev. Charles Henry Wharton, D.D., who was, at the writing of this epistle, chaplain to the Roman Catholics in Worcester, England. He was, as the poem indicates, a native of Maryland. He afterwards became an Episcopalian, and was for thirty-five years rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., where he died July 23, 1833, aged 86 years. Mr. Perry states that a letter to Dr. Wharton, dated Nov. 2, 1778, by a fellow-countryman in the confidence and employment of the British government, mentions two criticisms on the piece, one of which was by Sir William Jones. This fact seems to confirm the statement of Bishop Doane, in a brief memoir of Dr. Wharton, prefixed to the volume of his Remains, that an edition of this poem was published in 1778, by J. Bradford in Philadelphia, though it is possible that the criticisms may have been on a manuscript copy.

In another communication a few months after the above (*Hist. Mag.* Nov., 1857) Mr. Perry says there is still a different edition (1782) in the library of Harvard College, London printed; Springfield (Massachusetts), reprinted by Babcock and Haswell.

It seems that Dr. Wharton being anxious to aid in some way the hundreds of American prisoners then suffering confinement in the gaols of England, published this poem originally for their benefit. Fifteen thousand copies were sold in London in about three weeks, at 2s. 6d. sterling each, and the money was divided to the benefit of the prisoners.

It seems, therefore, that there have been printed at least five, if not more, editions of this Poetic Epistle to Gen. Washington, viz.: 1778, 1779, 1780, 1782, 1796, and 1865. This last edition is a reprint of the London (1780) from the Annapolis (1779) edition. It is printed by Mr. Munsell, at Albany, for Francis S. Hoffman, Esq., of New York, only seventy-five copies being printed, twenty-five of which are on large paper. This edition may be found at J. K. Wiggin's, in School street; who also has the edition (1780) mentioned by Mr. Aspinwall, with a frontispiece engraving of Washington.

The poem has much merit. The sketch here given demonstrates the usefulness of such a society as ours, where papers may be read and information elicited; and the value of such publications as the *New England Historical and*

Genealogical Register, and the *Historical Magazine*, as vehicles of information and for the settlement of historical queries, and the dissemination of curious and important historical facts. The particular point on which the committee have to decide and report is, whether the manuscript here exhibited is in the handwriting or autograph of Rev. Dr. Wharton, whose authorship of the poem has been established.

We have examined and compared the manuscript minutely with some private manuscript letters of Dr. Wharton's, kindly forwarded to Mr. Pulsifer by Rev. W. S. Perry for this purpose, and have come to the unquestionable conclusion that this manuscript, from which Mr. Pulsifer first read to the New England Historical-Genealogical Society, is in the handwriting of Rev. Dr. Wharton.

Notes on Books.

An Authentic and Comprehensive History of Buffalo: with some Account of its early Inhabitants, both Savage and Civilized, comprising Historic Notices of the Six Nations of Iroquois Indians; including a Sketch of the Life of Sir William Johnson, and of the prominent White Men long Resident among the Senecas. Arranged in Chronological Order, in 2 vols. By William Ketchum. Vol. II. Buffalo: Rockwell, Baker and Hill. 1865.

We have already noticed the first volume of this contribution to the history of Western New York. The present volume, bringing the history of Buffalo to the destruction of the city by the English, in 1824, completes Mr. Ketchum's work. Exterioy it is called Buffalo and the Senecas, and to the Senecas much of it is given. This volume comes more, however, in the general sphere of local history, and attests the research and accuracy of the writer. He begins with the Senecas during the Revolution, and traces their history down to the days of the Holland purchase. This, and a discussion as to the name of Buffalo, with notices of early travellers, brings us to the first white settlers. The beginnings of the important city are then given; its pioneers, in many cases, drawn from life; their careers, their labors, their characters given. The volume closes with the operations during the war with England, and a most valuable appendix of illustrative documents.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "It will be a comparatively easy task to continue the history of Buffalo down from the point where Mr. Ketchum closes. When it is considered that all the records, both public and private, that existed

here were destroyed at the burning of Buffalo by the British, in January, 1814, it will be perceived that it was no easy task to supply the facts necessary to elucidate the history of the period before the war. The mass of matter published in the appendix, much of it now for the first time given to the world, is evidence that it has not been withheld for future use by the author, though we have already heard wishes expressed that he would extend the work to another volume. A copy of the original survey of the city, or 'village of New Amsterdam,' beautifully engraved by Messrs. E. R. Jewett & Co., will be found in the second volume, together with the name of the original purchaser of every lot. It will surprise the owners of some of the most valuable lots in the city to see the figure at which they were originally purchased of the Holland Land Company."

History of Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts; including Lynnfield, Saugus, Swampscot, and Nahant. By Alonzo Lewis and James R. Newhall. Boston: John L. Shorey, 1865. 8vo. 620 pp.

THE history of Mr. Lewis enjoyed considerable fame, deserved by the spirit of research of the author, but more perhaps by his eccentricity. Its merit induced Mr. Newhall to adhere to it rather than write a new work; but while preserving the labors of his predecessor, he has made it a very complete and satisfactory local history. A local paper more competent than we are to judge of its merit in some points, says: "James R. Newhall has brought to the work great research, care, and attention, following out the plan of the original author, and giving a truthful and appreciative memorial of Mr. Lewis, which adds very much to the value of the work. So full and complete has he made the book that it appears to be a new and finished work. Not only are the events faithfully narrated, but it is filled with biographical notices of individuals who have rendered Lynn famous. These comprise individuals remarkable for position, character, intellect, and eccentricity, and they are able and faithfully drawn. Although a local history, it contains much that is of general interest, and is full of entertainment, and we may say of instruction, for the general reader."

A great manufacturing town, a place of industry and activity, its history differs from that of a quiet interior town, and is more difficult to treat. The isolated individualism of large cities renders it very hard to treat their history with any comprehensive grasp or unity of design. Mr. Newhall has, however, succeeded admirably in his manner of treating the subject, and offers a most attrac-

tive volume to all at all interested in our local history. The scattered sons of Lynn, who are to be found on every shore, will of course grasp with avidity this creditable history of their native place.

Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Vol. VII. Containing 1. Records of the N. H. Committee of Safety; 2. History of the town of Chester, N. H.; 3. The Valley of the Merrimack; 4. Changes in the Merrimack river. Edited by Nathaniel Bouton, Corresponding Secretary of the N. H. Historical Society. Concord: G. P. Lyon, 1863.

THE Records of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety are well preserved. The Committee was in fact the Executive Government of New Hampshire from January, 1776, to the close of May, 1784, the period of the temporary constitution. The new constitution, which went into effect in June, 1784, gave a more normal condition. As given in this volume, the Records are preceded by a general index of matters, and also by a complete index of names, making it all that is needed for reference. The facts relating to the early History of Chester from 1720 to 1774, are by the late Charles Bell. The Valley of the Merrimack is an address delivered before the Society by Joseph B. Walker, Esq., and highly interesting; and the Report on the Alterations in the Channel, read before the Society, is one of those papers which we need greatly. The changes in rivers, especially at the mouth and in the coast line, often embarrass not only students but courts of law, and a true historical scrutiny is not always brought to the solution of the difficulties arising.

Lettre de Christophe Colomb sur la Découverte du Nouveau Monde. Publiée d'après la rariissime version Latine conservée à la Bibliothèque impériale traduite en Français commentée et enrichie de notes puisées aux sources originales, par Lucien de Rosny, Vice-Président du Comité d'Archéologie Américaine de France, Ancien Correspondant du Ministre de l'Instruction publique pour les travaux historiques. Paris. Jules Gay, 1865.

THIS work, of which only 125 copies are printed, with all its parade, is pitiable. After the volume by Mr. Major, and the elaborate bibliography of Columbus in the Scyllacius issued by a gentleman of New York, we should expect something superior from Paris. This gives us the text of the Paris edition, "In Campo Gaillardi," and that is about all. The translation does not strike us as very happy. The very title has an error. De insulis Indie super Gangem nuper inventis, is

not Islands of India recently found beyond the Ganges, but "recently discovered islands in India beyond the Ganges;" this latter being a distinctive geographical term.

With this remark on the translation of the title, we give the last note as a specimen of the profound learning of the translator: "The indigenes are what they were, and in spite of the religious persecutions which they have undergone, they have little more than changed the name of their religion, at least in the United States. See H. Schoolcraft"!!!

The Order Book of Capt. Leonard Bleeker, Major of Brigade in the early Part of the Expedition under General James Clinton, against the Indian Settlement of Western New York, in the Campaign of 1779. New York: Joseph Sabin, 1865. Munsell's 4to., 138 pp.

THE expedition of General Sullivan against the western cantons of the Iroquois has much to recommend it for a monograph like that of Sargent on Braddock. The column under Clinton cooperated with that of Sullivan. The Order Book here given by Mr. Sabin, with notes from the competent hand of Dr. F. B. Hough, gives us what History most needs, the exact march, and exact dates of the march of Clinton's column cutting the old Continental road through the forest, and flooding the Susquehanna to bear their boats down to Sullivan. Dr. Hough's notes are chiefly biographical, but he has added in his annotations a number of unpublished illustrative letters, which give the work high value.

Proceedings in connection with the Celebration at New Bedford, September 14, 1864, of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Dartmouth. New Bedford. 1865. 8vo., 129 pp.

THIS volume is rich in historical matter. Not fearful of appalling us with the past, it gives in limine an extract from the *Plymouth Colony Record*, 1664, June 8. The Proceedings took place Sept. 14, 1864, and embraced exercises at the church, in which, after a hymn by James B. Congdon, Esq., and a prayer, George Howland, Jun., Mayor of New Bedford, delivered an address. Other proceedings, embracing a poem by Mr. Congdon, followed, and the procession moved to the City Hall, where a collation was spread. Here remarks were made by Gov. Clifford, Mr. Fessenden, and others. Among other matters of interest, Mr. Congdon exhibited photographs of the earliest records of the town. The memorial volume contains a copy of these early entries, with the address and poem in full, and much matter of great historical interest.

The Light Appearing More and More towards the Perfect Day; or, A farther Discovery of the present state of the Indians in New England, concerning the progresse of the Gospel amongst them. Manifested by Letters from such as preach to them there. Published by Henry Whitfield, late Pastor to the Church of Christ at Gifford in New England, who came late thence. [Motto.] London, printed by T. R. & E. M. for John Bartlet, and are to be sold at the Gilt Cup, near St. Austins gate in Pauls Church-yard, 1661. Joseph Sabin. 1865. Large paper, \$5.00. Small paper, \$2.50.

Strength out of Weakness; or, a Glorious Manifestation of the further Progresse of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New-England, held forth in sundry Letters from divers Ministers and others to the Corporation established by Parliament for promoting the Gospel among the Heathen in New England, and to particular Members thereof since the late Treatise to that effect, formerly set forth by Mr. Henry Whitfield, late Pastor of Gifford in New England. Published by the aforesaid Corporation. [Motto.] London, printed by M. Simmons for John Blague and Samuel Howes, and are to be sold at their Shop in Popes Head Alley, 1652. Joseph Sabin, 1865. Large Paper, \$5.00. Small Paper, \$2.50.

A Further Account of the Progresse of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New-England, and of the means used effectually to advance the same. Set forth in certaine Letters sent from thence declaring a purpose of Printing the Scriptures in the Indian Tongue, into which they are already translated. With which Letters are likewise sent an Epitome of some Exhortations delivered by the Indians at a Fast, as Testimonies of their obedience to the Gospell. As also some helps directing to the Indians how to improve naturall reason into the knowledge of the true God. London, printed by M. Simmons, for the Corporation of New-England, 1659.

Further Queries upon the Present State of the New English Affairs. s. l. et a.

MR. SABIN has given here a series of New England tracts, accessible hitherto only to the few. They are printed in Munsell's style of quartos, and are inedited, using the word in the English sense of not edited. They are simple reprints, and each tract is not swelled to a volume. His series, excepting the Maryland Relation, already noticed, is confined entirely to New England, and will comprise the rarest of the tracts relating to that section.

Miscellany.

Mr. J. B. CONGDON is engaged on a careful examination of the records of the old town of Dartmouth, which, when incorporated in 1664, covered the territory of the city of New Bedford, and the towns of Westport, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet.

A VOLUME of family history has appeared entitled "Memorial of the Family of Thomas Burgess, who settled in Sandwich (Mass.) in 1637." It embraces notices of 4065 descendants of Thomas, the Pilgrim.

THE POPHAM COLONY of 1607, at the mouth of the Kennebec, was commemorated on the anniversary day, August 19th, on the grounds of the United States belonging to the Fort that bears the name of the worthy pioneer in the first chartered occupation of New England under English rule. The Hon. B. C. Bailey, of Bath, called the assemblage together; and at his instance the Hon. C. J. Gilman, of Brunswick, was chosen President of the day.

Mr. Gilman gave a clear and impressive narrative of the early explorations on the shores of our North-eastern Bay preparatory to the occupation by Popham under the charter of 1606. He showed that this commemoration had no rivalry with Plymouth Rock, nor controversy as to the relative claims of Episcopacy or Puritanism; but was what it should be, the maintenance of the memory of a leading historic fact to be regarded as one step in the grand march of civilization.

He introduced the Hon. J. W. Patterson, M.C., of Dartmouth College, as the orator for this commemoration, who gave a beautiful sketch of the approach and landing of the colony, and then entered on the selected theme:—"The Responsibility of the Founders of Republics." The address, by its richness of language, historic citations, and classical allusions, with the added charm of finished elocution, secured the fixed attention of the large audience through the hour and a quarter, whose deep interest was manifested in the desire to hear the conditions under which our nationality is to be preserved. The day was beautiful. Thousands of people by steamboats, barges, sail boats, and carriages, came to its enjoyments, and were satisfied. The celebration was a complete success.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.]

NOVEMBER, 1865.

[No. 11.]

General Department.

ORDINATION OF THE FIRST CLERGYMAN IN THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA.

In the spring of 1678 there arrived at New York Petrus Tesschenmaecker, a young theological student from Utrecht, who had lost his testimonials and other papers among the savages at Guiana, which he had just visited. Tesschenmaecker's gifts in preaching were so great, however, that he was allowed to perform Divine service in several of the Dutch churches, especially in the one at Esopus, where he officiated with great acceptance until the arrival from Holland of Domine Laurentius Van Gaasbeeck, in September, 1678. He then went to the Delaware River, and the Dutch congregation at Newcastle were so much pleased with him that they called him to be their minister. But the difficulty was that Tesschenmaecker had not been ordained. The delegates from the Newcastle church, accordingly, requested the Dutch clergymen in New York and its neighborhood to meet as a Classis, and remove the difficulty by ordaining the candidate. This the ministers felt unable to do on their own responsibility.

Sir Edmund Andros, the governor of New York, however, having taken a great interest in the matter, relieved them from embarrassment by issuing the following official direction :

"SIR EDMUND ANDROS, *Knight, &c., &c.*

"Upon application from Newcastle in Delaware, that (being destitute,) Mr. Peter

Tesschenmaecker may be admitted to be their minister; By virtue of His Majesty's Letters Patents and authorities derived unto mee, I do hereby desire and authorize you to examine the said Mr. Tesschenmaecker, and if you shall find him fitly qualified that then you Ordain him into the ministry of the Protestant Reformed Church, to preach God's word and administer his Holy Sacraments, and give him Testimonials thereof, as is usual.—Given under my hand and Seale of the Province, in New Yorke, the thirtieth day of September, in the 31st year of His Majesty's Reigne, Annoque Domini 1679.

"E. ANDROS, [L.S.]

"To Mr. Gulielmus van Nieuwenhuysen, Minister or Pastor of this City, or any three or more of the Ministers or Pastors within this Government."

Accordingly, Domine Schaats, of Albany, Domine Van Zuuren, of Long Island, and Domine Van Gaasbeeck, of Esopus, met with Domine Van Nieuwenhuysen at New York, and formed themselves into a Classis, composed of all the Dutch ministers within the Province, with members of their Consistories. The following is a translation of the original record of this FIRST DUTCH CLASSIS EVER HELD IN NORTH AMERICA :

"*Copy of the Acts done in our Meeting at New York, the 9th of October, 1679, in the matter of Domine Petrus Tesschenmaecker.*

"On this day, the 9th of October, 1679, was handed in a call of a minister for the congregation of the South [Delaware]

River, which calling has fallen on the person of Domine Petrus Tesschenmaecker, a candidate for the sacred ministry.

"But considering that this matter is without example in this Government, the Low Dutch ministers who are here, on the request of the honorable Knight Governor Edmund Andros, and on the exhibition of the *testimonia examinis preparatorii* of the aforesaid Domine Petrus Tesschenmaecker (written by the Dutch and English Consistories at the Hague), have been content (considering likewise the distress of the above-named respective congregation) to confirm and consecrate this candidate to the office of the ministry there.

"And because, before all, it is necessary that an Overseer [*opziender*] should be proved, so, the Reverend Assembly, consisting of the Low Dutch clergymen of this Government, together with other ecclesiastical persons, approved, as good, the aforesaid attestation *examinis preparatorii*, without special opposition; and it was resolved to proceed to the '*promotie*' itself.

"Thereupon Domine Tesschenmaecker being summoned within, was acquainted with this approbation of the Reverend Assembly, and was further asked whether he accepted this calling, to serve in the same according to the ecclesiastical orders of the Reverend Synod of Dordrecht, and other special instructions, and would yet promise conformity to the said orders. The answer was 'Yes;'—undertaking and binding himself to observe the same.

"This being done, Domine Tesschenmaecker was first heard in his '*propositie*,' upon the text Matt. 5: 20, the treatment of which gave the Reverend Assembly sufficient satisfaction.

"Thereupon the Reverend Assembly addressed itself to the examination, having appointed as examiner Domine Wilhelmus Van Nieuwenhuysen, minister of the Holy Gospel in the metropolis of the Government of New York.

"The examination being sustained, the Reverend Assembly was likewise contented with the answers of Domine Tesschenmaecker; so that finally, the confirmation

according to our Church order and formulary, followed hereupon, in the name of the Lord. [Signed,]

"CASPARUS VAN ZUUREN,

"Minister on Long Island,

"*Conventus, pro tempore, Scriba.*"

These interesting documents were sent to the Classis of Amsterdam in a joint letter signed by the four Dutch clergymen in New York. In that letter they rely on Gov. Andros's authorization as the justification of their action, which they declared was "in all respects conformable to the praiseworthy usage and orders of the churches in the Fatherland (to the upholding of which we have also obliged him by promises and the giving of hands, as we ourselves were obliged thereto by your Reverences), there having yet further come to us excellent testimonials of the deportment and preaching of Domine Tesschenmaecker, signed by the Consistories of the Low Dutch and English congregations in the Hague; and he himself (*examinandus candidatus*) exhibiting very good and proper gifts, as well in his *propositie* as in his answers, to the complete satisfaction of all the members of our Assembly."

The Classis of Amsterdam afterwards approved of this action and of the settlement of Domine Tesschenmaecker at the Delaware, where, however, he remained but a short time. In the winter of 1682 he preached on Staten Island, and in 1684 he was called to the church in Schenectady, where he continued to labor until this first minister ever ordained in New York was murdered on the night of the 8th of February, 1690, by the French and Indian expedition sent out by Governor Frontenac of Canada.

REMEMBER BAKER.

BY REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

WHILE we pay all due honor to the Allens, Warner, Chittenden, and the other worthies, who by their skill in council or

their bravery in battle, were prominently instrumental in establishing Vermont as a State, it would be unjust to forget those who acted well their parts in narrower limits or in subordinate positions. The most active statesman would be foiled in all his plans if the execution of them were intrusted to incompetent or faithless agents; and the most consummate commander-in-chief would win no battles, did not every officer, from general of division to orderly sergeant, perform with ability and fidelity the part assigned him. Nor would our fathers have maintained their cause against their numerous and powerful adversaries had not the heroic leader of the people had many heroic followers. To commemorate, as well as the extant materials will allow, one of those followers, and by no means the least worthy of them, is the object of this paper.*

Remember Baker was born in the ancient town of Woodbury, Ct., in June, 1737. He was the second child and only son of Remember Baker (b. February 22, 1712), and the grandson of John Baker (b. December 24, 1681). His mother was Tamar Warner (b. February 26, 1718), daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Warner, of Woodbury. His mother's brother Benjamin was the father of Seth Warner, and his father's sister Mary was the mother of Ethan Allen. Baker was thus cousin to both Warner and Allen, though they two were not at all related to each other. While he was quite young, his father was accidentally shot by a hunter, and he was left in orphanage and poverty. He was apprenticed to a millwright, under whose care he formed habits of industry and self-reliance; which, with his native energy, stood him in good stead all the way through life. His education was the ordinary education of the children of the poor at that period, and only qualified him to read, write, and cipher.

In 1756 or 1757, when not yet twenty years old, he enlisted as a soldier, and went on an expedition into Canada, during the French and Indian war. He was in the

skirmish near Ticonderoga in which Lord Howe was killed, and in the unsuccessful attack on the French lines which followed, and he remained in the service till 1759, in the meantime distinguishing himself so much by his bravery that he received some promotion. He married, April 3, 1760, Desire Hurlburt (b. May 20, 1743), daughter of Consider and Patience Hurlburt. In 1763 he went to Vermont, then known as the New Hampshire Grants, where he procured employment as an explorer and surveyor of wild lands, and found recreation and profit in hunting the game which abounded. By this means he became acquainted with the most desirable tracts for cultivation and sites for mills, and was prepared to take up his residence the next year in Arlington, one of the infant settlements in Bennington county.

By vote of the proprietors of that township a bounty of fifty acres of land had been offered to any one who would build a grist-mill in the town prior to November 1, 1765. Baker accepted the offer and built a grist-mill and saw-mill on land now within the limits of the village of East Arlington. These being the first mills north of Bennington, gave considerable celebrity to the place, and were an inducement to many settlers to locate in the vicinity. At the organization of the town (about 1768), he was elected town clerk.

He was among the early and active resistants to the attempts of New York officials to exercise jurisdiction over the New Hampshire Grants. When armed resistance was resolved upon, he joined the "military association" of which Ethan Allen was Colonel, and in that he was made a Captain. In company with Ethan Allen and Seth Warner he had the distinction of being outlawed by a proclamation of Gov. Tryon, and of having a reward of sixty pounds offered to any person who would deliver him, either alive or dead, to the New York authorities. Inspired by the desire of obtaining this reward, or a portion of it, one Bliss Willoughby communicated to John Munroe, a notorious Yorker, such information regarding the residence and habits of Baker as enabled

* Read before the Vermont Historical Society at a special meeting.

Munroe to attempt his seizure and abduction. Munroe lived near Arlington, and had a commission as Justice of the Peace under authority of New York.

About daybreak on the morning of the 21st (or 22d) of January, 1772, Munroe, accompanied by Benjamin Stevens, a constable, and ten or twelve others, surrounded Baker's house and assaulted the door, summoning him to surrender and threatening to burn the house and all that was in it. Mrs. Baker bravely defended the door with an axe, till one of the assailants, Edward McDonald by name, wounded her in the right arm with a sword, so severely as to cripple the arm for life. Baker in the meantime had stationed himself in the chamber with his gun, determined to sell his life or liberty as dearly as possible. But finding the assailants so numerous, and fearing that resistance might occasion greater violence to his wife and children, he attempted to escape by bursting a board off the end of the house and leaping to the ground. He was immediately seized by the constable's dog, which so hindered him that he soon fell into the hands of his pursuers. The same man who had wounded his wife made several blows at him with the sword, by one of which one of his thumbs was nearly cut off and his wrist so badly injured as to be quite disabled.

In this condition, wounded, bleeding, and nearly naked, he was bound fast and forced into a sleigh, being silenced with the threat of immediate death if he should attempt to give the alarm. Two of his neighbors, however, Caleb Henderson and John Whiston, had been aroused, and had armed themselves for the purpose of rescuing him. But they were overpowered, and Whiston was taken prisoner, while Henderson escaped and hastened to Bennington to give the alarm. By noon a party of resolute men* were mounted and in hot pursuit of

the kidnappers. Messengers were also sent northwardly as far as Pittsford, to request the inhabitants to arm and hasten to the rescue. The pursuers took a different road from the captors, hoping to intercept them at the Troy ferry, and with such speed did they go that they reached the ferry at three o'clock, having travelled thirty miles in three hours, over very bad roads.

Baker and his captors had not arrived, and the party went out several miles to meet them. He had been carried sixteen or seventeen miles before his wounds were dressed, and had well-nigh perished with cold and the loss of blood. When the rescuing party approached, he revived, and with his uninjured hand did what he could to hinder the progress of his captors. But their courage failed them when they found themselves confronted by a body of the Green Mountain Boys, and, with the exception of Munroe and the constable, they all sought safety each for himself. Munroe attempted now to accomplish by intimidation what he could not do by force, and threatened the vengeance of New York upon any who should impede its officers in the execution of their duty. He was himself taken into custody and carried back, to prevent him from rallying his force or raising another. Baker's wounds were now well cared for, and he was mounted on a horse with a man to support him; but he was too weak to ride in that way, and it was found necessary to put him on a bed in a sleigh, and thus carry him slowly homeward. The party arrived at Lieut. Breckenridge's in Bennington, about two o'clock on the following morning, to the great joy of all the people.

Baker at length rented his mills in Arlington, and went northwardly. He explored what is now Chittenden county, and bought large tracts of land on Onion river, including the lower falls, where he made preparations to build mills. But the con-

* Munroe, in his report to the Governor of New York, gives the names of Baker's rescuers as follows: Joseph Bradley, Lemuel Bradley, Jesse Sawyer, Isaac Vernernum, Abel Castle, Jr., Curtis Hawley, Eliza Sherman, Philo Hurlburt, Abijah Hurd, Ebenezer Wallis, John Whiston, Austin Seela, Justice Sherwood, Caleb Henderson.—*Documentary History of N. Y.*, Vol. IV.

Another list is given by another authority as follows: Isaac Clark, Joseph Safford, Wait Hopkins, David Safford, Timothy Abbott, Stephen Hopkins, Elnathan Hubbell, Samuel Tubbs, Ezekiel Brewster, Nathaniel Holmea.—*Rural Magazine*, August, 1795.

tinued troubles with New York, and the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, put an end to all his peaceful pursuits and purposes. Soon after "the Westminster massacre," March 13, 1775, he spent about twelve days in Cumberland county, assisting in the pacification of the people. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War he was among the first to volunteer. He accompanied Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, was in several other important movements, and acquitted himself with skill and bravery.

He also took part in Montgomery's expedition against St. John's, and in that expedition lost his life. He was detached with a party of men to go in advance and reconnoitre the enemy's position. When he had arrived within a few miles of St. John's, he secreted the boat with which he had approached, and marched some distance down the river Sorel. In his absence a party of hostile Indians found the boat and took possession of it. Upon his return he demanded the restoration of it, and on their refusal, drew up his gun to fire upon them. His gun missed fire, and an Indian instantly shot him through the head. His companions fled, leaving the body in possession of the Indians, who cut off the head and put it on a pole. The remains were afterwards redeemed and decently buried. Thus died Remember Baker, in the very prime and vigor of his manhood. Had his life been spared, his coolness in council and his bravery in the field would doubtless have secured to him a place on the records of fame side by side with Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, and the other worthies who achieved the independence of Vermont.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF
HIS SERVICES IN AMERICA—
1779-1781.

MEMOIRS OF LT.-GENERAL SAMUEL GRAHAM.

THE CASE OF CAPT. ASGILL.

ON Tuesday morning, the 27th, the hawkers were selling in the streets, an account of the action of the 12th April,

wherein the Count de Grasse had been made prisoner in the "Ville de Paris." I got a copy and gave it to Major Gordon, who said that the news was too good not to be made use of. About eleven o'clock on Tuesday, 27th, Captain Asgill and Major Gordon left Lancaster, escorted by the officer and party of dragoons. The brigadier also accompanied them for several miles, and at parting gave strict orders to the party to obey such orders as Major Gordon should give them. They arrived at Philadelphia (seventy miles) in a few days, and the Major lost not a moment in finding the French Ambassador, urging him in strong terms to interfere, now that the Count de Grasse was in our power, but without effect. He also found out some members of Congress, and applied to them; in short, he tried every possible means which he could think of or devise. On going out he left Capt. Asgill in a hotel, and gave strict orders to a sentinel over him (one of the dragoons) not to allow any person to enter the room in which he was confined. The Major had just returned, disconsolate and without hope, and entered an adjoining room to compose himself, when he heard the footsteps of some person as if approaching the prisoner's room. Rushing out, he encountered a solemn-looking man in black in the passage, and sharply demanding what he wanted, received for a reply: "I am the chaplain to the Congress of the United States, and have come to give a word of advice to the young man who is about to suffer for one of our good friends." "You have no right to come here, sir," said the Major, "be you who you may;" and seeing him to the door, reproached the sentinel on duty, who said in his defence that he durst not deny admission to the chaplain of Congress. It is supposed that several persons in power at Philadelphia did interest themselves in favor of Captain Asgill; whether through the instigation of Major Gordon or not, is uncertain; but an order was given for his being sent to Chatham, in New Jersey, and placed in charge of Colonel Elias Dayton, of the 2d New Jersey troops. The following letter

to the Colonel, dated Headquarters, 4th June, 1782, has been published :

“SIR—I am just informed by the Secretary at War that Captain Asgill, of the British Guards, who is destined to be the unhappy victim to atone for the death of Captain Huddy, has arrived at Philadelphia, and would set out for the Jersey line, the place assigned for his execution. He will probably arrive as soon as this will reach you, and will be attended by Captain Ludlow, his friend, who he wishes to be permitted to go into New York with an address to Sir Guy Carleton in his behalf. You will therefore give permission to Captain Ludlow to go by the way of Dobb's Ferry to New York with such representations as Captain Asgill may please to make to Sir Guy Carleton : at the same time I would wish to intimate to the gentleman, that though I am deeply afflicted by the unhappy fate to which Captain Asgill is subjected, yet that it will be to no purpose to make any representation to Sir Guy Carleton which may serve to bring on a discussion of the present point of retaliation ; that, on the stage to which the matter has been suffered to run, all argumentation on the subject is precluded on my part. My resolutions have been founded on so mature deliberation, that they must remain unalterably fixed. You may also inform the gentleman, that while my duty calls upon me to make this decisive determination, humanity dictates a tear for the unfortunate offering, and inclines me to say that I devoutly wish his life may be spared. This happy event may be attained, but it must be effected by the British Commander-in-chief ; he knows that this alternative only can avert the dire extremity from the innocent, and that in this way alone the wrongs of the murdered Captain Huddy will be but appeased. In the meantime, while this is doing, I must beg that you will be pleased to treat Captain Asgill with every tenderness, and association, and politeness consistent with his present situation, which his rank, fortune, and connections, together with his private state, demand.

“(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.”

The following is another letter to Colonel Dayton, dated

“HEADQUARTERS, 11th June, 1782.

“SIR—You will inform me, as early as possible, what is the present situation of Captain Asgill, the prisoner destined for retaliation, and what prospect he has of relief from his application to Sir Guy Carleton, which I am informed he has made through his friend, Capt. Ludlow. I have heard nothing yet from New York in consequence of his application. His fate will be suspended until I can hear of the decision of Sir Guy, but I am impatient lest this should be unwarrantably delayed. The enemy ought to have learned before this that my resolution cannot be trifled with.

“(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.”

The following are other letters from General Washington to Colonel Dayton, but without dates :—

“SIR—I am informed that Captain Asgill is at Chatham, without a guard, and under no restraint. This, if true, is certainly wrong ; I wish to have the young gentleman treated with all possible tenderness, consistent with his present situation ; but, until his fate is determined, he must be considered as a close prisoner, and be kept in the greatest security. I request, therefore, that he may be sent immediately to the Jersey line, where he is to be kept close prisoner in perfect security till further orders.

“(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.”

“SIR—I have received your two letters of the 17th and 18th inst. The only object I had in view in ordering Captain Asgill to be confined to the huts was the perfect security of the prisoner ; this must be attended to ; but I am very willing, indeed wish, that every indulgence be granted him that is not inconsistent with that. When I ordered on an officer for retaliation, I mentioned my willingness that he should make every application to the British Commander-in-chief, in whose power alone it is to avert the destiny ; but I, at the same time, desired it to be understood that I should receive no application, nor answer any letter upon the subject, which did not

inform that satisfaction was made for the death of Captain Huddy. I imagine that you were not informed of this circumstance, or you would have prevented Major Gordon's application on the subject.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

I never saw any other letter of Major Gordon's to General Washington, except the one sent off from Lancaster; but I know that his exertions were unceasing at this period, and that he even applied to the widow and family of Captain Huddy, who resided not far off, and induced them to intercede for Captain Asgill. Moreover, I know that through the friendship of females at the place, he had laid a plan for the escape of the Captain, in case an order had been given for his execution, and that his escape would have been effected, and that the Major intended to have avowed his participation and concern in the affair; I know also that a confidential servant of Captain Asgill's went into New York and returned more than once during their stay at Chatham. On the 5th August, General Washington wrote to the Honorable Captain Ludlow, at New York, as follows:—

"SIR—Persuaded that your desire to visit Captain Asgill at Chatham is founded on motives of friendship and humanity only, I enclose you a passport for the gratification of it. The enclosed letters for that gentleman came to me from New York in the condition you will receive them: you will have an opportunity of presenting them with yourself. Your own letter came under cover to me *via Ostend*.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

Copy of the Passport.

"Captain Ludlow, of the British Guards, has my permission (with his servant) to pass the American posts at Dobb's Ferry, and proceed to Chatham. He has liberty also to return to New York the same way.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

' On the 25th August, General Washington, in the postscript of a letter to Colonel

Dayton, directed that Captain Asgill be left on his parole at Morristown till further orders. The annexed letters are from General Washington to Captain Asgill:—

"HEADQUARTERS, 7th October, 1782.

"SIR—I have to acknowledge your favor of the 27th September. The circumstances which produced in the first instance your unfortunate situation, having, in some measure, changed their ground, the whole matter has been laid before Congress for their decision. I can assure you I shall be most happy, should circumstances enable me to announce to you your liberation from your disagreeable confinement.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

"HEADQUARTERS, 13th November, 1782."

"SIR—It affords me singular pleasure to have it in my power to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an Act of Congress of the 7th instant, by which you are released from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have been so long. Supposing that you would wish to go to New York as soon as possible, I also enclose a passport for that purpose. Your letter of the 18th October came regularly to my hands. I beg of you to believe that my not answering it sooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your situation, but I daily expected a determination of your case, and I thought it better to await that, than to feed you with hopes that might, in the end, prove fruitless. You will attribute my detention of the enclosed letters, which have been in my possession a fortnight, to the same cause. I cannot take leave of you, sir, without assuring you, that in whatever light my agency in this unpleasant affair may be viewed, I was never influenced through the whole of it by sanguinary motives, but by what I conceived to be a sense of my duty, which loudly called upon me to take measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of those enormities which have been the subject of discussion, and that this important end, so likely to be answered without the blood of

an innocent person, is not a greater relief to you than it is to, sir,

"Your humble servant,

"G. WASHINGTON."

(*Copy of the Act of Congress enclosed.*)

"By the United States, in Congress assembled, 5th November, 1782.

"In the report of the Committee to whom was referred a letter of the 19th August from the Commander-in-chief, a report of the Committee thereon, and another of Mr. Williamson and Mr. Rutledge, relative thereto, and another letter of the Commander-in-chief of 25th October, with a copy of a letter from the Count Vergennes, dated July 29th last, interceding for Captain Asgill,—*Resolved*, That the Commander-in-chief be directed, and he is hereby directed, to set Captain Asgill at liberty.

"(Signed) C. THOMSON, *Secretary*."

Copy of the Letter from Count de Vergennes, alluded to in the Act of Congress.

"VERSAILLES, 29th July, 1782.

"SIR—It is not in the quality of the King, the friend and ally of the United States, though with the knowledge and consent of His Majesty, that I have now the honor to write to your Excellency. It is as a man of sensibility and a tender father, who feels all the force of parental love, that I take the liberty to address your Excellency my earnest solicitations for a mother and family in tears. Her situation seems the more worthy of notice on our part, as it is to the humanity of a nation at war with her own, that she has recourse for what she ought to receive from the impartial justice of her own general. I have the honor to enclose your Excellency a copy of a letter which Mrs. Asgill has just written to me. I am not known to her, nor was I acquainted with her son, now the unhappy victim destined by lot to expiate the odious crime that a formal denial of justice obliged you to revenge. Your Excellency will not read this letter without being extremely

affected. It had that effect upon the King and the Queen, to whom I communicated it. The goodness of their Majesties' hearts induces them to desire that the inquietude of an unfortunate mother may be calmed, and her tenderness reassured. I feel, sir, that there are cases where humanity itself requires the most extreme rigor; perhaps the one now in question may be of the number; but allowing reprisals to be just, it is not the less horrid to those who are the victims; and the character of your Excellency is too well known for me not to be persuaded that you desire nothing more than to be able to avoid the disagreeable necessity. There is one consideration, sir, which, though it is not decisive, may have an influence on your resolution: Captain Asgill is, doubtless, your prisoner, but he is amongst those whom the arms of the King contributed to put into your hands at Yorktown. Although this circumstance does not operate as a safeguard, it however justifies the interest I permit myself to take in this affair. If it is in your power, sir, to consider and have regard to it, you will do what is very agreeable to their Majesties; the danger of young Asgill, the tears, the despair of his mother, affect them sensibly, and they will see with much pleasure the hope of consolation shine out for these unfortunate people. In seeking to deliver Mr. Asgill from the fate which threatens him, I am far from engaging you to seek another victim. The pardon, to be perfectly satisfactory, must be entire. I do not imagine it can be productive of very bad consequences. If the English general has not been able to punish the horrible crime you complain of in so exemplary a manner as he should, there is reason to think he will take the most efficacious measures to prevent the like in future. I sincerely wish, sir, that my intercession may meet success. The sentiment which dictates it, and which you have not ceased to manifest on every occasion, assures me that you will not be indifferent to the prayers, to the tears, of a family which has recourse to your clemency through me. It is rendering homage to your virtues to implore it.

"I have the honor to be, sir, with the most perfect consideration,

"(Signed) DE VERGENNES.

"To his Excellency General Washington."

Copy of Lady Asgill's Letter to the Count de Vergennes.

"LONDON, 18th July, 1782.

"SIR—If the politeness of the French court will permit the application of a stranger, there can be no doubt that one in which the tender feelings of an individual can be interested will meet with a favorable reception from a nobleman whose character does honor not only to his own country but to human nature. The subject, sir, in which I presume to implore your assistance is too heart-piercing for me to dwell upon, and common fame has most probably informed you of it; it renders, therefore, the painful task unnecessary. My son, sir, an only son, as dear as he is brave, amiable as he is deserving to be so, only nineteen, a prisoner by the capitulation of Yorktown, is now confined in America, an object of retaliation. Shall an innocent suffer for the guilty? Represent to yourself, sir, the situation of a family under these circumstances, surrounded, as I am, by objects of distress, distracted with fear and grief; no words can express my feelings or paint the scene. My husband given over by his physician a few hours before the news arrived, and not in a state to be informed of the misfortune; my daughter seized with fever and delirium, raving about her brother, and without one interval of reason, save to hear alleviating circumstances. Let your own feelings, sir, suggest to plead for my inexpressible misery. A word from you, like a voice from heaven, will save me from distraction and wretchedness. I am well informed that General Washington reveres your character; say but to him you wish my son to be released, and he will restore him to his distracted family, and render him to happiness. My son's virtue and bravery will justify the deed. His honor, sir, carried him to America. He was born to affluence, independence, and the happiest

prospects. Let me again supplicate your goodness; let me respectfully implore your high influence in behalf of innocence in the cause of justice, of humanity, that you would dispatch a letter to General Washington from France, and favor me with a copy of it to be sent from hence. I am sensible of the liberty I take in making this request; but I am sensible, whether you comply with it or not, you will pity the distress which suggests it; humanity will drop a tear on the fault and efface it. I will pray that heaven may grant you may never want the comfort it is in your power to bestow on, etc., etc.

"(Signed)

T. ASGILL."

Captain Asgill, after his liberation, lost no time in going to New York, where he embarked for England the first opportunity.

After the release of Asgill, Major Gordon returned to Lancaster, quite an altered person, having lost much of that liveliness of disposition which had always seemed so natural to him. The whole of the British prisoners being assembled at Lancaster, we remained there till June, 1783, when orders were given for our march to New York, in consequence of peace. We moved off in divisions, passing through Philadelphia, where a British general officer, Sir Alured Clarke, had been permitted to reside during the period. Being senior captain, I moved with the first division; Major Gordon remained till the last, in which the men from Camp Indulgence were included. The soldiers received marching-money daily, and the clothing not delivered out was carried in wagons. Numerous applications were made to us on the road to give away part of our stores. On our arrival at Staten Island we found transports in readiness, and all the men whose regiments were in Europe, and who embarked, were settled with for pay and clothing, and sailed for England. The others were quartered in New York and the dependencies. Major Gordon and the 80th were sent to Kingsbridge; his quarters were in Morris's house. The 76th remained at Staten Island. Shortly after our arrival

Major Gordon got the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and was named to be president of a court-martial at New York, of which I was also a member. It continued several weeks, and a great number of cases came before it, many of them relating to inhabitants of the Jerseys, who had petitioned the commander-in-chief that their claims or disputes might be submitted to the decision of the court of which Lieut.-Col. Gordon was president, so much was he esteemed during his stay in that neighborhood with Captain Asgill, even by the enemy. The court on that account protracted its sittings for a length of time. On Saturdays I always accompanied Colonel Gordon to Morris's house, where we remained till Monday morning. Language fails me to describe the beautiful scenery spread out before us on these occasions. The house itself occupies an elevated situation, betwixt the North or Hudson's river and the East or Sound, commanding an extensive view of that noble stream, with its high and rocky bank on the Jersey shore, clothed with wood from the water's edge to the summit. There may be seen the dark pine rearing its lofty head in the midst of deciduous trees of every description, not the least conspicuous of which is that splendid tree, the scarlet oak; the whole contributing to form a picture of surpassing beauty at this season of the year, particularly at sunrise and sunset. We continued to spend our time in this manner for several weeks, until the court-martial being dissolved, I returned to my regiment on Staten Island. When I left Colonel Gordon he was getting rather corpulent, but apparently enjoyed good health. I had not, however, returned to my quarters many days when I received an express from Sir William Nicholson, Colonel Gordon's adjutant, desiring my immediate attendance at Morris's house, as the Colonel wished to see me instantly, and informing me that the Colonel was in a most dangerous state. I lost not a moment, and on my arrival was dreadfully shocked to find him in a dying state. He said, "I rejoice to see you before I die; there is a letter I got from England since we parted;

it is from a lady, and you know I have never been deficient in my respect to the fair sex. When you go home apologise to her for my not replying; you see the state I am reduced to. Another thing, while I have got recollection left, let me entreat, should chance at any time ever entitle you to take such a liberty, that you will tell my noble prince, the Prince of Wales, what a consolation at this moment is the thought, that my conduct in Asgill's affair has been approved of by so high-minded, so truly honorable and exalted a personage. I am told that he has been pleased to speak in high terms of what I thought my duty at the time."

The colonel did not survive many hours after this. His body was carried to New York, and there buried with military honors.

The eloquent remarks by General Burgoyne, on the death of General Frazer, may appropriately be transferred to the memory of my lamented friend Lieutenant-Col. Gordon.

"To the canvass, and to the faithful page of a more important historian, gallant friend, I consign thy memory. There may thy talents, thy manly virtues, their progress and their period, find due distinction, and long may they survive—long after the frail record of my pen shall be forgotten."—*Gen. Burgoyne on the Death of Gen. Frazer.*

Copy of Lady Asgill's Letter to Lieut.-Col. Gordon, delivered to me by him on his Death-bed.

"SIR—If distress like mine had left any expression but for grief, I should long since have addressed myself to you, for whom my sense of gratitude makes all acknowledgment poor indeed; nor is this the first attempt; but you were too near the dear object of my anguish to enter into the heart-piercing subject. I earnestly prayed to heaven that he might not add to his sufferings the knowledge of ours. He had too much to feel on his own account, and I could not have concealed the direful effect of his misfortune on his family, to whom he is as dear as he is worthy to be so. Unfit as I am at this time by joy, almost as un-

supportable as the agony before, yet, sir, accept this weak effort from a heart deeply affected by your humanity and exalted conduct, as heaven knows it has been torn by affliction. Believe, sir, it will only cease to throb in the last moment of life with the most grateful and affectionate sentiment to you. But a fortnight since I was sinking under a wretchedness I could no longer struggle with. Hope, resignation, had almost forsaken me. I began to experience the greatest of all misfortunes, that of being no longer able to bear them; judge, sir, the transition; the day after the blessed change takes place—my son is released, recovered, returned, arrived at my gate, in my arms! I see him unsubdued in spirit, in health, unrepined by himself, approved of by his country, in the bosom of his family, and without anxiety but for the happiness of his friend, without regret but for having left him behind. Your humane feelings that have dictated your conduct to him, injured and innocent as he was, surely must participate in every relief and joy his safety must occasion. Be that pleasure yours, sir, as every other reward that virtue like yours and heaven can bestow. This prayer is offered up for you in the heat of transport as it has been in the bitterness of my anguish; my gratitude has been soothed by the energy it has been offered with; it has ascended the throne of Mercy, and is, I trust, accepted. Unfit as I am—for nothing but sensibility so awakened as mine could enable me to write—exhausted by too long anxiety, confined at this time to a bed of sickness and languor, yet I could not suffer another mail to go without this weak effort. Let it convey to you, sir, the most heartfelt esteem and gratitude of my husband and children. You have the respect and esteem of all Europe, as an honor to your country and to human nature, and the most zealous friendship of, my very dear and worthy Major Gordon,

"Your ever affectionate

"and obliged servant,

"T. ASGILL."

[On the return of his regiment to England Graham was promoted from his captain-

lieutenancy to a company, but on the disbanding of the regiment was reduced to half-pay. In 1786 he was appointed by purchase to the 19th Foot, and served some years in Jamaica. When war broke out with France in 1793 he went to Holland with his regiment. In 1795 he went to St. Vincent as Lieut.-Col. of the 2d West India regiment, and rendered important services in the Carib war. In 1797 he was made Lieut.-Col. of the 27th, or Enniskillen regiment, and again served in Holland. Here he was severely wounded in the action of the Helder. On his recovery he took part in the expedition to Ferrol; and served in Egypt. He accordingly rose to the rank of Colonel in 1802, and Brigadier-General in 1804. He was made Governor of Stirling Castle, and for a time had a command in Ireland, but was not again in the field. He died January 26, 1831.]

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

PETER FORCE AND HIS LIBRARY.—The American historian whose library has been for many years to the book-worm the sunniest spot in Washington, was born in New Jersey, November 26, 1790. When a child he was removed to New York city, where he acquired the trade of a printer, and practised at it until his twenty-fifth year. While yet an apprentice, his love for books was so strong that all his weekly earnings were regularly expended at the book auctions of Robert McMenome, who kept a shop on Water street, near the Tontine Coffee-House, and who, in the kindness of his heart, was wont to knock down a book to his youthful patron, when he knew that the boy had expended his last penny. When the second edition of "Knickerbocker's History of New York" was printed, young Force was foreman of the office where the work was done. One morning, while reading a lot of proofs before sending them to Mr. Irving, he came to the list of old Dutch names, and by way

of a joke, he added some half-dozen other authentic names, that the author had probably forgotten or never heard of; and the proofs were returned to the office by Mr. Irving with these words: "Very good, let them go in," and they have all been retained in the subsequent editions of the work.

In 1815, Mr. Force removed to the city of Washington, with whose prosperity and the history of the general Government he has ever since been identified. In 1820 he became the compiler as well as printer of the "Biennial Register," commenced by Act of Congress in 1816, and this work he continued to edit and print until 1828; for his services as compiler he received nothing, while the same work is now performed by a clerk in the Department of State, who receives extra compensation. The term "blue-book," as applied to the "Biennial Register," was not recognised until 1820, the new title having been suggested by Mr. Force, since which period the work has invariably been bound in blue leather. His idea was to have something different from the English books of similar character, which were bound in red, and called "Red Books;" and it is worthy of remark that, within the last fifteen or twenty years, the English government has borrowed the American idea, and now publish what they call a Blue Book. At the time that he took charge of the Register, in 1820, Mr. Force began the publication, as editor, of a "National Calendar," which was issued on the first day of every year until 1836, and was pronounced by the best men of the country a work of great utility. In 1823 he also became the proprietor of a daily paper, called the *National Journal*, which he published and edited until 1830, the same having been the official paper during the administration of John Quincy Adams; from 1836 to 1840 he was Mayor of Washington; and for many years he was the honored president of the National Institute located in the metropolis.

In 1836, prompted by a desire to extend the knowledge of American history, Mr. Force published, in four volumes, a series of "Tracts and other Papers" relating to the origin, settlement, and progress of the

North American colonies. The original material from which this work was compiled was widely scattered, very rare, and of intense interest to all those who take pleasure in tracing, step by step, the progress of the colonies in population, wealth, and power, from the landing of the first white man to the establishment of a free and independent government; and the work has ever been considered an invaluable addition to our historic lore.

But the great work with which Mr. Force is identified is the publication known as "American Archives: a Documentary History of the English Colonies in North America," from 1774 to the Declaration of Independence. The idea originated with him, was compiled by him, and published by him in conjunction with Matthew St. Clair Clarke, under the authority of Congress and at the expense of the general Government. The Act of Congress was passed in 1833, and the first volume of the work, which is a large folio, was printed in 1837; and, up to the present time, nine volumes have been published, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars per volume, or one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the set thus far completed. In the prosecution of his labors the compiler began by making a personal examination of the public archives in the thirteen original States of the Union; and, in carrying out his great design, he has spared no pains, nor research, nor money, in obtaining such printed and original documents and such correspondence as to form a perfectly consecutive history of the vital period in our national life. What the compiler claims for the work is strictly due, and it unfolds and develops the whole foundation of American principles, and exhibits to the world the most conclusive evidence that they were, without exception, grounded in strict right, based upon constitutional law, and upon the well-settled doctrines of the English Government; the practical truth deducible from these premises being that if such be the foundations, they must ever constitute the support of our institutions. When completed, according to the plan of the compiler, the "Archives" will make twenty volumes, and

the material for the unpublished eleven volumes is all in his possession, awaiting the further action of the Government.

And this brings us to the consideration of Mr. Force's library. It contains about fifty thousand titles, and is, unquestionably, the most valuable collection of books bearing upon American history in existence. It is arranged in seven rooms of an old, dingy brick building adjoining the owner's residence in the central portion of Washington, and the few volumes which formed its nucleus were purchased more than fifty years ago. Excepting when visited by the friends of its proprietor, members of Congress addicted to historical pursuits, or literary pilgrims from abroad, its silence is only broken by the presence of an assortment of dogs and cats, which enjoy the full range of the establishment, and whose characters seem to have been influenced by the solemn wisdom of the tomes among which they live. If you chance to see a mouse gnawing at a volume three hundred years old, and worth fifty times its weight in gold, you have but to speak to one of the feline creatures, and she will rush to the rescue. If you happen to take up an old folio covered with the dust of years, and make a little too much fuss in trying to blow it off, perhaps one of the dogs will rub against your knee, as if to say, "Not too much of that, sir. We have respect in this place for everything that is old." Nor are those nooks and corners without guardians which are beyond reach of the cats and dogs. In every direction, almost, may you find happy colonies of spiders, and

"Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore"

have they spread their network of protection; and they not unfrequently frighten away, by their manœuvres, the more timid hunters of knowledge who trespass on their domain. No catalogue of this vast collection has ever been attempted, but the precise location of each particular volume is known to its fortunate proprietor, who is always willing to assist

those who wish to obtain information, and approach him in a proper manner, but who naturally has not much patience with those who visit him out of mere curiosity. If De Maistre could make a delightful book about a "Journey Round his Room," what a book could some men make out of a journey through this splendid library! In one obscure corner, for example, may be seen no less than fifty volumes of original manuscripts, with scores upon scores of intensely interesting letters from such men as Washington and the other patriots of the Revolution, all of which material is to be published for the first time in the future volumes of the American Archives. In another place we find eleven volumes devoted to the correspondence of such a man as Paul Jones; as many more to the letters of John Fitch, of steamboat memory; and hundreds of odd volumes devoted to the correspondence of other men who have made their mark in the history of their country. While standing before one set of shelves, filled with thin volumes of every size and shape, but decked out in substantial bindings, we pull one out at random, and find it to be "Carvajal's Oration," containing the first printed notice of the discovery of America by Columbus, to be found in any language, and printed in 1493. If you have a fancy for Arctic literature, you may find here everything almost that was ever published in regard to the northern regions; and it is worthy of note that there is not a man in the country better posted than Mr. Force in this particular department of knowledge, nor any one who, as a scholar, has rendered greater assistance to the more recent navigators in the far north. If there are any who doubt the statement that one hundred newspapers have been born and died in the city of Washington, they can be satisfied by consulting the files collected in this library; and here must they come also who would have the pleasure of looking over the New York and Philadelphia and Boston journals published during the Revolution. Among the treasures to be found here is the identical copy of the Federal Constitution which was submitted to the committee on the revision of its language.

It is printed in folio, and contains all the alterations in manuscript which were made by the very able and distinguished chairman of that committee, William S. Johnson, of Connecticut. Another treasure, not yet alluded to, is a manuscript volume from the pen of Washington, containing his plan for Sullivan's expedition, together with numerous queries that he sent to his correspondents, and their replies, whereby he fully posted himself in regard to the Indian country. And directly by the side of this volume is another from the same pen, consisting of a private diary, not a syllable of which has ever yet appeared in print. Among the foreigners who travelled through this country for their amusement during the Revolution was one Count Memin, from France. He was a good engraver, and employed himself by taking profile portraits of all such persons as were willing to remunerate him for his trouble. The only complete collection of these portraits ever made was made by the artist himself, and this is one of the attractions of Mr. Force's library. They number no less than three hundred and fifty, and are admirably executed, and among them are many of the fathers of the Republic. Another, and the last representative item to be mentioned in this connection, is a set of ten volumes of handbills—printed in the leading cities during the Revolution. In those days newspapers were published not more frequently than once a week, and these printed bills fill up the gaps in the history of the time, and are, of course, very valuable. In looking over these old papers, one fact came to the knowledge of the writer which is of special interest to the New Yorkers of the present day. When the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act arrived in New York, in their great joy the people dismantled a ship and planted her largest mast on a conspicuous plot of ground, and at the top of this mast they affixed a wooden bust of the king and of Pitt, and between the two a liberty cap. It was not long before the effigies of the two Englishmen were taken down, while the emblem of the goddess was left alone in its glory. And this was the origin of that

truly American institution—the Liberty Pole.

With the remark that the works of art to be found in Mr. Force's library are quite as valuable and unique in their way as the books themselves, we shall conclude our brief account with an allusion to one other very decided novelty associated therewith. The back windows of the library building all open upon rather an extensive yard, which the proprietor calls his *wilderness*. This spot of ground has not for many years been touched by the hand of improvement, and is as perfect a specimen of vegetation run wild as can anywhere be found. Its area is insignificant, but a walk in its tangled paths cannot fail to recall all those fresh emotions which we are wont to experience in the lonely woods. Though the roar of business tumbles in upon it from every quarter, it is just such a place as would delight an imaginative writer like Alphonse Karr, and enable him to write a new book quite as charming as his famous "Tour Round my Garden." With almost a religious zeal does Mr. Force protect his "wilderness" from sacrilegious hands; and, after an hour's ramble among the treasures of the library, enlivened with the many agreeable reminiscences of his experiences in this intellectual world of his own creation, a walk with him in the "wilderness" is a pleasure not soon to be forgotten—*Round Table*.

ASSUMED LITERARY NAMES.—Under this heading the Boston *True Flag* gives a list of fictitious signatures used by American writers, with the real names of the persons using them. I send the list to the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, as it may at some future time, if not now, be of service to literary investigators. It is as follows:—

Oliver Optic—William T. Adams.
 Paul Creyton—J. T. Trowbridge.
 Ik Marvel—Donald G. Mitchell.
 Timothy Titcomb—Dr. J. G. Holland.
 Edmund Kirke—J. R. Gilmore.
 Gail Hamilton—Miss M. A. Dodge.
 Christopher Crowfield—Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.
 Florence Percy—Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.

Fanny Fern—Mrs. James Parton.
 Mary Clavers—[the late] Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.

Mrs. Partington—B. P. Shillaber.
 Orpheus C. Kerr—Robert H. Newell.
 Artemus Ward—Charles F. Browne.
 Mace Sloper—Charles G. Leland.
 Josh Billings—Henry G. Shaw.
 Doesticks—Mortimer Thompson.
 Jeems Pipes—Stephen Massett.
 The Disbanded Volunteer—Joseph Barber.

K. N. Pepper—James M. Morris.
 Major Jack Downing—Seba Smith.
 Ethan Spike—Matthew F. Whittier.
 Petroleum V. Nasby—D. R. Loke.
 Jennie June—Mrs. Jennie Croly.
 McArone—George Arnold.
 Carleton—Charles Carleton Coffin.
 Warrington—William S. Robinson.
 Straws, Jr.—Miss Kate Field.

To these may be added :—

Perley—Ben. Perley Poore.
 Burleigh—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
 Walter Barrett, clerk—[the late] Joseph A. Scoville.

Private Miles O'Reilly—Col. Charles G. Halpin.

Job Sass—George A. Foxcroft.
 CAPT. CUTLER.

SINGULAR POLITICAL COINCIDENCE.—In 1854, at the election for member of Congress in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hickman, the Democratic candidate, received 1969 votes, Mr. Broomall, the Whig candidate, 1882 votes.

In 1856, in the same county, Mr. Hickman again received 1969 votes for member of Congress, Mr. Bowen, the Republican candidate, 1882 votes.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The following advertisement appears in the *New England Chronicle* for August 2, 1776 :—

“Ran away on the 8th instant, a Negro Man named Pompey; he had on when he went away a fashionable new cocked beaver hat, a blue whiteny half-flapelled outside jacket, with white metal buttons and

a tasty slash pocket, a blue and white woolen under-jacket, white leather breeches, blue stockings, and brass buckles in his shoes; he is about 24 years old, stout and strong made, and has been seen several evenings lurking about town, but 'tis supposed he is gone to one of the southern governments; his natural color quite black, but when challenged and he going to lie, his eyes will twinkle and his face change color.

“Whoever will bring the above Negro to the Printers that his master may have him again, shall be intituled to Two Dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid.”

POCKET-PICKING PUNISHED IN THE OLDEN TIME.—“Philadelphia, October 28, 1736. Saturday last a woman, who had been taken picking of pockets in the market a week before, was exposed during the market upon the balcony of the Court-House with her face towards the people that everybody might know her; after which she received a whipping.”

A FAMILY GATHERING.—“July 5, 1739. On the 30th of May past the Children, Grandchildren, and Great Grand Children of Richard Buffington, *Senior*, to the number of 115, met together at his house in Chester County [Pennsylvania] and also his 9 sons and daughters-in-Law and 12 Great Grand Children-in-Law. The old man is from Great Marle upon the Thames in Buckinghamshire in Old England, aged about 85, and is still hearty, active, and of perfect memory. His eldest son, now in the sixtieth year of his age, was the first born of English descent in this Province.”

RARE BOOKS.—At the sale of the valuable library of George Daniel, Esq., in London, last year, the following prices were paid for the works named below :—

The “*Compleat Angler*,” by Izaak Walton, *first and rarest edition*.

12mo., 1653. £27 10s. 0d.

Walton & Cotton's *Compleat Angler*, with additions by Sir John Hawkins.

8vo. 1760. £24 10s. 0d.

- Another, Pickering's edition.
8vo. 1836. £12 0s. 0d.
- Armin's "History of the Two Maids of
More-clacke." 4to. 1609. £12 15s. 0d.
- Armin. "The Italian Taylor and his
Boy." 4to. 1609. £13 0s. 0d.
- "The most Ancient and Famous History
of the Renowned Prince Arthur." Black
letter. 4to. 1634. £17 0s. 0d.
- "A Tragedie or Enterlude," by John
Bale. Black letter. 4to. 1577. £18 0s. 0d.
- Daniel's "Merrie England." 2 vols.
Illustrated. 12mo. 1842. £110 0s. 0d.
- "An Elizabethan Garland." Reprint of
1559-1597. Illustrated.
4to. 1856. £31 0s. 0d.
- "Delia and Rosamond," and "Cleopa-
tra." 2 plays, 1 vol.
16mo. 1594. £19 10s. 0d.
- Daryus. "The Story of King Daryus." Black letter. 4to. 1665. £75 12s. 0d.
- Dibden's "Spenseriana." 4 vols. imp. size. 8vo. 1814. £8 8s. 0d.
- Dibden's "Althorpians." Imp. size. 8vo. 3 vols. in 1. 1822. £4 4s. 0d.
- Dibden's "Decameron." 3 vols. Royal 8vo. 1817. £10 15s. 0d.
- Dibden's "Tour in France and Ger-
many." Imp. 8vo. 1821. £11 10s. 0d.
- Seventy Black-Letter Ballads. 1559-
1597. 1 vol. fol. £750 0s. 0d.
- Another volume. In Black letter and
Roman. 1778. £43 1s. 0d.
- Thomas Bastard's "Seven Bookes of
Epigrams." 12mo. 1598. £21 0s. 0d.
- "The History of Sir Bevis of Southhamp-
ton," in verse. 8vo. 1630. £21 0s. 0d.
- Another edition. 1662. £14 0s. 0d.
- Book of Common Prayer. 1609. £21 0s. 0d.
- Brandt's "Ship of Fooles." 1570. £21 0s. 0d.
- Braithwaite's "Barnabee's Journale." 12mo. £13 13s. 0d.
- Chester's "Love's Martyr." 4to. 1601. £138 0s. 0d.
- Chute's "Beawtie Dishonoured." 4to. 1593. £96 0s. 0d.
- Colman's "Death's Duell." 8vo. 1633. £10 10s. 0d.
- Copley's "A Fig for Fortune." 4to. 1596. £23 10s. 0d.
- Cowley's "Poetical Blossoms." 1633. £20 0s. 0d.
- The Poet Cowper's Hymn Book, with
Autograph. 1797. £6 5s. 0d.
- Four Autograph Letters of Cowper. 1788-94. £13 0s. 5d.
- Crompton's "Pierides, or the Muses'
Mount." 1658. £16 5s. 0d.
- Daniel's (G.) Poetical Works. 2 vols. Illustrated. 1845-42. 12mo. £18 0s. 0d.
- Dobson's "Drie Bobbes." Black letter. 4to. 1607. £48 0s. 0d.
- Dorlarny's "Primerose." 4to. 1606. £67 4s. 0d.
- Dryden's Dramatic Works. 6 vols. 12mo. 1760. £17 0s. 0d.
- Ecclesiastes. In original vellum wrap-
per. 4to., London, 1597. £38 10s. 0d.
- Æsop's Fables. Large paper. 8vo. Baskerville Press. 1761. £6 15s. 0d.
- Fenelon. Author's edition. 4 vols. 18mo. Paris, 1796. £10 10s. 0d.
- Fielding (Henry). The original Assign-
ment, entirely in his Autograph, of Joseph
Andrews, Miss Lucy in Town, a Farce,
and Vindication of the Duchess of Marl-
boro, in consideration of the sum of £199
6s. 0d., dated 13 April, 1742. £9 9s. 0d.
- Flatman's Poems. Autograph of "Izaak
Walton, 1682." 8vo. 1682. £12 5s. 0d.
- The Great Frost in London. Black let-
ter. 4to. 1608. £7 12s. 0d.
- Cupid's Garland, in verse. 12mo. 1674. £9 0s. 0d.
- Robin Hood's Garland. Woodcuts. Black letter. 16mo. 1689. £8 8s. 0d.
- Johnson's Crown Garland of Golden
Roses. In verse. Black letter. 12mo. 1662. £11 0s. 0d.
- Royal Garland of Mirth and Pastime. In verse. 12mo. 1685. £8 0s. 0d.
- Gray's Poems. Illustrated. Folio, 1753. £30 0s. 0d.
- Another edition, with Memoirs of his
Life and Writings. 8vo. inlaid in 4to. 1775. £40 0s. 0d.
- Gray's Odes, with Manuscript Notes in
his Autograph. Imp. 4to.
- Strawberry Hill, 1757. £110 0s. 0d.
- Grimaldi's, the celebrated clown, Me-
moirs. Illustrated. 8vo. 1838. £9 0s. 0d.

Hannay's Philomela, and other Songs and Sonnets. 8vo. 1822. £96 0s. 0d.

George Herbert's Poems, the Temple, &c. 12mo. ante 1833. £30 10s. 0d.

Flora's Garland. In verse. Black letter. 12mo. 1888. £9 5s. 0d.

Garrick and his Contemporaries. Illustrated. Portraits, Engravings, &c. £94 10s. 0d.

Garth's Poem, the Dispensary. 8vo. 1708. £26 0s. 0d.

Gascoigne's Whole Woorkes. 4to. 1587. £22 0s. 0d.

Gay's Beggars' Opera. 1 vol. 8vo. 1771. £4 10s. 0d.

Comedie of the Pinner of Wakefield. 1599. £8 8s. 0d.

Goldsmith's Poems and Plays. 8vo. Dublin, 1777. £10 15s. 0d.

The Tragedie of Gorboduc. Black letter. 4to. 1590. £43 0s. 0d.

CHARLESTON, S. C., IN 1774, AS DESCRIBED BY AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

CHARLES TOWN the Capital of South Carolina lies in Latitude 32° 42' North and 78° 45' West Longitude from London and is situated on a Neck of Land that runs into the Sea, by which it is surrounded three ways; for it is open to a fine, deep Salt Water Bay in front or to the Eastward, and to two very fine Navigable Rivers that run up from out of the Bay on each Side of the Town, the first of which called Cooper's River inclines to the N. N. W. and runs Navigable for large Ships many Miles into the Country and Vessels of 100 Tons may go above 40 miles up it very safely. The other called Ashley River is a very fine one, where large Ships can go several Miles up and Vessels of upwards of 100 Tons may go above 20 miles up very well. Many fine Ships are built up this River from 3 to 400 Tons Burthen and much cheaper than in England, for the whole Province of South Carolina (before it is Cultivated) naturally produces live Oak, (which is rather harder and more durable than any English Oak is) and several other different sorts of very good Oaks, Cedars, Pitch Pines and Cy-

prus Trees, also White and Yellow Pines in vast abundance, as fine and useful as any in the world, which are very fit for making good lower Masts for any of the Navy of England.

Coming in from the Sea there lies a Barr about 4 Leagues to the Eastward of the Town over which there is but twelve Feet at low Water but after You get within it there is deep Water enough, and then You have a fine Prospect of the Bay (which in some Places is three miles broad) and of Charles Town at 9 or 10 miles distance, which lying open to the East fronts You as You come in and makes a very handsome appearance, for it spreads a great deal of Ground and there are in it several large capital good looking Buildings, such as the Royal Exchange and Custom House in one, which is a very substantial handsome large Building of Brick, faced with Stone round the Arches of the Windows Doors &c, also two very large handsome English Churches that appear like Stone Buildings, and several Spires belonging to different Meeting Houses, the Dutch and French Churches &c &c. All of which being lofty present themselves to Your View above the Houses many miles off as You approach the Town; but what adds greatly to the Prospect coming in from the Sea is Sullivan's Island at the mouth of the Bay on the Right Hand, and Ashley and Coopers Rivers running up on each side the Town: These, together with the appearance of the Town itself, and a fine fertile looking Country well wooded with Noble Lofty Pines and Oaks; form a prospect upon the whole strikingly Beautiful.

All the Streets in Charles Town run straight and intersect each other at right Angles; the Principal of which are Bay Street, Broad Street and Meeting Street. The Place called Bay Street which is where You land lies near North and South, and is almost a Mile in length by the Water Side, along which are many good Wharves fit for large Ships of any Burthen to haul along side of: On the inner part of these Wharves are Warehouses erected for Receiving different kind of

Merchandize; opposite to which at about the distance of the Width of Oxford Street stands a long Row of good large sized Houses tolerable regularly built, some of Brick, but for the most part intirely of Wood decently painted, the Ground Floor of which are in general turn'd into Shops that are here called Store Houses, and Families live in the upper parts for they are two Stories above the Ground Floor and almost all of them have Balconies over the Doors which gives them very much the appearance of some English Inns, or the Deputy Gov'r's House at St. Hellena. These Houses are standing upon much higher Ground than the Warehouses, over look them from One Pair of Stairs, by which means they command a fine Prospect of the Ships in the Bay and of the Open Sea without the Bar, besides a Perpetual moving Scene of what is doing at the Wharfs and in the Street below, which is the Principal part of the Town for Carrying on most kinds of Business: Charles Town on Account of it's nearness to the Sea and having two such Fine Navigable Rivers is vastly well situated for carrying on a very great Foreign Trade, which it now does and is every Year increasing it greatly for notwithstanding the disadvantage of a Bar, Ships of 500 Tons Burthen go in and out of Charles Town very safely.

Towards the South End of the Bay is a pretty good siz'd Market for Pork, Veal, Poultry and Greens.

Broad Street which runs up from near the Middle of the Bay lies almost East and West: It is full half a Mile long and rather narrower than Cheapside. The Royal Exchange and Custom House that are both in one Building stands fronting the East End of it, which tho' it is a handsome Building and Cuts a very good appearance all up and down the Street, I think it had better not been there as it prevents a fine Prospect of the Bay, therefore I think it would answer much better at the West End of the Street that lies quite open to a part of Cooper's River.

Meeting Street lies nearly North and South, is open at the South End to ano-

ther part of Coopers River and in running on from thence to the Northward divides Broad Street near the Middle of it. At one of the four Corners where the Streets are divided stands the new English Church, and at another is the State House where the Members of the Assembly meet to Transact all the Business of the Province and the Judges sit to hear and try Causes &c. It is a large handsome substantial Building and looks well. Opposite to it stands a plain good Building much less than the other call'd the Town Watch House, over which are good Apartments that are occupied as the Public Treasury Offices: These two building and the Church are of Brick inside and Plastered Over so well on the Outside to Imitate Stone that I really took them all for Stone Buildings at first: The fourth Corner does not answer the other three, for it is only a low dirty looking Brick Market House for Beef. In the Center of these four Corners, which is about the Middle of Meeting and Broad Streets, stands a handsome Stone Statue of Mr. Pitt now Earl of Chatham: Meeting Street is near a Mile long and full as wide if not wider than Broad Street: Both these Streets contain many large handsome modern Built Brick Houses also some of Brick inside and Plastered Over on the Outside so as to imitate Stone very well, but about one half the Houses in both these Streets are built entirely of Wood, most of which are good sized tolerable regular looking ones Painted and set off to advantage, and some of them are finished so as to have a good deal the Appearance of Stone Buildings.

There are several other Streets but not so wide by a good deal as Meeting and Broad Streets tho' they are near the same length and have some decent looking large Houses in them but the greatest part are middling looking wooden ones: Some of these Streets contain several good Buildings for divine Worship, such as the Old English Church which looks almost as large and handsome as the new one, also 3 decent handsome large Meeting Houses, the Dutch and French Church &c so that

the Town as it is large and spreads a great deal of Ground makes a very good appearance altogether, but none of the Streets being paved and the soil being very sandy is a disagreeable Circumstance in hot or windy weather.

There are 3 apologies for Fortifications belonging to Charles Town, one of which Stands at the North End of the Town and was originally intended to have been Carried all round that part of it, which if it had there would have been no way of coming in or going out of Charles Town except through the gates of that Fortification, but no Gates have been hung nor Guns mounted upon it and what is built of it is now rather a nuisance than otherwise. A little beyond the South End of Bay Street is the remains of a Fortification which Command the Mouth of Ashley River and part of the Bay. There are several Old Cannon still mounted upon it, but the Walls being undermined by the Sea are falling down under them in several Places. The Principal Fortification is a Fort opposite to Sullivan's Island on the left hand coming in from the Sea, about three or four miles below Charles Town, where all vessels are obliged to Stop at coming in, and have a Signal to Pass it going out: There are several Guns mounted upon it, but I am informed it is very old and but in an indifferent State of Defence.

The Militia of Charles Town amounts to about 1600 altogether including the 3 Companies of Grenadiers, Artillery and Light Infantry which three Companies consisting of about 80 men in each are filled and kept up by Volunteers, who are all People of Property, and cutt a pretty good regular appearance, having handsome uniforms &c found by themselves; but the rest of the Common Town Militia if possible make a worse Figure than the Train Bands of London.

Charles Town alone is now supposed to contain 9 or 10,000 White Inhabitants and about 30,000 Black Negro Slaves but as it is increasing it's Inhabitants and Houses too, amazingly fast of late Years, in all probability it will in a few Years more

become a very large populous Town. It is upon the whole rather a Gay Place, there being Public Dancing Assemblies and Plays acted in it, with Horse Racing about a Mile off. Most People of Property keep single Horse Chairs which are very numerous indeed in the Town, but many of the genteeler sort keep handsome four Wheel'd Carriages, and several Carry their luxury so Far as to have Carriages, Horses, Coachmen and all imported from England. The Genteeler sort of People in Charles Town are pretty well bred, but the Ladies in general (very few excepted) are not tolerably handsome, for most of them have Pale Sickish Languid Complexions and are commonly ill shaped, their Shoulders seeming to have a longing desire to rise high enough to hide their ears, and in their Conversation they have a disagreeable drawling way of speaking, which is no Advantage to help make up for their Persons. The Men that are born in Carolina are in general much cleverer and more personable than the Women, many of them being fine stout hearty looking Fellows, especially those who live in the Interior Parts of the Province, where the further You go back the healthier it is and the better the Soil.

Most kinds of Provisions are much rais'd of late in Charles Town, Beef, which on account of the hot weather is now reckoned out of Season and but very indifferent can't be had under 4d per Pound but in the Winter it is much better at 2d per Pound. Veal which is sold by the Joint comes to about 5d per Pound. The Town in general is very ill-supplied with Fish, which is not owing to a real Scarcity for there are plenty to be caught if there were but proper People to seek after them, but as that is not the Case they are scarce and dear: however that is pretty well made up for by having plenty of fine Turtle one half the year from 4d to 8d per Pound. Poultry is in general very good and reasonable, fine Capons being at a shilling a Piece and very good Fowls fit for the spit at 9d and in the Winter Season here are fine Wild Ducks. at 4d each, Plenty of excellent Otterlines

Partridges and Quails at 2d each, with abundance of very fine Wild Turkeys weighing from 20 to 40 Pounds from 3 to 5 Shillings each, also Plenty of Venison at a Guinea a Buck, which tho' it has little or no fat is generally Esteem'd very good Flavor'd. The Butter commonly used in Carolina is very much like what is called the best Cambridge in England which is to be had from 4d to 6d a Pound. Fresh Butter which is not often to be had in Charles Town is never under a shilling a Pound and not very good neither. Eggs are commonly about 8 a Groat. Peas and Beans from 6d to a shilling a Peck and Vegetables of all kinds at much the same Price as they are commonly Sold for in and about London. The Bread which is very good is generally Sold at the Rate of about 6d or 7d the Quartern Loaf. Most kinds of Fruits (Gooseberries and Currants excepted) grow here as in England tho' not so plenty nor so good flavor'd in general but I am informed the Northern Colonies produce all kinds of English Fruits in great abundance, which are reckoned full as good Flavor'd as any in England. China Oranges grow in Carolina, but rather scarce and not kindly, for now and then a little severer Winter than usual cuts most of them off. However it is pretty well supplied with them, Lemons and Limes from a Place called Providence, so that they have them in Charles Town very Fresh and good most part of the Year. They also have from the same Place Plenty of Pine Apples one half the Year from 4d to 8d a Piece, which are in general exceeding fine flavor'd.

They make no Beer of Malt in Carolina, but they make some of Molasses and also of Percymon both which are much inferior to good English Beer, and as it won't keep is only made and expended in the Winter Season But Charles Town is very well supplied with Porter from England at 9 Shillings per dozen Bottles, which is commonly Drank by most People of Property at Meals or else Weak Grog or Rum Punch, for they always can buy the best Jamaica Rum from 2s 8d to 3s 6d a gallon by the Puncheon or Hogshead. French

Claret is also to be drank much Cheaper than in England, but other Wines are in general almost as dear.

Since the last Disputes commenced between England and the Colonies many very good regulations of Economy have taken Place at Charles Town, such as laying aside all Public Diversions: And the Men for the Deepest Mourning wear nothing but a Piece of Black Crape round one Arm, and the Ladies wear only black Ribbons instead of Colour'd ones: Also no Mutton is allowed to be kill'd in order to preserve the Wool to make Cloth of if it should be found necessary in future which Rule I find is inviolably observed not only in the Province of South Carolina, but throughout all America: This and several other Laudable Schemes voluntarily entred into for the Public Welfare, which are too tedious to mention, shews plainly very strong signs of Firmness and Unanimity among the Americans to defend what they think their Rights and Liberties as long as they can, which the People of this Town and Province in Conjunction with the other Provinces seem pretty unanimously determined upon, But notwithstanding All these Appearances of Zeal for Liberty, most People that are born in Carolina can't help discovering in common Conversation a great Partiality towards England, calling it their home tho' they have never been there and seem to wish much to have it in their Power to be able to go and live Comfortably in it; which to me appears altogether irreconcilable with their Professious of determining to defend what they call the Rights and Liberties of America to the last Extremity against Old England, for I think People in general can't easily prevail upon themselves to injure or fight against what they really have a regard for.

The Interior Parts of South Carolina are very well water'd by numbers of fine Fresh Water Rivers abounding with different kind of good Fish, such as Trout, Perch, and Plenty of Craw Fish. The Soil mends as You go 15 or 20 Miles inland from Charles Town where instead of Sand You then begin to meet with differ-

ent sorts of Clay, Loom, or good rich black Earth, most of which is in general very fertile and will produce almost any thing that is sown upon it in great abundance, particularly Rice and Indigo, which are the Staples of this Province and are both very Profitable to the Planters, as is also making of Tar, Turpentine, Pitch and Rosin, which however strange it may appear are all four the actual Produce of one single Pine Tree. They likewise Grow fine Tobacco, good Wheat and other Grain, more than sufficient for their own Consumption tho' not in very great Quantities for Exportation; But either through stupidity or Obstinacy natural to Farmers, Houghs are mostly made use of instead of Ploughs: Nevertheless they commonly get good Crops, for even the Sandy Soil about Charles Town is naturally very fertile, but that I take to be chiefly owing to the Favorableness of the Climate 7 Months in the Year being certainly very fine, pleasant, healthy and Temperate, for in the severest Winters there is never above 8 or 10 days Frost at the most, and in general not above 5 or 6. The greatest part of the other 5 Months is a very disagreeable relaxing heat, subject at the End of the Year to bad fall Fevers. The Thermometer I am told was once last Year as high as 98, but those extreem heats don't last long, the Changes from them to quite cool Weather being very sudden, owing to Violent storms of Heavy Rain and very severe Thunder and Lightening which tho' Common in Charles Town Seldom does any Mischief for almost every House has one Conductor and some two by which prudent Precaution I dare say they are often preserved from terrible accidents that would otherwise most probably frequently happen from the Lightening, which is uncommonly sharp and dreadful to behold.

The Sand from the Streets together with Swarms of Mosquito's and Flies in the Houses are excessive troublesome and disagreeable all the Warm Weather Season, but those Inconveniences may be avoided by People of Property, who may go and live much pleasanter in the Country, for

where the Soil is not Sandy it is always Cooler; and the further they go back inland from Charles Town the healthier it is and the better the Soil, where they can now reside quite safe from the Indians, who are much decreased of late, and drove so far off the borders as not to be capable of doing any hurt at all to the Province of South Carolina. All the Roads throughout this and the other Provinces to the Northward are very good, broad and charmingly shaded with lofty Pines, Oaks, and Cedars, so that You may travel from Charles Town through the other Colonies in a very agreeable manner for upwards of 1100 miles to the Northwards all through fine Roads, (tho' not incumbered with Turn-pikes) and vastly cheap too if You choose it, for besides a kind of Inns at pretty convenient Distances where you meet with midling Accommodations very reasonable, every Person's House is open and free to travellers all the way along, not only throughout the whole Province of South Carolina but also through most parts of the other Northern Provinces, which generous Hospitality I presume will last no longer than 'till the Country in general gets better Peopled.

As there are no Post Chaises to be hired at present in America, People commonly travel with their own single horse Chairs, and so take a black Servant or two along with them with one, two, or three spare led Horses according to the distance of the Journey, which by frequently relieving the Horse with that Draws in the Chair, enables the Horses (which are Good in Nature tho' but small sized) to travel Constantly from 30 to 40 miles a day for upwards of 1000 miles together.

The Trees of South Carolina are loaded with a particular kind of Moss peculiar to that Province only, which hangs down over the branches a Yard or two in length and almost covers them and the leaves: it has a very venerable Look and casts a pleasing gloomy Shade along the Roads, which makes travelling inexpressibly rural and agreeable in that Country.

The Province of South Carolina tho' but small to sev'l of the other Northern ones,

contains 40 millions of Acres, and extends 180 Miles from North to South, about 120 miles of which are along the Sea Coast, the Southermost Part near the Sea lying about the Latitude 32° North and the Northermost near $34^{\circ} 00''$ North. The Southermost part for about 35 Miles up to the Northward is not more than from 80 to 60 Miles broad but from that narrow Neck it widens almost all at once in Land or Westerly to 100 miles broad and from that to 200 and in several parts to upwards of 250 miles broad.

There are several good Sized well Peopled Towns in South Carolina, both Inland and near the Sea Coast; some of the latter carry on a great Trade and have good Navigable Rivers up to them from the Sea particularly Beaufort upon Port Royal Harbor, situated upon an Island 20 Miles up Broad River, the Mouth of which is about 30 Miles to the Southward of Charles Town: It has a very safe good Entrance up to Port Royal, which is a very noble deep water Harbour.

Upon Port Royal Island stands Beaufort, which is a well Peopled good looking Town better than half as big as Charles Town. The Town of Beaufort by having such a fine River running Navigable from the Sea through Numbers of different Branches many Miles inland above the Town, is better situated on that account to be the Capital of South Carolina than Charles Town, the Bar at the latter not having above 12 feet on it at low Water, which is certainly a great disadvantage to that Place; But it's being first Peopled and more in the Center of the Province than Beaufort (for they are 70 Miles asunder by Land) it will now most probably continue the Capital in future, which was rather dubious a few Years back; but since that Charles Town has increased so much more than Beaufort in Trade, Buildings and Inhabitants that it is now very improbable Beaufort should ever exceed Charles Town.

The Province of South Carolina is divided into 4 Counties called Berkley, Craven, Colliton, and Granville, in the first of which is Charles Town: These Counties

are subdivided into very large Tracts of Land which go by the name of Precints or Districts, and are called Cheraw, Camden, Orangeburg, Ninety Six, Beaufort, Charles Town and George Town Precints or Districts. The three latter are in several parts open to the Sea Coast, and have 3 large well Peopled Towns in them, the first called Charles Town which is in the Center, the 2d Beaufort to the Southward of it, and the 3d George Town to the Northward of it, besides Dorchester, which is a good pretty sized Town, upon Ashley River about 20 miles above Charles Town, and is Navigable all the way up to it from the Sea for Vessels of above 100 Tons Burthen. The Savannah, which is the Southermost Part of the Province, is also a very populous Place along the Sea Coast, and carries on a good Deal of Trade. The other 4 Districts or Precints (which run mostly into the interior parts of the Country) have several good sized pretty well Peopled Towns in them that carry on a tolerable advantageous inland Trade.

The Courts are held at Charles Town, George Town, Port Royal, Orangeburg Town, Ninety Six, Camden Town, Long Bluff and Cheraw.

South Carolina is govern'd by 48 Members chosen out of different Parishes throughout all parts of the Province, some of which send one, two, or three, Members according to their size and number of Inhabitants, each of whom is chosen in for 3 Years. They meet and sit in the State House at Charles Town, where they pass Acts of Assembly with the concurrence of the Governor and Council of that Place who are appointed by the Crown and call themselves the Upper House, which the Members of the lower House of Assembly won't allow them to be, notwithstanding no Acts of Assembly can pass into a Law without not only their Concurrence but also his Majesty's Assent too; therefore to me it appears as clearly that they are an upper and lower House as that Our House of Lords and Commons are so in England.

The whole Province of South Carolina is supposed not to contain above 75,000 White Inhabitants, and about 110,000

Black Negro Slaves, which is but a small number of Whites in proportion to the Northern Provinces, which in many parts are reckoned to be five times better Peopled than South Carolina, but Lands on that Account becoming dear there, and being still plenty and very cheap here, vast Numbers of People are daily Emigrating from thence as well as from England and other parts of Europe into South Carolina, so that in time it may very probably become almost as well Peopled as some of the Northern Colonies; but at all Events it will soon be much better Peopled than it is now, which must be of infinite Advantage to it and will of course raise the Value of its Lands very considerably.

According to the best Information I can get from the most Intelligent Rational People that I have had an Opportunity of conversing with, America can I am inform'd upon any real Emergency collect together above 200,000 Tollerable Well Arm'd Militia, for every Man in America as soon as he is able to bear Arms is regularly Embodied in some Town or County Militia; and as all the Country People are brought up to the Use of Fire Arms from meer Children, they in general handle a Musket more dextrously and with greater Ease than almost any other set of People in the World, and are for the most part very hardy Stout hail looking Men: so that by all I can learn I really believe that America can with great Ease Support and maintain constantly in the Field above 50,000 fine hardy good disciplin'd Troops, well Arm'd with Plenty of Ammunition, &c: therefore if they do but continue United, and are but as brave as they are numerous (which there is but little reason to doubt) I think it will be impossible for England or any single Power on Earth to enslave them as they term it: However, distress them to be sure we certainly may very greatly, by destroying their Sea Port Towns and blocking up their Trade, but that would in fact be but little better than Self Revenge, as England itself in the End would be the sufferer by so doing, therefore I heartily wish for the good of All Parties concerned, that all affairs now

in Dispute between England and the Colonies may soon be amicably settled, for the longer they remain in this distracted unsettled Situation the wider the Breach will grow, and consequently be so much the more difficult to close at last.

JOHN ADAMS'S COURTSHIP.—A correspondent sends us the following interesting reminiscence:

"John Adams sought the hand of the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Weymouth, and Miss Abigail was pleased to accept the proposal of Mr. Adams, much to the chagrin of the parson, the objection being that Adams was a man of humble origin and moderate ability, and could never aspire to anything more than the position of an humble village lawyer. His visits to her home were frequent and prolonged, but no hospitalities were tendered by the Rev. Smith, either to Adams or his nag; for while Abigail only had watchful care over him, his "bay" passed the weary hours of night in feeding on the hitching-post.

"Now Abigail had a sister whose name was Mary, who was betrothed to a wealthier, and it was believed more promising young man, whose presence was welcomed most cordially by the reverend's family.

"The good parson had promised each of his daughters that on the occasion of their marriage he would preach a sermon from a text of the bride's own selection. Mary first married, and beautifully appropriate did the father think the text—'And Mary hath chosen that good part' In due time Abigail married, and chooses for her text, 'For John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say he hath a devil.' Tradition does not tell us, as we remember, how the text pleased the father, but the sermon was preached. Mary, indeed, chose a good part; her life was an happy one, and her husband was a man of means and respectability. Abigail was a woman of strong affections, a practical wife, and possessed of great nobility of character, while the names of her husband and son will live as long as the love of liberty inspires the soul of man."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY IN 1777.—[From the *Freeman's Journal or New-Hampshire Gazette*, Vol. I. No. 39, Portsmouth, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1777.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PEEKS KILL,
DATED JANUARY 19, 1777.

"General Howe has discharged all the privates who were prisoners in New York, one-half be sent to the world of spirits for want of food—the others he had sent to warn their countrymen of the danger of falling into his hands, and to convince them by ocular demonstration, that it is infinitely better to be slain in battle, than to be taken prisoners by the British brutes, whose tender mercies are cruelty. But it is not the prisoners alone who felt the effects of British humanity. Every part of the country thro' which they have march'd, has been plundered and ravaged. No discrimination has been made with respect to Whig or Tory, but all alike have been involv'd in one common fate. Their march thro' New Jersey has been marked with savage barbarity. But *West-Chester* witnessed more terrible things. The repositories of the dead have ever been held sacred by the most barbarous and savage nations. But here, not being able to accomplish their accursed purposes upon the living, they wrecked their vengeance on the dead. In many places, the graves in the church yards were opened, and the bodies of the dead exposed upon the ground for several days. At *Morrisania*, the family vault was opened, the coffins broken, and the bones scattered abroad. At *Delancey's* farm, the body of a beautiful young lady, which had been buried for two years, was taken out of the ground, and exposed for five days in a most indecent manner; many more instances could be mentioned but my heart sickens at the recollection of such inhumanity. Some persons try to believe that it is only the Hessians who perpetrate these things, but I have good authority to say that the British vie with and even exceed the auxiliary troops in licentiousness. After such treatment, can it be possible for any persons seriously to wish for a reconciliation with Great Britain?"

QUERIES.

READING OUT OF MEETING.—During the American Revolution a Quaker Meeting in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, read a Mr. Ross out of meeting for being a Whig; upon which Mr. Ross arose in the meeting and read the *Meeting out*, concluding his paper with the hope that they would add to their Christian profession a course of conduct more consistent with their profession.

Can any of the readers of the *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE* state where the account of this proceeding is to be found?

JEAN LE NOIR.—Who wrote "THE DEMOCRAT, or *Intrigues and Adventures of JEAN LE NOIR*?"

"*New York, 1795.*"

C. S. F.

SUNDAY POLICE.—I have before me a paper 10×16 in., printed on one side, entitled "SUNDAY POLICE." It takes the ground against a Sunday-law, and was probably printed about the last of last century or first of this; it was printed by "*Nathaniel Coverly, Jun., Milk street, Boston.*" Can any reader inform me as to the author?

C. S. F.

REPLIES.

DESCENDANTS OF JOSIAH FRANKLIN.—(Vol. IX. p. 276). An article on the Franklin Family by William Bache, Esq., of Bristol, Pa., published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XI. p. 17, gives the descendants of the brothers and sisters of Dr. Benjamin Franklin as far as known to him. The same gentleman, in connection with William Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia, had previously furnished to the *Register*, Vol. VIII. p. 374, a complete list of Dr. Franklin's descendants down to his great-grandchildren, among whom were both of the compilers. A complete list of the descendants of Josiah Franklin would be of interest. Is there not some member of this family with the taste, talent, and leisure to compile it?

DELTA.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH (Vol. IX. p. 283).—Though none of the memoirs of Capt. John Smith give the precise date of his death, it is now known. Mr. Drake gives it in his *History of Boston*, p. 26. Mr. Somerby also gives the date of his baptism from the parish register at Willoughby, in a communication to the *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*, Vol. I. p. 313. It would have been well to have had these inscribed on the monument to his memory at the Isles of Shoals. He was the son of George Smith, and was baptized at Willoughby, January 6, 1579 (that is, 1579–80), and died at London June 21, 1631.

DELTA.

TALE OF A TUB (Vol. IX. p.).—The inquiry of your correspondent in the August number as to the meaning of the phrase "tale of a tub," was anticipated and answered by Swift himself in the Author's Preface to his "Tale of a Tub."

He says: "This important discovery was made by a certain curious and refined observer—that seamen have a custom, when they meet a whale, to fling him out an empty tub by way of amusement, to divert him from laying violent hands upon the ship." He then likens the wits of his time to a whale, and the commonwealth to a ship, and in order to prevent the former from picking "holes in the weak sides of religion and government," and "from tossing and sporting with the commonwealth," he proposes to "divert them from that game by a Tale of a Tub."

Very truly yours,

IRVING BROWNE.

THE FRANKLIN FAMILY (Vol. IX. p. 276).—Your correspondent, J. H. C., is somewhat hasty in his conclusion that Mr. Parton, in his recent *Life of Franklin*, does injustice to the other descendants of Josiah Franklin. Mr. Parton merely says that Benjamin was the only one of Josiah Franklin's *children* who was distinguished, which is true. Jacob Barker does not claim to be descended from Josiah Franklin, but from Peter Folger, the poet, who was the father of Benjamin Franklin's mother. In Vol. II. p. 629 of Parton's *Life of Franklin*,

there is a list of the descendants of Dr. Franklin, which contains a considerable number of distinguished names. The descendants of Dr. Franklin now number one hundred and twelve. The posterity of Josiah Franklin probably amount to thousands.

J. P.

GRAVESTONE ON BOON ISLAND (Vol. IX. p.).—In the last number of the *MAGAZINE* inquiry is made whether the gravestone on Goat Island, near Annapolis, N. S., discovered by Dr. Jackson in 1827, is still to be seen, etc. A plaster cast of the stone is in the cabinet of the Maine Historical Society.

A. S. P.

FIRST AMERICAN BOOK REPRINTED IN ENGLAND (Vol. IX. p. 290).—In the September number of the *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE* it is suggested that Hubbard's *Indian Wars*, reprinted at London in 1677, may have been "the first reprint of an American book in England."

Two American books are known to have been reprinted there before this; namely, *A Brief History of the Wars with the Indians in New England*, by Increase Mather, reprinted one year earlier, in 1676, and *The Day of Doom*, by Michael Wigglesworth, reprinted in 1673, or four years earlier. Possibly there are other works reprinted still earlier. Mr. Drake has lately issued an edition of Mather's work.

In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April, 1863, I published an article on Michael Wigglesworth, in which I gave collations of all the different editions of his works that I had been able to examine or hear of as still extant. If Mr. Walcutt was correct in his statement that the fifth edition appeared in 1701, there must have been ten editions of *The Day of Doom*, as, since my article was published, I have found, on John Russell Smith's catalogue, an edition at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1711. If the fifth was printed in 1701, this would be at least the sixth; the Boston edition of 1715 (called the sixth) would be the seventh; the Boston edition of 1751 (called the seventh) would be the eighth; the Newburyport

edition of 1811 would be the ninth; and the Boston edition of 1828 the tenth.

I ordered the Newcastle edition from Mr. Smith, but the return was that it was sold. Perhaps some book collector in this country has obtained it. If so, I should be much obliged to him for a brief collation like those I published in the *Register*.

Mr. Wigglesworth preached the Election Sermon in 1686, which was published; but I have not been able to hear of a copy in any public or private library. If any reader of the *MAGAZINE* knows where there is a copy, he would oblige me by informing me.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

Boston, Mass., October, 1865.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New Haven*, Sept. 24, 1865.—After the usual preliminary matters, an interesting paper was read by Henry Champion, Esq., on Robert Treat, Governor of Connecticut 1683 to 1698. It was a brief biographical sketch of this eminent man of colonial times, and was excellently got up. From it we take a few leading points as follows: He was born in England in 1621; came to this country with his father, Richard Treat, and settled in Wethersfield. In 1639 he removed to Milford. He was one of the first settlers of that place. In 1663 he was elected to a position which answered to the office of Representative to the Legislature, and in 1661 was chosen magistrate, a position answering to the present one of State Senator. He held this office till 1663. About that time the Colonies of New Haven and Connecticut were united. This union was much aided by his unwearying efforts. In '64 he left Connecticut and settled on soil upon which now stands the city of Newark, N. J. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this place also. Here he remained five years. Then he returned to Milford and was made commander-in-chief of the Connecticut forces. He had command of these forces during the King Philip war. An important service rendered by him while he held the position of commander-in-chief, was the saving of Springfield, Mass., from destruction by the savages. In 1681 he was elected Deputy

Governor of Connecticut, a position which he held the two succeeding years. In 1683 he was chosen Governor, and in this position he was retained until 1698. During his administration he distinguished himself for his vigor and executive ability. He was chiefly instrumental in preventing Andros from carrying off the charter. After his Governorship he again held the office of Lieutenant-Governor, this time for ten years. He died July 12th, 1710, in Milford, in the 88th year of his age, full of honors, and loved, esteemed, and venerated by all the people of Connecticut. From him many of the Treat families of Connecticut are descended. By a coincidence, there was present at the meeting last evening a gentleman named Burroughs, from Hong Kong, China, who on Monday was, while visiting in Newark, N. J., shown the original grant by which the Indians conveyed the Territory upon which Newark was founded to the enterprising sons of Connecticut (among whom was Governor Treat), who settled that place.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston*, Oct. 5, 1865.—The usual monthly meeting was held yesterday afternoon (Oct. 5th). After the reading of the report of the last meeting, the President, Mr. Colburn, read an interesting letter which he had received from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated Cologne, Sept. 13, giving an account of some of his numismatic investigations in Europe. Two curious pattern pieces of the "Franklin Cent" were exhibited by the President; one in silver, with the usual obverse; had on the reverse thirteen plain rings inter-linked, having in the centre of each a five-pointed star, while within the circle was a star with a sunken circle in the centre of it; and one in copper, having on the obverse a sun-dial and the sun with rays around it, without date or legend; and on the reverse, thirteen rings inter-linked, a name of one of the United States being inscribed in sunken letters on each ring, and in the centre on a circle with rays diverging from it, the words "American Congress."

Mr. Pratt exhibited some exceedingly beautiful English gold coins, finely preserved, a Noble of Henry VI., a Sovereign or Laurel of James I., a Broad piece of Cromwell, and a Guinea of Charles II.; also two elegant gold medallions of Napoleon, one of the young King of Rome, and one of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais; and also a bronze copy of the medal presented by Government to General Grant, size sixty-four (four inches in diameter). The obverse bears

the bust of General Grant, with the inscription "Major-General Ulysses S. Grant. 'Joint Resolution of Congress, December 17, 1863.'" The adverse has an allegorical figure hovering over the City of Vicksburg and the hills of Chattanooga, a pile of arms, &c., while the Mississippi River encircles the whole, bearing upon its waters four gunboats or rams.

Mr. H. B. Fowle exhibited a large collection of silver and bronze medals, too numerous to mention in detail, including many of the English coronation series; they were all remarkably handsome, and in splendid condition.

Rev. Mr. Finotti presented to the society a curious lead piece, probably a medal, found at Bay Point, one of the Islands of the Twelve Apostles, Lake Superior.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Oct. 3, 1865.*—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President submitted a letter from Mrs. Laura Wolcott Gibbs, which was read as follows:

"261 GREENE ST., NEW YORK, }
October 3, 1865. }

"*Frederic De Peyster, Esq., Pres. N. Y. Historical Society:*—

"SIR:—The flag which accompanies this was placed at my disposal by the officers and men of the 1st New York Dragoons, originally commanded by my son, Brevet Major-General Alfred Gibbs, U. S. Volunteers, and latterly by Col. Thomas J. Thorpe, of Almond, Alleghany Co.

"It bears upon it the record of forty-six battles and engagements, in which the regiment lost killed and wounded, including the most desperate under Grant, Meade, and Sheridan, in Virginia; and it carries too a record of captures and trophies which few, if any, can surpass.

"Such a memorial belongs not to an individual but to the public; and though I greatly prize it, both as associated with my son's military career, and from the kindness which induced the gift on the part of his brothers in arms, I think that the archives of your Society, the first object of which is to perpetuate the history of New York and her sons, is the most fitting place of deposit.

"May I therefore ask that you will assume its custody, subject however to reclamation by myself or family, or should it ever again be called

into service, by the regiment to which it belonged.

"Accompanying it is the printed history of the regiment, a record as modest as it is glorious, and the correspondence which took place on the transfer of the flag.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obt. servt.,

"LAURA WOLCOTT GIBBS."

On motion of Mr. J. Romeyn Brodhead, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. Gibbs; and the flag was accepted in accordance with the terms expressed in her letter.

Mr. Brodhead, Domestic Corresponding Secretary, reported the receipt of various letters.

Mr. Moore, Librarian, reported receipts of donations since the last meeting.

The Librarian also communicated an extract from a letter received from Prof. G. W. Greene, of Newport, R. I., with reference to the proposed purchase of the Force Library, etc., which was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Librarian also made a preliminary report with reference to the recent donation by Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, of his entire collection of Works relating to Holland and the History of the Dutch, stating that a portion of the books had been already received, and that the matter would be the subject of a full and detailed report at a future meeting. He suggested the reference of the subject to the Executive Committee, with a view to the preparation of a suitable acknowledgment of Gen. de Peyster's munificent gift.

A resolution to that effect was accordingly adopted.

Hon. J. Romeyn Brodhead, the appointed reader for the evening, was then introduced by the President, and opened his remarks by observing that while he was happy to accede to the request of the Committee, by appearing before the Society, he regretted that he had not found time to commit his subject to writing; and hoped to be excused if he delivered his remarks orally.

He referred in general terms to the ecclesiastical affairs in New Netherland; and to the establishment, in the Colony, of the Reformed Dutch Church, as the Provincial Church. He referred, also, to the conquest of the Colony by the English, under Colonel Nicolls, in 1664; and to the guarantees of freedom of conscience and of the rights of the Reformed Dutch Church, which were embraced in Article VIII. of the Articles of Capitulation. (*Brodhead's New York, i. 762.*)

The recapture of the Colony, in 1673, by the

Dutch, and the Restoration of the same to the English, in the following year, were also glanced at; and the speaker called the attention of the Society to the stipulations, concerning liberty of conscience, which Colve demanded before he surrendered the Colony to Major Edmund Andros; to the promise of the latter, while he was yet on board his ship, to comply with that demand; and to his subsequent fulfilment of that promise, when he had landed in this city. (*Documentary History*, Quarto Edition, ii. 48, 49.)

At this time, the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York was Domine Wilhelmus van Nieuwenhuysen, who had been sent out by the Classis of Amsterdam, from Holland, in 1671.

It happened, however, that in the ship which bore Governor Andros from England to America, there came, also, a clergyman who had been ordained in both the Dutch and the English churches—Domine Nicolaus van Rensselaer, a younger son of the first Patroon of Rensselaerswyck—a gentleman who had become acquainted with the King, while the latter was an exile, in Brussels, predicted the restoration of that monarch, and received from him, as a memento of friendship, a snuff-box, which is still preserved in the family. (*Smith*, i. 388.)

When the King returned to his throne in England, Domine van Rensselaer accompanied the Dutch Ambassador, van Gogh, to London, as his Chaplain, and he subsequently served the Dutch congregation at Westminster, as its preacher. (*Documentary History*, iii. 526.) He was afterwards ordained agreeably to the Liturgy of the Established Church of England, by the Bishop of Salisbury; and when Governor Andros sailed for America, Van Rensselaer accompanied him, under the patronage of the Duke of York. (*Colonial Documents*, iii. 225.)

The Duke had provided for a Chaplain to the garrison of the fort in this City (*Colonial Documents*, iii. 220); and it is probable that a Chaplain accompanied Andros; but no record has been found of the name of either of these, nor of any other, prior to the installation of Rev. Mr. Woolley into that office in 1678.

Domine Van Rensselaer appears to have remained only a short time in the city of New York; and soon after his arrival in America, he went to his father's Colonie at Albany, where, by order of Governor Andros, he was subsequently inducted into the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church, in that city, as associate pastor with Domine Schatts.

This was in direct violation of the rules of the Dutch Church, according to which the Classis of Amsterdam had sole authority to

make such induction; and, in consequence, Domine van Rensselaer complained to the Governor, by whom the Domine van Nieuwenhuysen was immediately cited to appear before the Council to answer for this assumed affront to his dignity and authority. (*Documentary History*, iii. 526.)

On the twenty-fifth of September, 1675, the Domine appeared before the Council, in response to the summons, when he not only did not deny that he had impeached the validity of Domine van Rensselaer's ministry, but, on the contrary, he frankly admitted that he had done so, and reiterated the charge before the Council.

That body ordered the Domine "to sett in writing wt his opinion or Judgment in this Case;" and, after ordering the elders and other officers of the Dutch Church to be present at that time, it adjourned until the following Thursday. (*Minutes of Council*, Sept. 25, 1675.)

On Thursday, the thirtieth of September, 1675, Domine van Nieuwenhuysen and the Elders and Deacons of the Church, appeared before the Council, and submitted to it the written answer of the former, to the charges made by Domine van Rensselaer; and Mr. Brodhead exhibited to the Society a contemporary copy of that answer, in manuscript, which he thus translated:

To the Noble, High, Honorable Sir, the Major Edmund Andros, Governor-General over all His Royal Highnesses Territories in America: Noble, High, Honorable Sir:

Like as I have formerly declared before your Excellency in the Council, so I now hereby declare, that the accusations of Domine Nicolaus van Rensselaer against my person are not justly brought in: For it is so far from that, that I have ever questioned his calling as a minister by the Bishop of Salisbury, together with his attestations; that I have fully assented to the same, when they were produced to me; Yea, I have never spoken with Do. Rensselaer, either in private or in the presence of the Consistory, about the lawfulness of the calling to the ministry, or have I before very carefully distinguished the English and Dutch Church, sustaining as well the one as the other—not the language or persons—but the rules, discipline, and order, whereby the church is served, administered, and governed in each country.

And, on the point to which I am especially required to answer, it is my opinion that the ordination of the church of England is a sufficient qualification for the installation of a Minister lawfully called by the laying on of hands, and for the sending of him, as such, wherever it shall please their honors in the dominions of His Majesty: But that notwithstanding, such minister would not be permitted to administer the

sacraments, as minister, in a Low-Dutch Congregation, which has freedom to be governed according to the custom of the Netherlands' Reformed Church, without having beforehand sacredly promised (as is usual in the admission of ministers in the Netherlands) to conduct himself in his service conformably to their confession, catechism, and government, as clearly appears from the 53d Article of the Constitution of the Reformed churches in the Netherlands; like as, on the other hand (it is my opinion saving the correction of judges), that no minister called in Holland and installed by the laying on of hands, would be permitted, as a lawfully called minister, to administer the sacraments in any one of the Episcopal churches of England, without having beforehand promised to maintain and follow the canons, articles, and rules of the aforesaid Episcopal Church, in his service.

And yet, on this point, I shall willingly regulate and submit myself, according to my Instructions, to the further explication of the Classis, by which I have been called, invested, and sent.

Wherewith, hoping to have fulfilled your Honor's order, I am,

Noble, high, Honorable Sir,

Your Excellency's servant and subject,

WILHELMUS VAN NIEUWENHUYSEN.

New York, {

September 30, 1675. }

It will be seen, from this answer of the Domine, that he took the ground that Domine van Rensselaer should have promised to obey the Classis of Amsterdam and to conform, in his service, to the Confession, Catechism, and Government of the Reformed Dutch Church, before he had assumed the duties of the Pastorate at Albany; and that he must yet do so, before he can act or be recognised as a regularly ordained minister of that Church.

This answer was not satisfactory to the Governor and Council—it was regarded rather as a justification of his own conduct than an impeachment of van Rensselaer's authority—and Domine van Nieuwenhuysen was ordered to give another, and more satisfactory answer, on the following day. (*Minutes of Council*, Sept. 30, 1675.)

In conformity with that order, on the first of October, 1675, the Domine appeared before the Council a third time; and he then submitted an amended answer, in which the Consistory joined, of which, also, Mr. Brodhead exhibited a contemporary copy to the Society, and translated it as follows:

To the Noble, High, Honorable Sir, the Major Edmund Andros, Governor-General of all His Royal Highnesses Territories in America.

Noble, High, Honorable Sir:

A minister according to the order of the Church of England lawfully called, is sufficiently qualified to be admitted to the serving and administering of the Sacraments in a Dutch Congregation belonging under his Majesty's dominions, having promised to conduct himself in his service according to the Constitution of the Reformed Church of Holland.

Noble, high, honorable Sir,

Your Excellency's servants and subjects,

The Consistory of this City of New York,

In the name of all.

WILHELMUS VAN NIEUWENHUYSEN, *Pastor.* ;

New York, {

October 1, 1675. }

This brief and pointed paper appears to have satisfied all the parties litigant; and Domine van Rensselaer having promised to conduct himself, in his ministry, agreeably to the public Church Service and Discipline of the Reformed Dutch Church, on the following day (October 2, 1675), he subscribed the same, before witnesses; and Mr. Brodhead exhibited a contemporary copy of the same, which he translated as follows:

I, the undersigned, have promised, and hereby promise, to conduct myself in my church service as minister of Albany and Rensselaerswyck according to the Low Dutch Church, conformably to the public church service and discipline of the Reformed Church of Holland, pursuant to that which I have solemnly promised in my public installation: before the whole congregation of Albany, &c.

Done in the presence and view of Domine Wilhelmus van Nieuwenhuysen, minister of the word of God within New York, and Jeronimus Ebbring, Elder, and the Burgo-master Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt.

NICOLAUS VAN RENSSELAER,

Minister of the word of God of New Albany and Rensselaerswyck.

New York, {

October 2, 1675. }

The speaker, in this place, called the attention of the Society to the erroneous statement, on this subject, of William Smith (*History of New York*, i. 49, 50;) and he maintained that Domine van Nieuwenhuysen was, indeed, the victor since Domine van Rensselaer was obliged to promise entire obedience to the Rules and Discipline of the Reformed Dutch Church and to the Classis of Amsterdam.

Mr. Brodhead concluded his exceedingly interesting remarks by informing the Society that while he was in Holland, in 1841, he had obtained from the Classis, for the General Synod in America, the originals of all the letters which

had been sent home by the ministers in America, together with copies of the answers thereto which were returned by the *Classis*. These papers contain much that is illustrative of our Colonial affairs, some portions of which had already been laid before the public; and he hoped, at no distant day, to continue to draw from them, for the further benefit of those who are interested in the early history of our State and country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brodhead's remarks, the thanks of the Society were voted to him; with a request to furnish them in writing for the Archives of the Society.

Hon. Charles P. Kirkland, after some remarks, announced the presentation to the Society of a fine bust, in marble, of Washington Irving, by Mr. E. D. Palmer, of Albany—the gift of Mrs. Anna T. E. Kirtland, of New York.

The bust, on an Egyptian marble pedestal, having been uncovered, Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, after some remarks, offered an appropriate Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Society accepts the valuable donation, and that it be referred to the Executive Committee to report a suitable acknowledgment of acceptance of the gift of Mrs. Kirtland.

The bust in question is a very beautiful specimen of the genius of the sculptor, Palmer, in which Mr. Irving is represented at about the age of fifty years.

Judge Bonney called the attention of the Society to the importance of the completion of the Publication Fund; after which the Society adjourned.

Notes on Books.

National History of the War for the Union, Civil, Military, and Naval. Founded on Official and other authentic Documents. By Evert A. Duyckinck. 3 vols., 4to. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1861-5. 77 steel plates.

THIS important work, begun in the early days of the war, and closing soon after the sudden termination of the struggle, was of course embarrassed by the difficulties naturally inherent in an attempt to write a contemporaneous history of events of such magnitude, in which the mind could seldom foresee the results of the various movements which chequered the annals of the war; the great plans resulting in nothing, the apparently trivial success leading to decisive results.

The author, however, one of the first literary men of the country, a scholar of refined tastes,

singular purity of style, extreme moderation, and no stranger to historical research or study, could not make a work of indifferent value. He has wisely adhered in the main to important state-papers and public documents, without attempting to sit in judgment on the merits or pretensions of individual officers or statesmen in the thronged arena of the conflict. He has wisely thought it sufficient to exhibit prominent facts and results, leaving the decisions and awards of fame to the judgment of the reader. His narrative is well arranged, the connection of the different parts in the complicated drama well sustained, and the whole presented with skill, grace, and truly natural feeling, unmarred by bitterness or sectional animosity.

Anthony Stoddard, of Boston, Mass., and his Descendants: A Genealogy originally compiled by Charles Stoddard and Elijah W. Stoddard, and published in 1849. Revised and enlarged by Elijah W. Stoddard, and republished in 1865. New York: Press of J. M. Bradstreet & Son, 9 Spruce st., 1865. 8vo., pp. 95.

A HANDSOME specimen of the superior typography which is making the house of Bradstreet famous in New York.

The author of this family memoir, who so modestly assigns a low place to his own labors, is a Presbyterian clergyman, now stationed at Succasunna, New Jersey, and he will, we trust, infuse into his flock and neighbors a taste for local and family history in which that State has as yet done so little comparatively.

Anthony Stoddard, the founder of the family in America, descended from a Norman Knight, William Stoddard, who accompanied William to England in 1066. Anthony emigrated to Boston about 1639, was admitted freeman in 1640, and was a representative almost continuously from 1650 to 1684. As he had a numerous progeny, the family has in two centuries increased to an amazing extent, and the gathering of the details of descent of the host that still in the male line retain the name could have been no easy task. It is illustrated with engravings of President Edwards, a descendant in the female line; Mrs. Benedict (Polly Stoddard); John Stoddard of Coventry, New York; Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio; Phineas Stoddard, of Ulster Co., New York; Hiram Stoddard; Maria Theresa Stoddard; G. Stoddard; Rev. E. W. Stoddard, the author of the Genealogy; Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, a descendant in the female line; J. F. Stoddard, President of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association; Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, Mass.; and the well known Missionary, Rev. David T. Stoddard.

The New England Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal, published quarterly, under the direction of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Vol. XIX. No. 4. October, 1865.

THIS number, closing the nineteenth volume of the *Register*, opens with an account of the Sullivan family, plunging into the terrible sea of Irish genealogies, and evidently with some errors. The ancestor in this country of the New England Sullivans to whom General Sullivan belonged, was Master Sullivan of Berwick, but the time neither of his birth nor emigration to America is given. The article is accompanied with a portrait of Hon. James Sullivan, the brother of the General. Among the other papers are notes on the Lincoln families by Hon. Solomon Lincoln, endeavoring to throw light on the origin of our late President; Reminiscences and Genealogy of the Vaughan family; the Diary of Ezekiel Price; Wethersfield and Schenectady Records.

Among the book notices is one on the Report of Col. McDonold, of Virginia, which we have printed in our columns.

An Historical Sketch of the Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalisation of Slavery. Read at the Annual Meeting of the Chicago Historical Society, December 5, 1864, by Hon. William H. Brown, ex-President of the Society. "Et Patribus et Posterati."

THIS is a most excellent specimen of Western typography, showing that Chicago is becoming the great western centre, and will soon be to one great section what New York and Boston are to the East. The sketch is an important contribution to history, the more so as Illinois has been the Western State where, from the origin, the two elements, slavery and anti-slavery, met, and where slavery virtually existed from the French times. The attempt of the slavery party in 1822-3 to procure a new constitution admitting the institution evoked the liveliest opposition, which Mr. Brown sketches with power, but not without partisan feeling. To a stranger his narrative is at times not very clear, but the struggle was one well worth being treated by one so thoroughly familiar with it. Illinois had many reasons for adopting slavery. It existed, as we have remarked, under the French, in a modified and not repulsive form, and the French had actually retained their slaves; many of the settlers came from slave States, and Illinois was the high-road of hundreds from those States who would have swelled her means and population, had her laws permitted them to settle with their slaves.

A Catalogue of the Library and Antiquarian Collection of John Allen, Esq., with the Names of Purchasers, and the Price each Article sold for, preceded by a few Introductory Remarks. William Gowans, 1865.

MR. GOWANS is, we believe, first here to print prices to accompany a catalogue, and to an important catalogue like that of Mr. Allen, this forms a most welcome sequel, being far more satisfactory than the pricing in ink. The title-page will, with Mr. Gowans' interesting and characteristic sketch of his old friend, give a completeness and value to the two catalogues, when bound together, that does not often fall to the lot of those whose gathered treasures are scattered under the hammer.

Eastern Boundary of New Jersey; a Review of a Paper on the Waters of New Jersey, read by Hon. John Cochrane, Attorney-General of New York, before the Historical Society of that State, on June 6, 1865. By William A. Whitehead. Printed in the *Yonkers Gazette*, 1865.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL COCHRANE opened a war on New Jersey which has been actively carried on. The present piece is the reply of the able historian of East New Jersey to the attack of New York. Mr. Brodhead, the historian of New York, also enters the controversy, which has not yet terminated.

Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Arizona Historical Society. Organized November, 1864. Prescott, 1864.

WE heartily introduce to our readers this new Society, which, under the Presidency of Hon. Richard C. McCormick, promises to render good service to the cause of history. Arizona is a rich field, and many documents must still exist which only such a society can save and preserve.

Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada. Villemarie, Bibliothèque Paroissiale, 1865. 40., vols. 1-2.

IN these days of handsome books, few have reached us of more beauty in typography than these two volumes of the Abbé Faillon, who, according to the custom of the Congregation of St. Sulpice, of which he is a distinguished member, has published anonymously the various works which have already made him known and esteemed by historical scholars as a historian of great industry, extensive research, as well as vigorous and original views. Montreal is especially the subject of his labors; his previous

works, the Lives of M. Olier, founder of the Seminary of St. Sulpice and of the Association which colonized Montreal; of Margaret Bourgeoys, foundress of the Sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady, who have been for more than two centuries the instructors of the daughters of Montreal and its vicinity; of Mlle. Mance, the foundress of the Hotel Dieu or Hospital; of Mme. Youville, foundress of the Gray Sisters; and of Mlle. Le Ber, the recluse; all illustrating the history of Montreal, by giving the chronicle of its most venerable institutions. In his history he develops the history of that city, on which previous historians have been less ample in detail, the Sulpitians having printed very little touching that city, and the Jesuit Relations, those annual volumes on Canada, scarcely alluding to Montreal, no Fathers of their society being stationed there, whose reports would have been a sort of chronicle. A sulpitian, Mr. Dollier de Casson, wrote a history of Montreal down to 1672, but it has not been published, and was not apparently used by Charlevoix or earlier writers. This affords Mr. Faillon a comparatively new field of labor, and his work will thus be a most valuable contribution to Canadian history. It is most creditable to the historical taste of that province that it has produced within so brief a period three so important histories as those of Messrs. Garneau, Ferland, and Faillon.

At the close of his first volume, under the unpretending title of Notes, Mr. Faillon gives several very interesting discussions of debated questions on Cartier, the place of his wintering, the language of the people of Hochelaga and Sadacone, the family of Champlain, &c.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. VII. Nos. 3, 4. June, August, 1865.

This number opens with the very interesting Revolutionary narrative of Major Thompson Maxwell, of whom an additional notice is also given. Articles on the Ropes family, the Essex County Records, Baptisms by Mr. Holt of Salem, are also given. The curious report on the removal of the ancient relic, the church of 1634, to its new site, is one that but cannot be highly gratifying to the antiquarian.

Miscellany.

THE NARRAGANSETT CLUB of Providence, R. I., are preparing to issue, in *fac-simile*, reprints of the various works of Roger Williams, the apostle of Religious Liberty.

THE FURMAN CLUB of Brooklyn, L. I., announce for immediate publication, *Autobiography of Francis Guy*, Painter of the Picture of Early Brooklyn, with notes; *Miscellaneous Furmani*, or Literary remains of Gabriel Furman, Author of *Notes on Brooklyn*; and *Autobiographies of Alden Spooner and Joseph Sprague*, with Continuations and Anecdotes of Early Brooklyn.

THE library of the Hon. Peter Force of Washington, said to be the most valuable collection of antiquarian literature in the United States, is about to be removed to New York. The Historical Society are the purchasers at a trifle under fifty thousand dollars.

LITTLE BROWN & Co. announce *The Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams*, by William V. Wells, being a narrative of his acts and opinions, and of his agency in producing and forwarding the American Revolution; with extracts from his correspondence, state papers, and political essays. To be published in 3 vols, 8vo., of five or six hundred pages each, containing three portraits on steel, elegantly printed on laid paper. Price \$10.50.

WILLIAM L. STONE, Esq., has in press a new and revised edition of his father's *Life of Red Jacket*, with a memoir of the author, and a portrait from the original painting by Page. It will be printed on fine sized and calendered paper, in 8vo., and bound in cloth, at \$5. Fifty copies will be printed on tinted paper to match the large paper copies of Brant and Johnson, at \$10, and 25 copies in 4to., on heavy tinted paper, india plates, at \$20. It will not be stereotyped.

THE BRADFORD CLUB has nearly ready the fifth of the series, entitled "Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in Florida." These narratives consist of a new translation of the *Relaçam*, written by one of the company of Portuguese knights and gentlemen who joined in the expedition, covering a period from the time of their departure from Elvas in 1538 to the arrival of the relics of the army at the city of Mexico in 1543; and a first translation in English of the *Relacion* of Biedma, a Spanish officer, presented by him in the year 1544 to Charles V. in Council. To the narratives will be added a portrait of De Soto, with documents illustrative of the actions of this period of his life, translated from the originals in Spain by Buckingham Smith. The volume will contain about two hundred and fifty pages, the subscription price for which will be twelve dollars.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.]

DECEMBER, 1865.

[No. 12.]

General Department.

WASHINGTON'S MORTAL SICKNESS.

BALTIMORE, 5TH NOV., 1865.

To the Editor of the Historical Magazine:

DEAR SIR—I send you the annexed copy of a medical certificate from Drs. James Craik and Elisha C. Dick, two of the three physicians who attended General Washington during the brief illness which terminated his life.

I found this paper several years ago in the "*Baltimore Telegraph and Daily Advertiser*" for Friday, 27th December, 1799, thirteen days after Washington's death. I have never seen it given in any biography of the General, or even referred to. Indeed the biographers, of all degrees, seem rather indefinite; and as this statement exactly and officially defines the malady and its mode of treatment, I hope you will reprint it in your Magazine for the benefit of future historians. I furnished a copy of it in MS. to Mr. Everett, who had not seen it when he published his *Life of Washington* in 1860. He was at once attracted by its value, and expressed a wish to use it in future editions.

I do not know whether he has printed it since then; but, at all events, it will become largely disseminated through your Magazine.

Your obedient servant,
BRANTZ MAYER.

"From a Southern Paper.

"MESSRS. J. & D. WESCOTT:

"Presuming that some account of the late illness and death of General Washing-

ton will be generally interesting, and particularly so to the professors and practitioners of medicine throughout America, we request you to publish the following statements.

"JAMES CRAIK,
ELISHA C. DICK."

"Some time in the night of Friday the 13th instant, having been exposed to rain on the preceding day, General Washington was attacked with an inflammatory affection of the upper part of the windpipe, called in technical language *cynanche trachealis*. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with some pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, a sense of stricture in the same part, a cough, and a difficult rather than a painful deglutition, which were soon succeeded by fever, and a quick and laborious respiration. The necessity of blood-letting suggesting itself to the General, he procured a bleeder from the neighborhood, who took from his arm, in the night, twelve or fourteen ounces of blood. He would not by any means be prevailed upon to send for the attending physician until the following morning, who arrived at Mount Vernon about eleven o'clock on Saturday. Discovering the case to be highly alarming, and foreseeing the fatal tendency of the disease, two consulting physicians were immediately sent for, who arrived, one at half after three, the other at four o'clock in the afternoon. In the interim were employed two copious bleedings, a blister was applied to the part affected, two moderate doses of calomel were given, succeeded by repeated doses of emetic-tartar, amounting in all to six or eight grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge from the bowels. The

powers of life seemed now manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Blisters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplasm of bran and vinegar to the throat. Speaking, which was painful from the beginning, now became almost impracticable; respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect, till half after eleven o'clock on Saturday night, retaining the possession of his intellect, when he — expired without a struggle!

"He was fully impressed, at the beginning of his complaint, as well as through every succeeding stage of it, that its conclusion would be mortal; submitting to the several exertions made for his recovery rather as a duty, than from any expectation of their efficacy. He considered the operations of death upon his system as co-eval with the disease; and several hours before his decease, after repeated efforts to be understood, succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without interruption.

"During the short period of his illness, he economized his time in the arrangement of such new concerns as required his attention with the utmost serenity, and anticipated his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of that equanimity for which his whole life has been so uniformly and singularly conspicuous.

"JAMES CRAIK,
Attending Physician.

"ELISHA C. DICK,
Consulting Physician."

"The signature of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Port Tobacco, who attended as consulting physician, on account of the remoteness of his residence from the place, has not been procured to the foregoing statement."

THE POPHAM CELEBRATION.

THE celebration of the landing of the Popham Colony at the mouth of the Sagadahock in 1607, does not appear to have commended itself to some minds well versed in the early history of New Eng-

land. The intelligent editors of one or two of our best conducted and most valuable newspapers, have taken a view of the subject which clearly indicates, not a disagreement as to history, but a different appreciation of the value and importance of the facts which it develops. The accounts of the early voyages of discovery and colonization have been too long before our Northern public to admit of the supposition, that literary and historical men can essentially disagree as to the material parts of these narratives. The visiting and occupation of the islands on the coast of Massachusetts and Maine, and the various portions of the continent, from the first discovery of the country to the settlement of the Plymouth colony, are familiar to every reader interested in the antiquities of these States. But the logic of the events which mark this era of discovery and colonization, has manifestly led to very different judgments as to their importance. This diversity has its origin in our different habits of thought and activity. What to one man would be a material fact in the solution of a problem, would, perhaps, by another of a different profession, be entirely unnoticed. The lawyer, in his review of a case spread out before him, sees an application and power in facts which others would pass over as immaterial in their judgment of the issue.

The action of the Popham colony has seemed to many historical students in Maine to have materially affected the subsequent history of New England; to have had, in many respects, an important agency in the progress of English civilization on these Western shores. This opinion is cherished with a good degree of confidence. Though it is not pretended that it accomplished all which its projectors anticipated or hoped for, yet it opened the way for more effectual subsequent enterprise, and more permanent settlement; its revelations as to the capabilities of the country for husbandry, for social, mercantile, and political life, were not without an abiding and salutary influence in advancing its speedy occupation. The Puritans would never have been at New Plymouth, had it

not been for the enterprise of Weymouth, Gosnold, De Monts, Champlain, Popham, Hudson, Smith, Dermer, and other previous adventurers. Whatever was known of the country as a place of habitation for civilized man, and of refuge from ecclesiastical oppression, had its origin in the facts communicated by these pioneers of civilization. How large a share each of these had in turning the eyes of the Puritans Westward, or in establishing public opinion as to the feasibility of an advantageous occupation of this continent, we have no means determining. But that the Popham settlement had a large influence in that direction, we have not a shade of doubt. It was designed by the movers of it to make it a great and flourishing commonwealth. Its destinies, both in the home department, and in its action on these shores, were under the control of men of high standing, of solid character, and of mental vigor and determination. But the colony failed of its high purposes. Its patrons were defeated in their supposed well grounded hopes. As a colony, it was broken up.

This unfortunate termination of the enterprise, nevertheless, does not authorize the conclusion that it was powerless as to future similar movements. The causes of the abandonment of the plantation stand out too clearly on the historic page, to give any support to the position, that it had no beneficial results. The colony maintained its existence here eight or nine months, and in the meantime enjoyed free intercourse with the natives; acquired a knowledge of the fitness of the country for the support and extension of civilized life, and of its adaptation for all the various purposes of human progress and happiness. They built fifty houses, a church, and a pinnacle of fifty tons; and everything was going on prosperously, till God's providence deprived them of their president, and also of the principal patron of the undertaking. These untoward events were accompanied with the rigors of a winter unparalleled in the knowledge of the oldest of them: so that some, when they returned to England, were impelled to declare the country uninhabitable, in conse-

quence of the inhospitable climate. But as the same unparalleled cold had, at the same time, prevailed in England, this part of their experience had no effect on the friends of colonization. The information derived from the occupancy of the colonists, and from the correspondence of their President, was sufficient to prevent any lapse of confidence as to the feasibility and desirableness of a settlement of the country.

Gorges, Francis Popham and others were, in no degree, disheartened by this unsuccessful issue of the best digested and expensive attempt at colonization. Gorges says his assurances being so strong of a yet profitable result of these colonial investments, that he felt himself "bound confidently to prosecute his first resolution, not doubting that God would effect that which men despaired of." Popham also continued to send to the coast the same vessels, which belonged to the company, year after year. The Earl of Southampton and others engaged in the work. Harlow, who was one of the Popham colony, Hobson, Capt. John Smith, Dermer, and many zealous adventurers in successive years, continued to prosecute this grand scheme of colonization.

Now it seems to me, with these facts before us, that it is preposterous to suppose that the knowledge derived from this settlement at Sagadahock, had no influence in promoting the subsequent settlement of New England. It is very manifest that there were Englishmen in the country long before, and at the time of the landing of the Plymouth colony. Some of these were probably members of that at Sagadahock. The houses which were built there, for anything which appears, might have remained for years, affording shelter and accommodation for civilized man. It was the only colony which had attempted a settlement on the shores, and the only one, therefore, whose experience and knowledge could be relied upon as a basis of action in the pursuit of the same noble object. The information derived from those who for a few days occupied the Elizabeth and other

Islands, and from the French in their much longer occupation of De Monts' Island, was but of little value as evidence of the practicability of colonizing the continent. One of the important questions to be solved, as at Jamestown, was, whether a settlement could safely be effected on the territory, well understood to be under the control of savages; and these Islands were temporarily occupied as places of security, so as to preclude any experience which could give light on this material on inquiry. It cannot, I think, be questioned, that the most valuable information in the possession of the friends of colonization before the permanent settlement at Plymouth, had its source in the Sagadahock enterprise.

These facts and considerations would seem to be sufficient to justify the recognition of some obligation, at least, on the part of the present generation, to these heroic men who braved all the adversities of the noble enterprise of planting the civilization in whose beneficent atmosphere we are permitted to rejoice; and one would think, if any number of individuals felt the inspiration of a special remembrance of them annually, that no reasonable man would find it in his heart to charge them with folly for such a commemoration.

But this brief sketch of the history of this colony does not exhibit the facts and principles which incited the Popham celebration. That has its basis in matter more important, and in facts undisputed. A strange misapprehension seems to have prevailed on this subject; and some of impulsive temperament, in their intemperate zeal for Puritanism, have, without hesitation, condemned the whole procedure. It is well for every writer who would secure to himself the deference of an intelligent public, to be sure that he understands that of which he undertakes to affirm. The honest historian will first satisfy himself of the meaning of the author on whom he undertakes to comment. He who makes haste to denounce what he does not comprehend, will generally meet with a rebound, not much to his satisfaction; and possibly, among considerate men, will find himself classed in the same category with

the self-satisfied and confident mother, who, when her little son, having read in a newspaper that a jury had met to sit in a case of drowning, looked up to her and said, "Mother, what do they want a jury to sit on a drowned man for?" answered, "To squeeze the water out of him, you fool, you."

A great deal of confident remark has been made in relation to the Elizabeth Isles and De Monts' Isle, and the action of adventurers on them; and it has been said that these are entirely ignored by the friends of this celebration. So they are, and so they should be. They have no relevancy to the subject-matter of commemoration. In the address on the occasion, in 1864, certain averments were made as to the action of these colonists *on the shores* of New England. I would not suppose that there could be any misunderstanding as to the intended meaning of that expression. No lawyer, "with a rag of a gown on his back," could have hesitated a moment as to its import. But in a day or two afterwards, I was surprised to find in the *Bath Times* a short communication denying the truth of the alleged facts, and supporting the denial by the relation of some previous doings of adventurers on these islands. I immediately prepared a note to this word *shores*, in explanation, and delivered it, with the address, to the gentleman who had kindly offered to superintend the publication and examine the proof-sheets. But as the address occupied the full number of pages on which the contract for printing was based, and as he was confident there could be no misapprehension as to the meaning, he concluded that the note or appendix, which would have added three or four pages, might well be omitted.

This note or appendix stated, that the word *shore*, or *shores*, was used, as in marine parlance, as synonymous with the word *main*, or *continent*; that being the sense of the term, in contradistinction from the *Islands*, which are such, by being off from the *shores*. A brief history was also given of the early occupation of these *Islands*, which, in any view of the question,

it was considered would preclude such occupancy from being regarded as the beginning of English civilization in New England; and that in no respect did anything occurring there contravene the positions of the friends of the commemoration. It could have no relevancy to the object in view. Common and international law supplied the principles on which our position is based. The question was as to the effect of what was done at Sabino. The action there, we say, secured, or, at least, was auxiliary to a great degree in securing, the title against the French. This postulate would at once have suggested to any legal mind the use of the word shores, and the inapplicability of any references to the doings on any islands. Among all civilized nations, the discovery and occupancy of an island give no title to, or constructive possession of, the shore or continent. Any such occupancy is limited to its boundaries. Our own German common law gives the same utterance; and when it was said that the charter, and the doings of the Popham colony under it, secured, or, in any measure secured the title, no lawyer needed any further comment or explanation of what we meant by that declaration. He needed not to have been told that the promulgation of English laws on Elizabeth, Monhegan, or Nantucket islands would not have reached the shore, or been of any effect whatever on the main territory. Neither could the erection of a church there, or its dedication by prayer, the sermon, or anthem of praise, or other solemnities, be any consecration of New England to the Christian religion.

We briefly repeat what is implied in the foregoing, that the Popham colony at Sabino, under the provisions of their charter, made the first settlement on the shores of New England; that the title to the territory was thereby secured to the English against the French; that here English laws were first proclaimed; here erected the first church; here was delivered the first English sermon; here offered the first Christian prayer; here the praises of God first sung in our own language; here English civilization first introduced to the wilds

of New England; and it may be added, here lies the "first of New England's illustrious dead," a martyr to the noble work of colonization.

I am aware that one of the non-contents with these positions, has said that "it would be difficult to prove that similar religious services were not performed here before." I think so, too. And as in my professional life I have been entirely unused to the work of proving a negative, I do not think it worth while to attempt it here. We believe the facts stated to be incontrovertible, and that they are worthy of perpetual remembrance. If others, in whose veins flows the blood of the Puritans, do not see in them anything worthy of commemoration, it seems to us that they are very imperfect representatives of those whom they may well be proud to honor as their forefathers. We will not charge them with holding fast to the least worthy element of Puritan character, which led them to denounce all who differed from them in opinion and feeling. We estimate too highly freedom of thought and its expression, to complain of its exercise in reference to any matter of interest. All we ask is, that the same liberty may be conceded to us. We reverence those moral attributes which have made the memory of the Plymouth colonists so precious to the Christian heart. We feel that somewhat of the same reverence must attach to those who inaugurated the noble work of civilization at Sagadahoc; and while our historic friends resort annually to Plymouth to feast on the rich memories which gather round Forefathers' Rock, we ask them not to complain, if we, as often, visit the mouth of the Kennebec, to enjoy the more humble feast which our own history furnishes, on the interesting recollections of what was done there in the year 1607. The aristocracy of social life is not much for the benefit of our republican and religious institutions. Let not a historic aristocracy spring up and be fostered among us, to disturb our historic relations, and impede the development and progress of truth.

E. E. BOURNE.

KENNEBUNK, NOV. 1, 1865.

EARLY OPERATIONS OF THE U. S.
TREASURY.

* THE following letters are copied from the autographic originals, and are interesting as illustrating the very beginning of the Treasury operations of the United States. In comparison with the present colossal resources and expenditures of the National Treasury, this beginning was emphatically "the day of small things." Mr. Hamilton was appointed Secretary of the Treasury Sept. 11, 1789, and it is not unlikely that the first circular here printed was the first official document issued by this great founder of our fiscal system, who as a statesman and financier of the most comprehensive views, proved himself the "foremost man of all this world." *

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK, *September 14, 1789.*

SIR:—The exigencies of Government require that I should, without any delay, be informed of the amount of the duties which have accrued in the several States, and of the monies which have been already received in Payment of them, and the periods at which the remainder will fall due. In this, absolute precision is not expected, but a general statement accurate enough in the main to be relied on. I request your answer as speedily as possible, and am,

Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

ALEX. HAMILTON,

Secretary of the Treasury.

OTHO H. WILLIAMS, *Collector of Customs for Baltimore, Maryland.*

[REPLY.]

BALTIMORE, 24 *September, 1789.*

SIR:—The amount of the duties which have accrued in the district of Baltimore, from the 10th of August to the 23d Instant, inclusive, is two thousand six hundred and seventy pounds sixteen shillings and four pence, according to the documents in my possession, viz :

Cash on hand,	£287 18s. 6d.
Bonds due in 4 months,	1175 16 2
ditto. 6 "	1206 1 8
	<hr/>
	£2670 16 4

Your Obedient Servant,

OTHO H. WILLIAMS.

A. HAMILTON, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 22, 1789.

SIR:—In consequence of arrangements lately taken with the Bank of North America, and the Bank of New York, for the accommodation of the Government, I am to inform you that it is my desire that the notes of those Banks payable either on demand or at no longer period than thirty days after their respective dates, should be received in payment of the duties as equivalent to Gold, by the Treasurer of the United States.

This measure, besides the immediate accommodation to which it has reference, will facilitate remittances from the several States, without drawing away their specie; an advantage in every view important.

I shall cause you shortly to be furnished with such imitations of the genuine notes as will serve to guard you against counterfeits, and shall direct the manner of remitting them. In the meantime and until further orders, you will please to receive them, transmitting to me a weekly Account of your Receipts.

The Treasurer of the United States will probably have occasion to draw upon you for part of the Compensation of the Members of Congress from your State. These Drafts you will also receive in payment of the duties, or in exchange for any Specie arising from them which shall have come to your hands.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

A. HAMILTON,

Sec. of the Treasury.

OTHO H. WILLIAMS, *Collector of Customs for Baltimore, Maryland.*

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Oct. 14, 1789.

SIR:—Enclosed I send you, agreeable to an intimation in a former letter, the signatures of the President and Cashier of the Banks of North America and New York, together with a general description of their Notes, which will enable you to guard against Impositions and Counterfeits.

When the Notes are payable to any particular person, and not to bearer, you will take care that there is an Indorsement of that person, and if you should not know his handwriting, you will require an Indorsement by the person who presents the note in payment.

The mode in which the Bank Notes are to be transmitted is this: each Note is to be divided into two equal parts from top to bottom, one part containing the name of the President and sum, the other the name of the Cashier and sum. Your own name in your own handwriting is to be written on the back of each half, together with the number and sum of the Note. In case of the Note being payable to particular persons and not to bearer, you will previously fill up the Indorsement to Samuel Meredith, Treasurer. Having used these precautions, you will remit all the Notes on hand Weekly by the Post to Samuel Meredith; that is to say, one half of each Note by one Post, and the other half by the next, accompanied in both cases with a list of the Notes, which list shall specify of what Bank they are, the numbers, the dates, the sums, the periods of Payment, that is, whether on demand, or so much after date.

For your own security in case of accident, you will take a receipt from the Post Master, on a copy of the * * * * *

* [torn off] which you will retain, and which will be your Voucher, purporting your delivery of a Letter addressed to Samuel Meredith containing the moieties of your Notes specified in the list, amounting to such a sum, which sum must be written at large.

Should any Post Master refuse such a receipt (which, however, I do not expect will happen) till the matter can be otherwise regulated, you will get one of your clerks, or some other indifferent person of fair reputation to witness the delivery of your Letter with the Notes to the Post-Office, which persons must be acquainted with contents and particulars, so as to be able afterwards to verify on Oath that such specific notes were sent, and instead of the receipt of the Post Master, must give a certificate on the copy of the list you retain, of like import of the receipt proposed to be given by the Post Master.

In mine of the 22d September, I directed you to receive in payment of the duties, the Notes of the Banks of North America and New York. I now add, that you are to exchange any specie which may at any time be on your hands for them, with this Restriction, that you shall not exchange any of the specie which in your weekly return of receipts and payments, you state to be in hand, but only the specie you may receive between one return and another. The reason for this restriction will better explain to you my meaning. I propose that the Treasurer shall draw orders on you from time [to time] for the specie which you shall return as remaining in your hands; of course it is necessary to prevent disappointment to the holders of the orders, that you should retain that sum in specie to answer them, as bank notes might not in every case be equally suitable. But the sums you receive in specie between one return and another, may be safely exchanged for Bank Notes, as the Balance only will appear in your returns, and will be drawn for.

The Bank Notes specified in your Weekly Returns must be forwarded Weekly by the same Post which brings your return, without waiting any special order, directed to the Treasurer of the United States, and this package so directed, must be enclosed in another addressed to me as Secretary of the Treasury. Besides the descriptive return, which you are to transmit to the

Treasurer, you will at the same time enclose a copy of it directed to myself.

Your most obedient humble servant,

ALEX. HAMILTON,

Secretary of the Treasury.

OTHO H. WILLIAMS, Esq.

ON THE POSITION OF HUITRAMANNA- LAND.

THE oldest Icelandic sagas, and the Landnamabok, tell of a country lying south of Vinland and Chesapeake Bay, inhabited by white men, and hence known as *Huitramannaland*, land of white men, and *Irland it mikla*, Great Ireland. The Skralinger spoke of it to the Northmen who visited the coast of New England about the year 1000, and it is said that even as early as 982, Ari Marsson, of Iceland, of the powerful house of Ulf, the squint-eyed, was driven by northerly gales far to the south on shores peopled by a white race. The elucidation of these remarkable and well known passages has tasked the ingenuity of the best critics without removing the deep obscurity that rests upon them. They have been quoted to prove the existence of a Celtic colony on our shores at that early day. Letronne, indeed, has satisfactorily shown that Celtic missionaries visited Iceland before the Northmen (Rech. Geog. et Crit. sur le Livre De Mensura Orbis Terræ, p. 129, sqq.), but there is little probability that they reached the continent, and still less that having reached it, they could have increased to a nation in three or four generations. Other historians regard the whole account as a myth. I shall, however, lay certain facts before the readers of the *Historical Magazine* that not only corroborate these ancient records, but offer a reasonable explanation of them.

The Huitramannaland of the Northmen, as far as can be judged from the sagas, lay somewhere on the coast of Virginia or the Carolinas. Are any such white races mentioned as resident near this locality by the early English and Spanish explorers; and if such is the case, do their narrations, or

the aboriginal traditions, throw any light upon their origin? To the first of these queries the reply is most convincing. The relations of the early voyagers substantiate, in the most direct manner, the statements of Thorfinn Karlsefne and the Landnamabok, and yet I believe they have not been collated by any of the commentators.

Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, who visited the coasts of Carolina in 1520, mentions with particularity "the very white complexion" of the natives of a certain province there (Barcia, En. Cron. sub an.). A few years previously, at a point some distance south-west of where De Ayllon touched, Pamphilo de Narvaez saw numbers of white Indians, "of whom," adds the historian of his expedition, "many were squint-eyed and blind."—(Cabeza de Vaca, in Purchas, vol. iv. p. 1520, quoted by McCulloh.) John Lawson, who lived in Carolina about 1700, states that he frequently found grey eyes and red hair among the Indians of Cape Hatteras, and that they held by tradition, that some of their ancestors were white (New. Acc't of Car. in Steven's Coll. vol. i., pp. 62, 220.) Finally the Cherokees had a tradition, that when first they arrived in their country (probably about the middle of the fifteenth century), they found it possessed by a race of "moon-eyed people, who could not see in the day" (Barton, New Views, p. xlv., quoted by McCulloh), and that tribe themselves were marked by a lighter complexion than their neighbors, that rendered some of their women, in the words of Bartram, "nearly as fair and blooming as European women" (Travels, p. 485), and led Schoolcraft to suppose some early "exotic mixture" to account for it.—(Ind. Tribes, vol. ii., p. 321.) This last tradition, too strange to be a fiction, thus supported by the appearance of later generations, and strikingly corroborated as it is by the remark of Cabeza de Vaca, on the visual defects of the light-colored Indians he met, suggests to us at once the origin of the white race that inhabited Huitramannaland. They were Albinoes, in whom the deficiency of pigment in the choroid coat of the eye produced its usual effect of dimness of vi-

sion by day, and unusual acuteness at night (heliophobia).

But this conclusion leads to others still more interesting. Albinism among the hunting tribes was of extreme rarity. Indeed I have failed to discover a single recorded case. On the contrary, it was of remarkable frequency among the great Toltecan family, and is adduced by the ethnologist Pickering (*Races of Men*, p. 35), as one of the characteristics binding them to the Malayan stock, and separating them from the Americo-Mongolian race, to which he would assign the hunting tribes of the United States. Cortes found pure Albinoes in the city of Mexico (*Carta Primera*, cap. 33); and in New Mexico, probably the first habitat of the Americo-Malayan stock, Vasquez Coronado saw a woman "white as a Spaniard" (*Castaneda, Rel. du Voy. de Cibola*, p. 121). In Zuni, the Cibola of the Spanish writers, travellers in our own day report the unusual prevalence of Albinism (*Simpson, Santa Fé, New Mexico*, and the Navajo Country, p. 94; *Dr. Ten Broeck, in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes*, vol. iv. p. 81); and even the majority of the troglodytic Soones, a fixed and agricultural people who dwell near the head waters of the Salinas, are said to be Albinoes. (*Major Emory's Report*, pp. 99, 133.) Instances of whole tribes subject to this deformity are not wanting, as for example the well known race of white Indians on the Isthmus of Panama, minutely described, even to the peculiar ophthalmic and mental phenomena, by Lionel Wafer and Francis Coreal. It is well known that this idiosyncrasy is hereditary, and is caused by a deficiency of natural pigment that gives to each race its appropriate color; but the circumstances that give rise to it are undetermined.

Nearly, or quite all, American antiquarians have argued for a Toltecan immigration east of the Mississippi, though hitherto mainly in order to explain the origin of the earthworks of the Ohio valley. For this object it is, indeed, quite superfluous to presuppose any such event; but many facts and traditions, which it would be out of place to recapitulate here, point to its pro-

bability. The occurrence therefore of a colony of Albinoes of Toltecan descent on the Carolina coast is neither without a physiological parallel nor intrinsic historic likelihood; and it is at this point of the Atlantic seaboard that we must locate the ancient Huitramannaland. The name itself seems to point to a degree of whiteness uncommon and distinctive, such as would impress even a normally white race; just such, in short, as characterizes the skin of the Albino.

D. G. B.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

SALE OF THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE OF THE LATE EDWARD EVERETT.—Colonel Newell A. Thompson sold by auction yesterday, at the residence of the late Edward Everett, on Summer street, the mansion-house estate, and a large quantity of household furniture and other articles, belonging to the statesman and orator whose loss the nation, State, and city still mourn. The fact of the sale becoming generally known, from the advertisements in the papers and from the auctioneer's red flag hanging from the gateway, several hundred people gathered to witness it, very many of them in the same spirit of sorrow and reverence with which they attended Mr. Everett's funeral, and not a few with the intention of purchasing some memento of the distinguished man who so lately passed away from among us, and whose name will ever cling to the spot where he lived so long. The assemblage which yesterday thronged the parlors and stairways of the old mansion, and discussed with bated breath the associations which cluster about it, was composed of representatives of every class in the community. The shrewd capitalist looking for a profitable investment in real estate, the lady who makes it a principle to go to auctions as regularly as she goes to church, and the dealer in second-hand furniture on the lookout for bargains, the idle lounge about town who always is to be

found where anything interesting is taking place—these were there as a matter of course. But there were also the life-long friend and associate of Mr. Everett, the acquaintance who always met a hospitable welcome at his door, the devoted servant of his family, the poor hand-cartman at the corner for whom he had always a kind word and often a kind action, the musty antiquarian searching for treasures cheap and precious, and enough more not to be described in a paragraph, to crowd the house to a most uncomfortable degree.

The sale began precisely at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the little reception-room on the ground floor, where the large dining table was spread with a variety of crockery and glassware. After these articles were disposed of, the table itself, a mahogany extension, capable of seating twenty-four persons, which, if it could speak, might tell many a pleasant story of rare social enjoyment, was sold for \$37. A small piano in the same room, made by Chickering, of sweet tone, but plainly cased, was started at \$25 and sold for \$95. A number of small engravings upon the walls, chiefly portraits, were sold at prices ranging from seventy-five cents to \$3.25—a lithograph of Rufus Choate's sad, wrinkled face bringing the largest sum. An old medicine chest, contents unknown, was put up, and the bidding at first was quite spirited; but some one unluckily found the key in time to disclose the emptiness of the box before the bids had gone beyond \$4.25.

Passing into the entry into which the street door opens, a lithograph of Mount Vernon, prettily framed, always the first thing to greet the eye of a visitor to Mr. Everett, sold for \$13. A large steel engraving of Washington and his Generals, hung with equal prominence, and similarly suggestive of the tastes of its late owner, brought \$18. The stately old clock, which has always stood under the stairs, after the time-honored New England custom, had been removed, and was not offered for sale. The graceful plaster image, perhaps of Hebe, which some of our readers will remember as standing in a niche beside the

staircase, was sold for two dollars. Everything left in the house—carpets, curtains, rugs, hat-tree—was sold, as the auctioneer and the attendant crowd moved rapidly on; but we have only space to mention the principal articles, or those from association or oddity especially noteworthy.

The next halt was made in the large double parlors, fronting on Summer street, on the first floor. The eighty-four yards of velvet carpet which covered the floor were sold at \$1.20 a yard. A crimson damask sofa, luxuriously furnished with a profusion of cushions and pillows, a superb piece of furniture in its day, was started at \$5 and sold for \$35. A royal pier table, of massive construction, gilt standard and marble top, was started by Miss Emily Mestayer at \$10, and sold for \$15. On it sat a very elegant French bronze clock, surmounted with figures of Music and Painting, which sold for \$36. There was also a Parian statuette of Daniel Webster, from Thomas Ball's familiar model, which some one started at fifty cents, and which, after quite an animated contest, was struck off at \$30. Its mate, a statuette of Henry Clay, by the same artist and in the same material, went from \$5 to \$10.50. The large mantel glass, richly framed in gilt, brought \$82.50; its mate in the rear parlor, \$87. A nest of four Canton tea-pots brought \$16.50. A little bronze medallion, giving the familiar picture of the presentation of the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress, surrounded with the text and signatures of the Declaration, brought \$6. In the back parlor was a plaster copy of the Webster statuette, slightly mutilated, which sold for \$8.50. A graceful marble clock on the mantel brought \$45. Three large pictures, coarsely painted, to serve apparently as hall ornaments, were sold at different prices, the highest being \$11.50.

The crowd then passed into the library, designed by Mr. Everett's taste and constructed under his supervision, and where he spent much of his time. The books had been removed from the shelves, which were empty, except for a few old knick-nacks and curiosities, which the heirs had

thought not worth carrying away, but which the assemblage gathered together yesterday, examined very eagerly, and purchased readily. The carpet on the floor brought \$1.40 a yard; the fine bronze chandelier, curiously suspended by a chain, to be taken down by purchaser, \$17.50; the mahogany centre-table only \$9; and a valuable pair of globes, celestial and terrestrial, in perfect order, only \$23.

Then came a variety of curiosities. A large pair of buffalo horns brought \$1.75; a rifle, captured from the rebels at Fort Henry, \$3.25; and a miscellaneous lot, including an Australian boomerang, a cane made from the frigate Cumberland, and a dozen other articles of equal interest, \$10. Another lot, which included a framed autograph of Lieutenant-General Grant, and a laborious piece of minute penmanship by Mr. David Davidson, being a copy of Mr. Everett's address and Dr. Holmes' poem on the occasion of Prince Napoleon's visit, in the smallest possible space, sold for \$7.50. There were a quaint Japanese vase and pitcher which brought \$2.50; a cannon ball from the battle field at New Orleans, which was sold for \$2.25, and another fired in the volley "heard round the world" at Lexington, which was knocked down at \$3. A dozen maps, sold without being unrolled, nearly all of large size, brought only \$6.50—perhaps not a tenth part of their value. Seventeen bound volumes of newspapers, mostly bearing date in the first quarter of the present century, and including several years of the *Daily Advertiser*, brought \$1.40 each, and a musty heap of old newspapers, tied up in bundles, brought \$57.50.

The bookcases were still surmounted with the bust which ornamented them in Mr. Everett's life. At each end of the room were a pair of little bronze figures of men in armor, such as sell at the stores from \$30 to \$50, which brought only \$6.50 and \$7.50 each. The busts included those of Webster, Clay, Marshall, Franklin, Joseph Warren, J. Q. Adams, W. H. Prescott, Walter Scott, some of the Roman Emperors, and some female heads. The first choice was sold for \$9.50; subse-

quent ones at different prices, ranging from \$1 to \$5.

The hour of noon having arrived, the auctioneer and the company repaired again to the front parlor to make the sale of the real estate. Colonel Thompson read the advertisement of the Probate Court; stated that all the heirs joined in the sale, and that a full and clear title would be given; that the terms would be cash down, or half cash and half at the expiration of one year, the purchaser to pay a thousand dollars down to bind the bargain; that a certain amount of land would be deducted from the purchase to be given to the city of Boston, as by an agreement with Mr. Peter C. Brooks and other property holders on the street twenty years ago, for the purpose of widening Summer street, and that the estate contained 4,113½ square feet, including the strip of land running from the rear to Otis place, and used hitherto as a passage-way. He also stated that the estates on each side, where building is now going on, had recently been sold at fifteen dollars a foot, and that the sale included the house, which contains a large amount of building material.

The bidding started at ten dollars a foot and went up rapidly to thirteen dollars, after which it was quite slow. It finally rested at thirteen dollars eighty-five cents, at which price the estate was sold to Francis B. Hayes, Esq. The amount paid for the estate, at this rate, will be about fifty-seven thousand dollars.

The bookcases and shelves in the library, of carved oak, with chimney-place, etc., to match, capable of being removed in sections, were then sold to the purchaser of the estate for two hundred dollars.

The sale was then transferred to the upper rooms of the house, where were articles chiefly of chamber furniture, and of little interest to the general public. In one obscure closet was found a set of stereotype plates of one of Mr. Everett's books, probably left by accident in the removal of the family from the house. On the wall of one chamber hung a printed placard issued from the *Ledger* office, advertising the Mount Vernon papers, neatly

framed and suspended in his house by a fancy of their distinguished author. Mr. Everett's easy chair, unpretending, but wonderfully comfortable, was sold for \$10. An old-fashioned mahogany bedstead, made to be curtained, sold for only \$5, the feather bed accompanying it for eighty cents a pound.

The articles sold were mostly removed by the purchasers, and we presume that in a few months the old mansion itself will have disappeared, and in its stead will stand a massive warehouse, like many others just built or in process of erection in that section of the city. We trust that somewhere upon its granite front may be engraved the name, sure to be identified for ever with the site sold yesterday, of Edward Everett.—*Boston Advertiser*, Oct. 19.

FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—When we look over the United States, and contemplate the vast number of newspapers and periodicals, daily, weekly, and monthly, and some of them two and three times a day, we can hardly realize the fact, that it is but little over a hundred years since the first newspaper, of any kind, on the American continent, was started, and but little over half that time since the commencement of the first daily. But such is the fact.

The 24th day of April, 1704, saw the first newspaper in the English language in the American colonies or on the North American continent. This was *The Boston News Letter*—a small half sheet, printed on pica type. It was a weekly paper, published by John Campbell, a Scotchman—who was a bookseller and a postmaster. The contents of the first number were, "the Queen's speech in the English parliament, a few local items under the Boston head, one advertisement, extracts from London papers, and four paragraphs of marine news!" Advertisements were inserted "at a reasonable rate, from two pence to five shillings."

In 1721, James Franklin established a newspaper in Boston. The paper was severely critical; withal, somewhat hostile

to the clergy. Franklin became unpopular, was censured and imprisoned for "scandalous libel." James Franklin was "strictly forbidden to print *The New England Courant* without a supervision," etc. He evaded this order of supervision by substituting his brother's name for his own. *The Courant* lived three years.

The American Weekly Mercury, of Philadelphia, issued in 1722, was the third newspaper printed in the colonies. It was made up of quaint advertisements and short paragraphs of antique news.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, edited by Dr. Franklin, and published in 1729, was the next step towards journalism. In its prospectus, Franklin announces his intention to make a good, readable journal, and in his ideas it is easy to see that he was far in advance of his contemporaries. His paper consisted of four small pages, and his subscription was ten shillings a year.

In 1785 Thomas Fleet established the *Boston Evening Post*. Fleet was born in England, and learned his trade there. He once advertised a negro woman for sale, as follows: "To be sold by the printer of this paper, the very best negro woman in the town. She has had the small-pox and measles; is as hearty as a horse, as brisk as a bird, and will work like a beaver." Fleet was a humorous fellow, and made money out of his paper.

The Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser was started about 1760. At the time of the Stamp Act, in 1765, the paper came out in mourning, with the motto, "The times are dreadful, doleful, dismal, dolorous, and dollarless." There was also a death's head in one corner of the page, and under it these words: "Oh! the fatal stamp."

A journal called *The New York Gazette* flourished a little while in 1771. It was remarkable in no particular.

The first daily in the United States, *The Pennsylvania Packet*, afterwards called *The Daily Advertiser*, was started in 1794.

These were the first attempts at American journalism, and as such, are alone worthy of mention. Soon after the advent of

the daily newspaper, the idea of collating and digesting the news became more and more comprehensive, and from the beginning of the present century up to the present time, the American newspaper has grown steadily and rapidly, until it now represents the whole world, and is "greater than the throne" itself. Its number is almost countless, and its power of good or evil beyond calculation.

RELICS OF SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Spending some weeks in the venerable and staid town of Medford, Mass., a half-dozen miles out of Boston, says a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, I unexpectedly met with some ancient documents relating to the early history of the town, from which it appeared that slavery and the slave-trade existed even in this quiet, moral, and intelligent town, from about the time of its settlement, 1630, down to the commencement of the Revolutionary war, though now I fail to see a solitary negro in the streets, even the barber being "a full-blooded" Caucasian. Slaves were brought here and sold as early as the year 1638, only eighteen years after the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and eight years after the settlement of the town by a colony from Salem. In 1737 Captain William Pierce was employed to carry *captive Pequod Indians* to the West Indies, and there sell them for slaves! Slavery in those days was not limited by complexion, for the Puritans would as readily reduce to bondage the red men on this continent, who fought simply for their fire-sides and liberty, as the black race on another continent, who did not fight at all, but were simply stolen. Cargoes of slaves, however, were not brought to this town, though a celebrated slave-trader had his almost princely house and home here, while his slaves were carried into Boston and Bristol, R. I., or more generally directly to Virginia and South Carolina.

In the outskirts of the village stands an ancient, spacious, and well-preserved house, set far back from the street, in the centre of half a dozen acres of land, with inside gravelled walks leading to it, and elegant

trees embowering it and scattered around the grounds, a handsome garden and a summer-house, the works of the first owner, lying back of it, while in the rear of the almost princely mansion, and near one corner, stands a house for the domestics of the successive owners, who were gentlemen of wealth and position.

The slave-pen which was just back of the house of the domestics, has been united with it, and both now make one building, while the slave-pen remains unimpaired and entire.

Colonel Isaac Royall was the owner of this estate, with which an extensive farm was once connected. His father came from the Island of Antigua, where the son was born, who with his father emigrated to this country in 1738, and settled in Medford, where the father died, who was also a colonel, and a rich planter and slaveholder in his own island, and a Tory when he came here. The son was simply a coward, and, upon the outbreak of the Revolution, fled to Halifax, and thence to England, where he died in 1781. He was a slave-trader on the coast of Africa and in the South till the time he fled the country. In 1776 he wrote from Halifax to his agent in Medford as follows:—

"Please sell the following negroes: Stephen and George, each cost £60 sterling, and I would take £50 apiece for them. Hagar cost £35 sterling, but I will take £30 for her. I gave for Mira £35, but will take £25. If Mr. Benjamin Hale will give \$100 for her, which he offered, he may have her, it being a good place. As to Betsey and her daughter Nancy, the former may tarry, or take her freedom, as she may choose, and Nancy you may put out to any good family by the year."

Again he wrote:—

"I shall leave North America with great reluctance, but my health and business require it, and I hope, through the goodness of God, if my life is spared, to be able to return again soon."

Col. Royall did not forget the country he had made his home, even after he had deserted it, and found another in England. By his will, he bequeathed 2,000 acres of

land to lay a foundation for a professorship of law in Harvard University, while the rest of his estate was confiscated. The proceeds of the land were left to accumulate till they were sufficient for the support of a professor.

HOT SUMMERS.—The drought of the present year makes the following notes of interest:

In 1132, the earth opened, and rivers and springs disappeared in Alsace. The Rhine was dried up. In 1152, the heat was so great that eggs were cooked in the sand. In 1180, at the battle of Bela, a great number of soldiers died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277, in France, an absolute failure of the crops of grass and oats occurred. In 1303 and 1304, the Seine, the Loire, the Rhine, the Danube, were passed over dry-footed. In 1393 and 1394, great numbers of animals fell dead, and the crops were scorched up. In 1440, the heat was excessive. In 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, the rivers were almost dried up. In 1556, there was a great drought all over Europe. In 1616, the heat was overwhelming in France, Italy, and the Netherlands. In 1646, there were fifty-eight consecutive days of excessive heat. In 1678, excessive heat. The same was the case in the first three years of the eighteenth century.

In 1718, it did not rain once from the month of April to the month of October. The crops were burned up, and the theatres were closed by the decree of the Lieutenant of Police. The thermometer marked 35 degrees Reaumur—113 of Fahrenheit. In gardens which were watered, fruit trees flowered twice. In 1722 and 1724 the heat was extreme. In 1747, the summer was very hot and dry, which absolutely calced the crops. During seven months no rain fell. In 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778, and 1788, the heat was excessive.

In 1811, the year of the celebrated comet, the summer was very warm, and the wine delicious, even at Susenes. In 1818, the theatres in France and Great Britain remained closed for nearly a month, owing

to the heat. In 1836, the Seine was almost dried up. In 1850, in the month of June, on the second appearance of the cholera, the thermometer marked 22 degrees centigrade. The highest temperature which man can support for a certain time varies from 40 to 45 degrees—104 to 113 Fahrenheit. Frequent accidents occur, however, at a less elevated temperature.

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—ECCENTRICITIES OF JAMES OTIS.—Our public libraries are said to be inaccessible as Napoleon's palace or Windsor Castle; such is not the fact. Indeed, the rarest works are loaned by these institutions, which, if never returned, no amount of money could replace them; and it is becoming a subject of serious inquiry whether the period has not arrived to make restraints on this point. The paramount design of our public libraries should be more the preservation of rare books than their circulation. This is fortunately the case already in many of our greatest libraries. After more than thirty years' experience in our principal libraries, we have been both surprised and delighted at the readiness of access which is extended to authors, editors, and general readers in pursuit of knowledge; and so hearty and liberal is it as to be a source of alarm. The first and most agreeable of our associations regarding any library, are those of that glory and ornament of my native city, the Boston Athenæum, the chief founder of which, and its first librarian, was Mr. Wm. Smith Shaw, due honor to whose memory is rendered by the venerable Josiah Quincy, in his history of that institution. Our first public library was the Boston Library. It was the daily custom of this pattern librarian, infirmities excepted, to visit all the publishing houses of Boston, and solicit donations of new publications for this institution; and in courtesy the booksellers of the town and their clerks were permitted access to the library without charge. This was one of the means by which it has been one of the greatest libraries in the nation. It was partly here in the days of our boyhood, that we acquired a thirst for general reading. We well remember its principal

female visitor when it was located on the present site of the Mass. Historical Society. This lady, the excellent Hannah Adams, was indebted to this library and the booksellers' shelves for much of the valuable information furnished in her *History of all Religions*, *History of the Jews*, *History of New England*, and other works that give her indestructible reputation. How often have we seen her taking a pinch of snuff in one hand, between her forefinger and thumb, and her muff in the other hand, fill the same with choice borrowed works, and leave the bookstore with a happier heart than could a lady of fashion the jeweller's shop with costly finery to adorn her person. We advise those who ever visit Mount Auburn to pause at the tomb of Hannah Adams, the first lady entombed there, who was one of the brightest ornaments of her country.

We have not only for many years enjoyed a liberal and generous access to the principal libraries of Boston, but the same favor has been kindly extended in the great libraries of other cities, unrestrained in freedom as if at home, and this may more justly be a source of censure than any restraints ever enjoined on general visitors. Among the numerous favors we have enjoyed, long as we live we shall happily remember the obliging courtesy of Samuel F. Haven, the librarian of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, who on our first visit indulged us with as ready access to its treasures as if we had long visited there. Moreover, the hearty manner in which he loaned us a volume of rarities, containing the first oration of Daniel Webster, not elsewhere to be found, delivered in his minority, that it might be appended to a new edition of a work then in the press, and taken a distance of more than forty miles, will ever be among our most grateful recollections. In this achievement we felt satisfied, as did the two Bostonians who bore away from a merchant's loft on Long wharf some valuable Peter Faneuil manuscripts, and deposited them in the library of the Genealogical Society. Indeed we are satisfied that there is too indiscriminate liberality in our public libra-

ries in the loan of books. So earnest is the passion of many antiquarian book-fanciers, some of whom are not book-readers, for the accumulation of the most ancient and rarest works, which often command an enormous price at auction, that they make it a great business of their lives. Moreover, in borrowing such works, their memory very easily escapes them, and the volume is embodied in their own private libraries, and never returned, unless, perchance, they be detected at an executor's sale, and seasonably secured to the rightful proprietors. We are happy to observe that the facilities to authors and book-makers in our public libraries are so perfect that it is in their power generally to prepare a work without borrowing a single book. We rejoice that the public mind is waking up to the welfare of our libraries, for next to our schools of learning and the church, no institutions are more useful to a republican people. We are sure that visitors who are disposed to conform to the regulations of these pleasant intellectual homes will find a ready admittance. SHAWMUT.

JOHN FUNDA.—In your issue of yesterday I observe that your correspondent, S. T. B., in his last interesting letter from Utica, asks the question, in a somewhat quizzical manner, "Don't you know where Funda is? Why, Funda is a town in Central New York, &c." Now the commentary upon this question, so trivially put, is really a sad one, showing, as it does, how little attention is given by the present generation to the history of our Revolutionary era. The town of Funda, on the New York Central Railroad, to which your correspondent alludes, was named after John Funda—a prominent actor in the Revolutionary struggle in New York, and an incident in whose history is intensely interesting, as having led to an occurrence fraught with as much interest to the colony of New York, as the battle of Lexington was to those of New England.

The ill-starred expedition, by the direction of General Gage, to Concord, and the battle of Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, gave, as is well known, the signal for

a general rush to arms throughout most of the colonies. It was at this moment, just as the exciting intelligence was received from Boston, that, most unwisely for themselves, the influential loyalists of Tryon county* undertook to make a demonstration against the proceedings of the Continental Congress of the preceding autumn. The Whigs were of course indignant at this action of the Loyalists, and public meetings were held in which it was determined to erect a liberty-pole, the most hateful object in that day in the eyes of the Tories. In endeavoring, however, to carry this purpose into effect, three hundred Whigs were met by a large number of Loyalists under Sir John Johnson, and from the pugilistic encounter that followed, both parties withdrew, each claiming the victory.

But notwithstanding the spirit shown thus far by a majority of the people in the interior, it was not certain that the colony of New York would not range itself against the royal authority. Gov. Tryon, who was unpopular in the colony, had been appointed Governor of New York, and he was exerting his utmost powers to detach her from the cause of the Union. The royal Governor's efforts were seconded by Sir John Johnson and his numerous tenantry, who were mostly Tories, and the Scotch colonists, settled in large numbers in the vicinity of the present town of Funda, likewise constituted for Sir John a respectable force, upon which he could rely in case of an emergency.

The Dutch and German population of the Mohawk and Cherry Valleys, however, were mostly Whigs; and the latter, to counteract the efforts of the Tories, formed themselves into committees, and executed their functions with diligence and vigor. Under their supervision the inhabitants were enrolled and organized into militia; the sheriff, Alexander White, was deposed, and Col. John Frey appointed; and in one word, the committee assumed the civil and

military jurisdiction of a large section of the country. White had rendered himself particularly odious to the Whigs from the first; and soon after the disturbance upon the erection of the liberty-pole, he arrested a prominent Whig by the name of John Funda, and committed him to prison. His friends, to the number of fifty men, went to the jail at night and released him by force. From the prison they proceeded to the house of the sheriff and demanded his surrender. White looked out from the second-story window, and recognizing the leader of the crowd, inquired: "Is that your summons?" "Yes!" was the prompt reply. Upon which White discharged a pistol at the sturdy Whig, but happily without injury. The ball whizzed past his head and struck in the sill of the door. *This was the first shot fired in the war of the American Revolution west of the Hudson!* It was immediately returned by the discharge of some fifty muskets at the sheriff, but the only effect was a slight wound in the breast. The doors of the house were broken open, and White would have been taken, but at that moment a cannon was fired at the residence of Sir John. This was known to be the signal for his retainers and Scotch partisans to rally in arms; and as they would muster a force of five hundred men in a very short time, the Whigs thought it most prudent to disperse.

Although, however, the Whigs were forced for a time to submit, yet, like the battle of Lexington, the effects of this skirmish ended not here. The shots fired at the house of the Sheriff showed at once the necessity of an appeal to arms; and it was felt, on all hands, even by the timid and hesitating, that England and the colonists now stood, not in the relation of parent and children, but in the attitude of two nations stripped for deadly combat. Hence the patriots of Tryon county began to act with greater assurance. The management of the northern department was straightway given to Generals Schuyler and Montgomery, who at once assumed the offensive by directing a force upon Montreal and Quebec. And henceforward a major-

* The county of Tryon, at this time, included all the Colonial settlements west and south-west of Schenectady.

ity of the colonists in New York united in giving to the Continental Congress a firm, and, in the main, an unqualified support.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE following table shows the official popular vote in Louisiana for Governor from 1812 to 1864.

Under the constitution of 1812, which remained in force until 1845, the two candidates for the office of Governor, who had obtained the highest number of votes before the people, were balloted for by the General Assembly, and the one having a majority of votes was proclaimed duly elected. In every instance the Legislature chose the candidate designated by the popular voice.

1812	W. C. C. Claiborne.....	2314	
	Jacques Villeré.....	945	3259
1816	Jacques Villeré.....	2814	
	Joshua Lewis.....	2145	
	Scattering.....	7	4466
1820	T. B. Robertson.....	1903	
	P. Derbigny.....	1187	
	A. L. Duncan.....	1081	
	J. N. Pestrehan.....	627	
	Scattering.....	6	4754
1824	Henry Johnson.....	2847	
	Jacques Villeré.....	1831	
	Bernard Marigny.....	1427	
	Philemon Thomas.....	236	
	Thos. Butler.....	184	6525
1828	Pierre Derbigny.....	2983	
	Thos. Butler.....	1629	
	Bernard Marigny.....	1231	
	Philemon Thomas.....	1135	6933
1830	A. B. Roman.....	3630	
	W. S. Hamilton.....	2730	
	A. Beauvais.....	1475	
	D. A. Rendall.....	456	
	Scattering.....	26	8317
1834	Edward D. White.....	6423	
	John B. Dawson.....	4193	10,616
1838	A. B. Roman.....	7590	
	Denis Prieur.....	6782	
	Henry Johnson.....	4	
	Scattering.....	2	14,378
1842	Alexander Mouton.....	9669	
	Henry Johnson.....	8104	17,773
1846	Isaac Johnson.....	12,623	
	Wm. De Buys.....	10,138	
	Charles Derbigny.....	598	23,365
1849	Jos. Walker.....	18,566	
	Alexandre De Clouet.....	17,553	36,119

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1852	Paul O. Herbert.....	17,813	
	Louis Bordelon.....	15,781	33,594
1855	Robt. C. Wickliffe.....	22,932	
	Chas. Derbigny.....	19,810	42,742
1859	T. O. Moore.....	25,454	
	T. J. Wells.....	15,587	41,041
1864	Michael Hahn.....	6158	
	J. Q. A. Fellows.....	2720	
	B. F. Flanders.....	1847	10,725
	A. Titus.....		

DR. RICHARDSON, THE ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHER.—The latest English papers announce the death of Dr. Richardson, the lexicographer, at the age of ninety years. Making dictionaries appears to be a healthy business. It was only a few days ago that we announced the death of Dr. Worcester, of Boston, at the age of eighty-one. Walker, too, lived to a "good old age." Dr. Johnson was seventy-five when he died, and the late Noah Webster died at eighty-five. Though men of many words, they were men of few deeds, and lived free from those excitements which hasten death.

We presume, although it is not so stated, that the deceased lexicographer was Charles Richardson. Another peculiarity of lexicographers appears to be that their identity is never positively established. Dr. Johnson, the lexicographer, and Dr. Johnson, the poet, are supposed by many to be two distinct individuals. Boswell's rough and uncouth patron and Goldsmith's tender and loving friend enjoys a double existence. Noah and Daniel Webster were often mistaken for one and the same person, and many are the curious anecdotes related of the mistake made by persons on meeting with Daniel Webster. All will remember that of the backwoods school-teacher who had heard much of Mr. Webster in Congress, and through his spelling-books and "big dictionary," and who could not conceal his disgust on discovering that they were altogether different personages. Some years since Daniel Webster called in at Taylor's bookstore, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and asked if they had the second volume of Macaulay's History of England. One of the clerks, who was much mixed as to th

identity of Noah and Daniel, replied, "Yes, Mr. Webster, we have; and, what will most recommend it to you, we have it with the orthography according to Webster." "That will do," said the statesman. "I don't want it; what I want is Macaulay's History written in the English language."

Dr. Richardson's Dictionary was not very well known, except among scholars, in this country; and this fact enabled Mr. Benton to put it to a good use in one of his debates in Congress with Badger, of North Carolina. Mr. Benton had in his speech applied to Mr. Badger the slang term of "bamboozler," a word not then as now recognised as legitimate, and Mr. Badger called on him for an explanation of the "vulgar term," asserting that it was not an English word. Mr. Benton instantly rejoined, "We will see, sir. Here, my boy," beckoning one of the pages, "bring me from the library some English dictionaries—Richardson's Dictionary, and Walker's, and Johnson's, and Webster's, and all the others you have." The page disappeared, and speedily returned with his arms full of books and laid them upon the Senator's desk. "Now, sir," resumed Mr. Benton, "we will see if we can find bamboozle and bamboozler. Here we have it, sir, in Webster:—'Bamboozle—to confound, to deceive, to play low tricks upon: Bamboozler—a cheat; one who plays low tricks.' And here is Richardson—" "I hope," interposed Mr. Badger, "the Senator will desist. I am satisfied that we cannot bamboozle him."

These stories form a very inappropriate introduction to our sketch of Dr. Richardson; but, though misapplied, they are not exactly out of place.

Dr. Charles Richardson, LL.D., etymologist and lexicographer, was born in July, 1775, and bred to the law, but quitted it early for the more attractive calling of literature. His first literary production was "Illustrations of English Philology" (1805), a critical examination of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and remarks on Mr. D. Stewart's essay "On the Tendency of

Some Late Philological Speculations," in which he showed himself to be a strenuous advocate of Horne Tooke's "Principles of Language." Soon after the publication of this work he was asked to undertake the lexicographical portion of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." The first part of this work was published in January, 1818; but in consequence of the failure of the publishers, it was suspended after the publication of the fourth part for upwards of three years. Subsequently the copyright and the stock were sold. Dr. Richardson again assumed the work under the auspices of Dr. Mawman and his co-proprietors. The publication of the "Dictionary" separately, by the late Mr. Pickering, commenced in January, 1835, and was completed in the spring of 1837. An abridgment of the work, in 8vo., was published at the latter end of 1808. Both works were also reprinted in New York. The unhappy failure of his respected publisher, Mr. Pickering, who held a moiety of the copyright, must of course have brought much trouble and anxiety on the author, which, we understand, was finally terminated by an arrangement under which Mr. Whittingham, of the famed Chiswick press, and Mr. George Bell became purchasers of the entire copyright; and editions of both, in quarto and octavo, have since been issued. Dr. Richardson published a little volume on the "Study of Language." It professes to be an exposition of the principles inculcated in the "Divisions of Purley," by which the author declares himself to have been guided in the composition of his dictionary. Besides these substantive works, Dr. Richardson has contributed several papers to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "An Historical Essay on English Grammar and English Grammarians," and another on "Fancy and Imagination," in which he contravenes the opinions of D. Stewart and Mr. Wordsworth, considering it quite unphilosophical to suppose them either different powers or different operations of the mind. He was for some years before his death a frequent contributor to "Notes and Queries."

JUCHTANUNDA.—Two creeks flowing into the Mohawk river in Montgomery county bear this name. It is an Indian word, and has been variously interpreted. The following is found in Deed Book iv. (Albany Co. Clerk's Office), p. 2, 20 Dec. 1688. "juchtanunda that is ye stone "houses, being a hollow rock on ye river "side where ye Indians generally lye un- "der when they travill to and from there "countrey." J. B.

SCHENECTADY, May 19, 1865.

THE WENRO TRIBE.—I observe in a late number of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE a query concerning an extinct Indian tribe called *Wenro*. They are mentioned in the Relatin Abrégé of Bressani as having taken refuge among the Hurons. Turning to the relations of the Jesuits, we find that in the year 1639 a people called Wenrohonon (the termination in *ronon* means simply *people* or *nation*), had till lately lived on the confines of the Neutral Nation on the side nearest the Iroquois, that is to say, in a region within or adjacent to western New York. The Iroquois made war on them. They had broken with their old allies the Neuters, and therefore resolved to take refuge with the Hurons. This they did to the number of six hundred. The greater part remained at the Huron town of Ossossané, on Nottawas-sega Bay of Lake Huron. They were evidently a people of the Huron-Iroquois race. There was a Huron village called *Wenrio*, but the name is a mere coincidence. F. P.

QUERIES.

THE IROQUOIS NAMES FOR NEW YORK CITY.—The Hurons called New York City, according to Potier, *A,aonds*. The mark after the first letter being a kind of breathing, which in the Iroquois dialects was expressed by g. The name thus coincides with the Seneca name as given by Morgan Ganono, nd being convertible into nn. What is the meaning of the term? Is it at all related to the Mohawk word Aganon, to go for; or is it the Huron word

,annonds, a *mine riches*, with the prefix a implying *great*? If so, it may have expressed a great place for trade, the place where red men repaired as whites do now "to get things." S.

THE EVERETT FAMILY.—Who were the ancestors of Thomas and John Everett, who were born on Long Island, of English parentage, about 1725 or '30? Thomas and John moved to Lynntown, Lehigh Co., Penn., about 1750, and were married soon after.

Who were the ancestors of John Everett, who emigrated with his family from New Hampshire to Litchfield, N. Y., soon after the close of the Revolution? He married a Betsey Gill, and died between 1807 and 1810. From what town in New Hampshire did he move?

Who were the ancestors of Peter Everett, born about 1750; married about 1780 to Susan Ramsdale of Marblehead, Mass.; and moved to Maine in 1792? He had four children born in Marblehead, and lost his left arm in an American privateer during the Revolution.

Any information of the above Everetts will be thankfully received by

EDWARD F. EVERETT,
Charlestown, Mass.

RIVINGTON'S "INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER."—Thomas, in his History of Printing, states that Rivington's editorial labors ended in the year 1783. It is true that his "New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser" terminated with No. 756, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1783; but in the State Library, Albany, I find the second number of a paper published by him, dated Wednesday, January 7, 1784, and entitled "The Independent Journal; or, the General Advertiser." How long was this latter newspaper continued? J. J. G.

REPLIES.

THE AUTHOR OF "LACO" (Vol. IX. p. 311).—Stephen Higginson, of Boston, was undoubtedly the author of the strictures

on the public character of John Hancock, signed "Laco," and published in the Boston Centinel of 1789. E. S. Thomas in his "Reminiscences," affirms this positively, and from his connection with the press at about that period, he had good opportunities of knowing. I have, besides, other strong circumstantial proofs. Mr. H. was an eminent merchant who took a lively interest in the public discussions pending the adoption of the Constitution by Massachusetts. His son, Stephen H., Jr., another Boston merchant, was also an able writer under the signature of "HOWARD," just previous to the war of 1812. Those were exciting times. The French "Decrets," British "Orders in Council," Embargoes, and finally war, pretty much annihilated American commerce, which was chiefly owned and carried on by the merchants of New England. His grandson, Col. H., who commanded the first regiment of colored troops organized (in S. C.) during the late rebellion, is also well known as a ready writer, who never penned a sentence that was not worth reading.

The cause of the severity that Laco uses towards Hancock is not now apparent. There is no doubt he was conscientious in his views of the latter's unfitness for his high political position. It could not be from any feeling of rivalry for the office, as it is said that when the elder S. H. ("Laco") was talked of as Governor of Massachusetts, about that time, he positively refused the nomination, and to escape the importunities of his friends to consent, he took passage with his wife, in one of his own ships for England. This vessel was commanded by the late Captain Joseph Pierce, of Cincinnati, who was well known to the writer.

I will just add, that the Higginson family have been distinguished for their moral and intellectual worth for more than two centuries, through the successive generations that sprung from their ancestor Francis Higginson, who began the settlement of a plantation in Salem, Mass., in 1629.

J. B. R.

Washington, D. C.

ANOTHER REPLY.—Like all eminent men, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence had political enemies, the keenest and most sarcastic of whom was Stephen Higginson, the "Laco" of the Boston "Columbian Centinel." That trio of sharp marksmen, Sullivan, Austin, and Jarvis, promptly came to the rescue, and the cunning fox was brought to the ground. The authorship of "Laco" is not a point of doubt like that of Junius. My honored father, who was for forty years editor of the Massachusetts Register, and who was at that time an apprentice in the Centinel office, has often informed me that Benjamin Russell, the editor, was accustomed to send him with the proofs of his articles to the office of Higginson, and as it was then a profound secret who "Laco" was, Mr. Higginson would look sharply at him, as if to discern whether he were worthy of confidence. As an instance of the effect of Higginson's papers, I would state that Mrs. Jane Mecom, in writing to Benjamin Franklin, her brother, at this period, remarks, "We have had poor 'Laco' chalked on the fences as hanged and damned, but his wisdom keeps him secret."

J. S. LORING.

Brooklyn Heights.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at their hall in Worcester, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, president of the society, in the chair. The report of the council was read by Rev. E. E. Hale of Boston. It was chiefly devoted to the influence wrought in English society and literature by the discovery and first colonization of this continent. He gave a full account of the fragmentary records of discovery kept by Englishmen during the sixteenth century, comprising the best that is known of Cabot's discovery, and of the travellers who immediately followed him. Referring to the allusions to American discovery by the greater lights of the literature of that century, he said:

"The year that Ralph Lane, Raleigh's agent, returned from Roanoke Island with his unsuc-

cessful colony, bearing however the gift of tobacco to the civilized world, William Shakspeare left his home at Stratford and took up his abode in London. From that time for thirty years, he lived there in constant, increasing intimacy with the 'men about town,' with the adventurers of his day, with literary men, and with courtiers. Unless all tradition is false, he was a member of the Mermaid Club, founded by Raleigh. At that club, almost without doubt, Raleigh must have smoked. It is, then, to be noticed as an illustration of Shakspeare's unwillingness to introduce a trick of his own time into the manners which he is representing of other times and countries, that in the index for his plays we search in vain for pipes or tobacco, smoke or the Virginian weed in any of its various forms. Before Shakspeare died, tobacco was largely imported into England, the manufacture of pipes was a regular manufacture, and probably the growth of tobacco in Gloucestershire had already begun. But Shakspeare's allusions to America, even at the risk of anachronism, are frequent enough to make one more illustration of the universality and accuracy of his information. In the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, where none of them ought to have known much about America, one of the heroines is compared to 'a region of Guiana, all gold and bounty.' Probably the passage contains a hint at Raleigh. Raleigh's Guiana is again alluded to by Gonzalo—in the *Tempest*—where he says:

"Or that there were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we
find
Each putter out of one for five will bring us
Good warrant of."

"Raleigh, in his account of Guiana, said on the coast are a nation of people whose heads appear not above their shoulders. They are reported to have their eyes in their shoulders and their mouths in the middle of their breasts."

Referring to the effort of Mr. Joseph Hunter to take from us the action of the *Tempest* and locate it in the Mediterranean, Mr. Hale says:

"To this argument the fit answer is perhaps in the words of Mr. Richard Grant White, that when Prospero broke his wand, the island sunk plummet deep, with Caliban upon it. The place of the island will be found, when the place of Prospero and Miranda is found on the genealogical tree of the dukes of Milan. Mr. Hunter, with all intelligent critics, sees that the action of the play is not on the Bermudas; but it is as clear that the imagery in Shakspeare's mind was taken from his somewhat extensive readings of American travels. The only native inhabitant of the island was Caliban, whose name is an ana-

gram of cannibal, a corruption of the word Caribean, which indeed approaches his name. Setebos, the god of his mother, is a Patagonian god, mentioned in Magellan's translation. The work of Ferdinand and Caliban, cutting and piling logs, is exactly the work of which Smith's gentlemen so complained in Virginia. The Mediterranean poets have not put such complaints into song since Virgil's day—nor does Shakspeare in other scenes. Pine, oak, and cedar—all mentioned in Somers's account of Bermooda—are not found on the island of Lampedusa, to which Mr. Hunter carries us. In claiming the action of the *Tempest* for some Atlantic-washed coast of fancy, we venture to put in the suggestion that on the shores of Prospero's Island the tide rose and fell.

"There Sea nymphs with printless foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune, and do fly him
When he comes back."

"With such authorities we shall modestly believe that Miranda may have looked down the future at Shakspeare's command, when she cried: 'Oh, brave new world that hath such people in it!'"

Mr. Hale read brief notices of members who have died during the past year—Joseph Willard, Esq., of Boston; Hon. Francis Baylies, of Bridgewater; Rev. Dr. Wayland, of Providence; George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge; and Dr. John Green of this city. The report closed as follows:

"The council do not close their report of a year which will be remembered as the *Annus Mirabilis* of American history, without a new expression of the gratitude which true men feel that we have been permitted to live in such times. Our last meeting was held immediately after the death of our beloved ruler, of whom it may fitly be said, that he died for the people, in an humble use of language which was first applied to the suffering Master, whom he so humbly served. The memories of his death are fresh upon us, and the nation is striving fitly to commemorate him, and the sufferings of the four years of which he was the least, as he was the greatest martyr. The council ventures therefore to suggest to the society and to the national authorities that a medal, to be struck in honor of the President, would be a perpetual memorial of the feelings of to-day, such as, in the midst of other commemoration, ought not to be forgotten. The Saviour of his country asks no further honor at her hands. But in the short series of medals struck to illustrate her history, from the time of the first victory won by Washington, she cannot afford to be without a fit memorial of the life and death of Abraham Lincoln."

The treasurer's report, presented by Nathaniel Paine, Esq., showed that the several funds of the

society on the 20th of October, were in the aggregate as follows:

Librarian's general fund . . .	\$23,874 87
Collection and research fund . .	10,255 73
Bookbinding fund	7,776 54
Publishing fund	7,335 40

Total \$49,242 54

Samuel F. Haven, Esq., librarian, reported that the accessions made to the library during the last six months from all sources were two hundred and eleven books and eight hundred and forty three pamphlets. Of the recent accessions, the more important were works written by Mexican scholars on the native languages and races of Mexico, which Mr. Haven made the topic of an extended and interesting report.

Hon. Levi Lincoln moved that the report of the council, with the accompanying report of the treasurer and librarian, be accepted, and printed under the direction of the committee on publication. The motion was adopted. While it was pending, Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge, referring to Mr. Hale's statements in regard to Cabot's voyages, remarked upon the exceeding meagreness of the historical record in regard to them, and expressed the hope that the society would some time authorize further investigation and the preparation of a paper on the subject. Mr. Deane was subsequently requested to perform this duty, and consented.

Rev. Dr. Hill, of Worcester, presented the resolutions following, which he accompanied with a brief expression of respect and eulogy for the late George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge. Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, of Boston, seconded the resolutions, and paid an appropriate tribute to the memory of the deceased:

Resolved, That we, the members of the American Antiquarian Society, place upon our record the expression of our mingled gratitude and sorrow in the removal by death of our honored and endeared officer and associate, George Livermore, Esq., the merchant-scholar who, born with especial tastes for antiquarian studies, found leisure for their assiduous cultivation amid pursuits uncongenial and alien, and who, amid a press of occupations, never failed to express his sympathy with us by his habitual attendance on our meetings, his earnest participation in our discussions, and the rare and valuable works which he has published—vindicated alike the importance of antiquarian research, and the strength of his attachment to our common country.

Resolved, That we recall with peculiar sensibility his personal graces and attractions, his frank, generous nature, his sweet, genial disposition, the tenderness of his affection, the strength of his friendship, and the beauty of his life; in a

word, his devotion to the interests of the public, while he neglected no private claim, and his cultivation of refined literary tastes, while he was conscientious almost to a fault in the discharge of the humblest duties.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our deceased associate, with the assurance of the hearty sympathy of the members of this society, and the trust that in the memory of the spotless life he left behind, and the hopes of the Christian religion which he cherished so dearly, they may find abundant consolation.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the old board of officers was reelected for the ensuing year, with the exception that Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge, was chosen Councillor in place of George Livermore, Esq., deceased; and Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D., of Worcester, recording secretary in place of Hon. Edward Mellen, who declined reelection. Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester, and Hon. Ebenezer Torrey of Fitchburg, were elected auditors. The president of the society and Hon. George F. Hoar of Worcester, and Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, of Boston, were designated to bring before the Legislature the subject of reprinting the early Colonial laws.

The following named gentlemen, recommended by the council, were elected members of the Society: Franklin Peele, Esq., of Philadelphia; Lewis H. Morgan, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.; Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, of Saratoga, N. Y.; Dr. Ebenezer Alden, of East Randolph; Rev. Elias Nason, of Exeter, N. H.; Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Groton; Francis H. Parkman, Esq., of Boston; and Hon. P. Emory Aldrich, Hon. E. B. Stoddard, and Dr. Rufus Woodward, of Worcester.

DELAWARE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.—*Wilmington, Nov., 1865.* The regular meeting of the Historical Society of Delaware was held in the Directors' room of the Institute. In the absence of the President, Dr. H. F. Askew, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair. There were also present Right Rev. Bishop Lee, Rev. Messrs. Breck and Coleman, Drs. Bullock and Bush, Messrs. Wm. Canby, Dowe, Howland, Chandler, Pennington, Stapler, Vincent, Biddle, and others. Amongst the several items of interest, was a report, through Dr. Bush, of a visit to Wm. T. Read, Esq., by a committee appointed to confer with him on the subject of publishing his valuable historical work on the life and times of his

grandfather, Hon. George Read. There was expressed on the part of the Society at this meeting a very great desire to see the work issued, and a readiness to coöperate in any feasible way with its respected author towards this object. For some time past, indeed since its organization, the Society has been without a room of its own, and its Cabinet and Library have been lying in scattered portions in various places. On Thursday last a very appropriate room was rented in the Institute Building, and a committee appointed to see to its proper furnishing, and the placing therein of the valuable collection of relics and books, and other articles of interest now belonging to the Society. Correspondence was read in regard to obtaining from Sweden copies of documents referring to the early history of Delaware. There is every prospect of this being accomplished. Favorable report was made in regard to obtaining for the custody of the Society the battle-flags of several Delaware regiments. Various valuable donations of books, papers, relics, pamphlets, etc., were reported from Misses Henrietta Bedford and Semple, of this city, the State of Rhode Island, the Chicago Historical Society, Messrs. J. R. Bartlett, of Providence, Thomas H. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Weymouth, of Boston. Dr. Fitz Gibbon, now in this city, was invited to deliver under the auspices of the society his course of lectures on Central America, its ruins, races, etc. After electing new members, and the transaction of other items of business, they adjourned.

NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Nov. 15.*—Meeting held at the house of the Treasurer, Alex. I. Cotheal, Esq. The chair was taken by the 1st Vice-President, Thomas Ewbank, Esq.

Notice was taken of the return of Dr. Torrey from his visit to the California mines, at the request of the Government; and of Dr. Macgowan, medical member of the commission to inquire into the condition of the Western Indians; of Capt. J. N. Dow, from Panama; and of the intended visit to Europe by the President, George Folsom, Esq., and that of Dr. Carl Berendt to Central America.

The death of two valuable corresponding members was announced with much regret; Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and ex-President Benson of Liberia.

Notice was taken of the two distinguished African travellers, corresponding members, Dr.

Livingstone, who was lately in Paris preparing for a new exploration about Lake Nyanza, and Mr. Duchailu, who received a merited compliment from the President of the British Geographical Society, at their last meeting, for his energy in setting off from Fernando Vaz with only native attendants, into the interior of the continent, to strike, if possible, the head-waters of the Nile, and follow it to its mouth. The learned Mohammedan Sheik, Sesia See, taken by an English cruiser from a slave-ship several years since, whose classical Arabic manuscripts have been laid before the Society, with translations by the eminent orientalist Dr. William A. Thomson, has attended a Christian church and school at Panama, while a laborer on the railroad, and expressed a strong desire to receive instruction in the United States. A moderate sum of money would educate him here, and bring within our reach a mass of information concerning his country and people which has long been eagerly desired, which no white man could ever obtain, and for which labor, health, and lives have been spent in vain.

The Koran has been translated and published in Turkish in Constantinople, by order of the Sultan.

A treatise on the celebrated purple dye of the ancients, translated from the German magazine "*Aus der Natur*," and published in a late volume of the Smithsonian Institution, mentions the shell-fish which yield similar coloring matter, but does not notice that from the western coast of the American Isthmus, once presented by Dr. Meritt to the Ethnological Society, with specimens of cotton thread colored with it by the Indians.

Mr. Squier exhibited some of his numerous drawings and photographs of the wonderful remains of ancient architecture in Peru, obtained during his recent extensive explorations in that country. The temples and tombs, many of them built with immense stones, and some stuccoed and fancifully colored, excited astonishment; while the accounts of several standard writers confronted with the pictures, presented striking evidence of the inaccuracy of the early Spanish reports, on which modern writers have been obliged to depend.

The Librarian, Mr. Drowne, reported the receipt of 21 volumes of the *Revista Trimensal* (Quarterly Review) of the Brazilian Institute, from Rio Janeiro. Also the Report of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

The President called to take leave of the members on the eve of his departure. He has received from the French Consul at Panama, through Captain Dow, a number of photographs of Chiriqui relics in his collection, with a printed description.

Dr. Thomson gave some information on Mohammedan festivals.

Bishop T. N. Stalley, of the Sandwich Islands, by request, gave some information of the Polynesians, their languages, etc.

The Society then elected as corresponding members Bishop Stalley, and Alexander S. Petrie, F.R.G.S., of London.

Letters were read from Messrs. Bower, Wilson, and other gentlemen of Newark, Ohio, on two small Hebrew-inscribed stones found in a mound in that vicinity, in May and June last; and copies, photographs, and relics forwarded by them were exhibited. After some discussion the subject was referred to a committee.

Miscellany.

FRENEAU AND DR. FRANCIS.—Mr. W. J. Widdleton has in press, or in course of preparation, Poems relating to the American Revolution, by Philip Freneau; with notes and an introductory memoir, by Evert A. Duyckinck, author of "Cyclopædia of American Literature," "Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans," &c., &c.

One hundred copies will be printed on large paper, royal 8vo. The volume will be accompanied by a portrait (in India proof) of the Author, engraved by Halpin expressly for the work; a fac-simile of a manuscript poem, and a portrait on India paper of John Paul Jones. The price of the volume to subscribers is twelve dollars.

It is proposed by the publisher to follow this volume by a second in similar style, including the Indian Poems, the Humorous, Sentimental, and miscellaneous Poems of the same author.

MR. JOHN G. SHEA has begun a "Series of Southern Tracts," and issued the Maryland Relation of 1634, and The Lot Weed Factor, Yong's Letters from Virginia in 1634, White's Relatio Itineris. The Settlement at Axacan, etc., will follow.

MR. WIDDLETON also announces in preparation for early publication: *Reminiscences of Printers, Authors, and Booksellers*, in New York. By John W. Francis, M.D., LL.D. This volume will be printed in a superior manner, uniform in size with the author's "Old New York." It will contain, besides the original paper of Dr. Francis bearing the above title, sketches from his pen of Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, Philip Freneau, and other persons eminent in literature.

It will be illustrated by an entirely new portrait, expressly engraved for the work, and a fac-simile of the author's manuscript. Only a hundred copies will be printed in any form.

MR. JOSEPH SABIN has nearly ready for the press, a Dictionary of Books relating to America, from its Discovery by Columbus to the present time. This work will incorporate into one Alphabetical arrangement the contents of all the existing Bibliography of the subject, with the addition of so much as the researches made during several years have enabled the compiler to collect.

It will be printed in the highest style of the art, on laid paper of the best quality, and the edition will be strictly limited to one hundred copies, on large paper. Price \$4 per part of 100 pages. Five hundred copies on small paper. Price \$2 per part of 100 pages.

J. H. HICKOX & Co. have issued a History of the Bills of Credit or Paper Currency of New York, from 1709 to 1789, with description of the bills, catalogues of the various issues, and other matters pertaining thereto. By J. H. Hickox, author of "American Coinage." To be printed by Munsell, in one volume, octavo, on heavy and elegant paper, uncut.

Edition, 250 copies 8vo., price four dollars; 50 copies, large paper, in quarto, 9½ × 12 inches, price ten dollars.

THE PRINCE SOCIETY has sent forth "Wood's New England Prospect," in a beautiful volume of 124 pages, from the press of John Wilson & Son.

This work has been printed from a copy of the first edition in the library of Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge, and has had his careful supervision, as well as that of Mr. J. Colburn, one of the Council of the Society, intrusted with the publication.

Of the value of the book there can be no question. It is the "earliest topographical account, worthy to be so entitled, of the Massachusetts colony. The writer, an intelligent and apparently an educated man, here embodies, in vigorous and idiomatic English, the results of his observation and experience in the country, during a residence in it of about four years."

Among recent Publications we note *A Sketch of the first Settlement of the several Towns on Long Island, with their Political Condition, to the end of the American Revolution*, by Silas Wood; with a Biographical Memoir and Additions, by Alden J. Spooner. A Portrait and Photographs of Dwellings. Brooklyn: Printed for the Furman Club. 1865. Quarto and folio, pp. xxi, 206.

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